"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain to-day; probably fair Sunday; light to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,363. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

WILSON TO WARN NATIONS ABOUT MEXICO; ENGLAND WANTS OUR FRIENDSHIP SAVED

Washington Notice that Meddling in Mexico Will Displease Us.

PROVOKED BY ENGLAND

Carden's Criticism of Our Mexican Policy, Quoted in New York Times, Proved Authentic.

RESENTMENT IS STRONG

Senator Bacon Declares Moral Considerations Give Us Special Authority.

HUERTA EXPECTED TO STAY

Renunciation Pleases Washington, but His Statement Is Called Pretense.

MEXICO CAPITAL UNEASY

Serious Disorders Feared if Diaz Comes, but He Stays in Vera Cruz —Morro Castle Quickly Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Administration officials admitted to-night that President Wilson was preparing a statement in which he would set forth the purposes of the United States in regard to Mexico, having particular reference to its continued refusal to recognize the Huerta régime.

While few details were given as to the statement, enough was said to make it clear that the President intended to leave no doubt in the minds of other nations at to the attitude of the United States concerning any prospective foreign interposition in the Mexican situation.

The statement will also serve, it is understood, as an explicit definition of the policy of the United States toward the de facto authorities in Mexico, reiterating the principle that recognition can only be given to governments on this hemisphere, founded on law and order.

Earlier to-day it was expected that it would only be a matter of a few hours when the proclamation would be made public, but to-night it was practically decided to hold the matter in abeyance for several days, at least until after the election in Mexico Sunday.

Little attempt is made by officials to conceal their resentment over the action of the British Government in granting recognition to Huerta at the moment when, in the opinion of the United States, his control was nearing an end. This action of Great Britain was accentuated in the minds of the Wilson Administration by the published interview with Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, in which he suggested that recognition of Huerta was essential to the establishment of order, and that conditions in Mexico did not seem to be understood in Washington.

Disclaimer Not Enough.

A formal disclaimer, made to the State Department to-day by the British Embassy of the London Government's responsibility for the interview and a repudiation of its authenticity, did not serve to allay very much the irritation, felt by President Wilson and his advisors.

This denial is regarded as diplomatic, and it is evident that in spite of it the suspicion is well grounded in the minds of Washington officials that the sentiments, attributed to Sir Lionel Carden, were expressed by him. [THE TIMES correspondent in Mexico City sends a statement vouching for the authenticity of the interview.]

It is not understood that the President's statement is intended to be a direct warning to foreign Governments that the United States will not brook interference in the settlement of the Mexican difficulties, but there is reason to believe that Mr. Wilson hopes to make plain the difference between the immediate position, occupied by the United States with relation to Mexico, and the position of other powers not situated in the Western Hemisphere.

There is no likelihood that there will be anything offensive in what Mr. Wilson will have to say, but the hint was given that it would be a plain, straightforward State paper which would leave no doubt as to where the United States stood both with regard to Mexico's political affairs and the extent and character of the interest that might properly be displayed by foreign Governments.

In view of the knowledge that this statement is being prepared, significance is attached to remarks made by Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when he left the White House after a conference with President Wilson to-day. It is believed that he reflected the views of President Wilson.

Senator Bacon said that the approval of foreign Governments of its policy in Mexico was desired by the United States,

Continued on Page 4.

Genuineness of Minister Carden's Interview Affirmed by Times Correspondent in Mexico

Referring to the interview with Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, published in The New York Times last Wednesday, The Times of London said in its issue of yesterday:

The story that the British Minister to Mexico has been making unfavorable criticism on the attitude of the American Government ought not to need serious notice. It does not appear to come from any trustworthy source and probably belongs to the class of fiction from which diplomatists have often to suffer.

The New York Times received yesterday from its correspondent in the City of Mexico the following dispatch:

I personally obtained the Carden interview. The Associated Press correspondent also was present. I am prepared to make affidavit on the interview as cabled. The Mexican Herald published the interview here, which remains undenied or commented on by Carden.

CARDEN'S RECALL URGED IN ENGLAND

This No Time to Jeopardize American Friendship, the General Voice.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE MISLED

By a Handful of British Capitalists, Says The Daily News—Lord Cowdray Named.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 25.—The possible developments of the Mexican situation are beginning to be regarded with alarm in England, where heretofore there has existed a disposition to consider the dispatches reporting American irritation as the outcome of journalistic scaremongering.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was yesterday assured on high authority that the British Government deeply deplored the suggestions made in America that its attitude in the Mexican imbroglio was designedly antagonistic to the policy pursued by President Wilson. It was intimated, however, that such suggestions had no official backing in Washington, and it was added that representations which had been made through the regular diplomatic channels were calculated to remove any suspicions that might have arisen in Washington of deliberate opposition to the American policy on the part of Great Britain.

With or without reason, this optimistic view underwent a change in the course of the day, and the British official world began to realize the possibility of a serious misunderstanding.

Pange Cancels a Speaking Date.

This feeling of disquiet was emphasized when it became known that Ambassador Page, who was to deliver a lecture at London University last night on Great Britain and the United States, sent a message, almost at the last minute, saying that he was unable to fulfill his engagement on account of important business. Nobody went to the length of assuming that the relations between the two countries had reached such a state of tension as to make it impossible to deliver an academic discourse on the subject; but the fact that any question could have arisen between the United States and Great Britain requiring so much of the Ambassador's time and attention as to necessitate his abandonment of an engagement of the kind was sufficiently novel to be surprising.

The outcome of all this is a more serious consideration of the Mexican problem than has hitherto been found in the British press.

That problem, according to The Daily News, (Liberal,) is bad enough in itself, but if it is allowed to bring this country and the United States into conflict then it is one of the most serious things that has troubled us for a long time."

The admission of such a possibility is peculiarly noteworthy after the declaration made yesterday in The Times that nothing was known in competent quarters of any unsatisfactory development in Anglo-American relations in regard to Mexico.

While the majority of the papers still maintain that the British Foreign Office was justified in recognizing the Huerta Government, on the ground that it was a choice between recognition and anarchy, dissident voices are making themselves heard.

Wolff's Fling at Lord Cowdray.

Lucien Wolff, The Graphic's well-known foreign editor, writes that Sir Edward Grey was exceedingly ill-advised in recognizing Huerta. "Sir Edward," says Mr. Wolff, "might first have assured himself that Huerta was capable of forming an effective Government, and also that in supporting him he did not risk vexing the United States, whose friendship is far more than all Lord Cowdray's railways and copper mines in Mexico."

To people conversant with the methods of the British Diplomatic Service it will be a surprise if the Carden interview in Mexico City does not in the course of time have a sequel similar to that which followed the publication of Sir Fairfax Cartwright's strictures upon German policy. Sir Fairfax's interview in an Austrian paper was officially denied, but after a decent interval that diplomat was removed from Vienna.

A Reuter dispatch from Washington says that the British Foreign Office, through the embassy there, has denied the authenticity of the Carden interview, and some confiding London papers accept this as closing the incident. Only yesterday, however, it became known that Sir Lionel Carden's interview was obtained from THE NEW YORK TIMES, the cablegrams which originally reported it here not ascribing it to any particular paper.

The Times contains a dispatch from THE NEW YORK TIMES (quoting the latter's correspondent in Mexico City as vouching for the authenticity of his dispatch) in its introduction to its Mexican news. The Times calls attention to the fact that the authenticity of the interview is maintained.

Daily News Demands Carden's Recall.

The corroboration of the interview now forthcoming leads The Daily News severely to censure Sir Lionel Carden. After summarizing the facts The News says editorially:

"That British diplomatic representatives should criticise the conduct of a friendly Government through the medium of a newspaper seemed too wild folly to be believed; but the second interview leaves no doubt that Sir Lionel Carden is guilty of this offense. He added to it, indeed, by insisting upon the right of Great Britain to follow a different policy from America. Of course we have such a right; we have the right to commit innumerable follies; but Ambassadors have no right to shout this kind of thing from the housetops.

"Sir Lionel Carden's offense is similar in kind to, but much worse in degree than, that committed during the height of the Morocco crisis by another British diplomat. Punishment in that case came, but came tardily. On this occasion it should not tarry. We are not jealous of the United States as we were of Germany. Even the official policy of this country is to conserve and strengthen our friendship with the United States.

"With reluctance we say that the interests of our friendship with America require the recall of a Minister who does not appreciate that the maintenance of such friendship is the keystone of British policy."

Nothing Worth the Loss of American Friendship.

The Daily News is even more outspoken.

"Even if President Wilson's policy were wrong," says the Liberal organ, "We should hesitate before resolving to adopt an opposing course and come in conflict with him. What have we at stake in Mexico? What is governing our policy? Simply and solely money invested in Mexico by English bondholders, mine owners, and oil concessionaires. The higher interests of Mexico are frankly admitted to be out of the purview of British policy there.

"Not all the British capital in Mexico would be compensation for even the risk of losing America's friendship. Under the present circumstances, it would be our duty and the plainest common sense to acquiesce in the American policy, even though we thought it mistaken; but President Wilson's policy is not mistaken. All that has happened in Mexico confirms

Continued on Page 4.

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

POLAND WATER HIGHLY BENEFICIAL for Uric Acid Excess and Kidney Troubles. —Adv.

Whirlwind Campaigning with the Candidates.

A lively story of night rides with Mitchel and McCall to address big meetings in different parts of the city IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

SIX DIE BY FIRE; WOMEN IN A TRAP

Three Stenographers Perish in Quick Blaze in Canal Street Factory.

In a fire yesterday afternoon in the two adjoining six-story factory and loft buildings at 206-208 and 210-212 Canal Street, at Mulberry Street, three women stenographers, a man and a boy were burned to death. Another man received burns which later caused his death in the hospital. Still another man received burns which are mortal. Others received painful injuries which will cause them suffering for days.

It is possible that there are other dead in the ruins.

The three women stenographers who were burned to death were Martha Morris, Eugenia Jacobs and Miss Bergcke, employes of the Lindhe Shim Company.

THE DEAD.

BERGCKE, —, stenographer, 22 years old; body taken to the Morgue.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES R., 55 years old, of 214 West 110th Street, general manager of the Lindhe Shim Company, on the third floor of 210 and 212 Canal Street.

GONZOLO, JOHN, 18 years old, 82 Hester Street; died of burns in St. Vincent's Hospital.

JACOBS, EUGENIA, of 1,372 Bristow Street, the Bronx; stenographer, 21 years old. Body identified at the Morgue by Etta Fink of 861 Whitlock Avenue.

MORRIS, MARTHA, 23 years old, 523 West 143d Street; identified by her brother, Patrolman Max Morris of the Lenox Avenue Station; employed as stenographer.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY, about 17 years old, supposed to be John Elsu of 121 Mott Street.

THE INJURED.

CARJULLA, JAMES, 16 years old, of 187 Hester Street, burned about the body. St. Vincent's Hospital.

DE GATO, JOSEPH, 24 years old, of 57 Kenmare Street, burned about the arms.

FRANCESCO, SAMUEL, 17 years old, of 50 Macdougal Street, seriously burned about the body. Hudson Street Hospital.

HUGHES, FRANK, 58 years old, of 38 Vine Street, probably burned about the body. St. Vincent's Hospital.

SEMBALTO, ANGELO, 17 years old, of 151 Mott Street, burned about the body. St. Vincent's Hospital.

Others were more or less seriously burned and received surgical attention either at the scene of the fire or in hospitals from which they went home.

Explosions Start the Fire.

The fire was started by two almost simultaneous explosions in the factory of the Royal Machine Works on the third floor of the building at 210 Canal Stroeet A gas stove under an oven filled with an oily fluid used in putting what is known as a Japan finish on metals, first blew up, and less than fifteen seconds later the fluid in the oven caught fire and exploded with more violence than the stove. The explosions shook the two buildings and one minute after they occurred flames were leaping from all of the front windows of the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building at 210 Canal Street.

Several men and the boy who was killed were working in the room where the explosions occurred. They were hurled across the room by the force.

The three women who perished, Hoffman, who also perished; E. G. Lindhe of the Lindhe Shim Company, a 17-year-old boy, and another man were on the fourth floor of the building.

Stenographers Caught in a Trap.

Mr. Lindhe, the boy, and the man, who was one of his employes, were in the factory room of the firm, and were able to fight their way through smoke and flames to fire escapes. Hoffman and the three women stenographers were in the office, to which the flames leaped in less than a minute after the explosions. Their bodies were found near the stairway, which, it was evident, they had been trying to reach when overcome. The bodies were frightfully charred.

There were about 100 persons in the building when the fire started. Police Sergeant Patrick Sheridan of the Clinton Street Station was at Canal Street and the Bowery and Patrolman Duhamel of the Elizabeth Street Station was in his station, three blocks away, when they heard the explosions. Both ran to the building at 210 Canal Street, which was in flames above the third story when they arrived. They climbed the fire escape in front. Sheridan found Hughes unconscious on the fire escape landing at the third floor and carried him to the street.

He then went back to the third floor and in turn carried down Francesco and De Gato, who were lying helpless on the third floor. Duhamel carried bedridden Mrs. A. Lerette from the top floor of a tenement house at 214 Canal Street and his arm was badly lacerated when he drove his fist through a window to reach her. The tenement house did not catch fire, but the woman would have been suffocated if she had not been taken away.

Charles Letino of 196 Varick Street, who received a Carnegie medal for bravery at a fire in 71 Mulberry Street five years ago, Patrolman Pelligrino of the Mulberry Street Station, Patrolman Metzak of the Elizabeth Street Station, George Forman of 107 Mulberry Street, and Daniel Ferrara of 70 Bayard Street, assisted in rescues.

The ground floor of the two buildings, which practically are one, were occupied by various small stores. The second floors were used as different lofts. The third floor of 206 Canal Street was occupied by the Metropolitan Mirror Works, adjoining which the Royal Machine Works had quarters. On the fourth floor of 206 Canal Street was the factory of Lesch & Farrell and the Etna Manufacturing Company, while the Lindhe Shim Company occupied the fourth floor of 210 Canal Street. On the fifth and sixth floors of the two buildings, which were connected by passageways, were Finkelbrand, Cohen & Co. and the Specialty Knee Pants Company, respectively. The two buildings were burned out.

The first alarm for the fire was turned in by Walter A. Frank of 307 Lexington Avenue, who had just been discharged in the Court of Special Sessions, four blocks from the fire, on a charge of selling cocaine. He was walking uptown from the Criminal Court Building when he heard the explosions, and saw the flames leaping from the windows.

C. W. Bennet, President of the Bigelow Binding Company at 200 Canal Street, was in his office when the tremendous concussions following the explosions shook the block. He said he ran out into the street, and that in less than a minute after the explosions, which occurred at 2:40 o'clock, all of the floors of 210 Canal Street were filled with smoke and flames.

Rush to the Fire Escapes.

Women were screaming, men were shouting, and the fire escapes, which were on three sides of the buildings, were packed with frantic people. Many reached the stairways in the building

Continued on Page 3.

NEW JERSEY TO HAVE A NEW GOVERNOR

Fielder Goes Out to Make Prospective Election Legal—Taylor Succeeds Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 24.—Acting Gov. James F. Fielder announced here to-day in the course of his campaign trip that on Monday next he would resign as President of the State Senate. Automatically then he will cease to be Acting Governor. Leon R. Taylor, Speaker of the Assembly, will become Acting Governor automatically.

This act on the part of Gov. Fielder will remove all cloud to his title should he be elected Governor at the election a week from next Tuesday. The State Constitution provides that a Governor shall not succeed himself. It has been contended that as Mr. Fielder was only Acting Governor in place of Woodrow Wilson, the section did not apply to him. He so thought, but to prevent any trouble later he has decided to do as Foster Voorhees did some years ago. Mr. Voorhees, running for Governor to succeed himself as Acting Governor, resigned, and let the Speaker take his place. Mr. Taylor will serve until the new Governor is sworn in in January.

Mr. Fielder succeeded Gov. Wilson on March 1, 1913. Mr. Fielder's official title became "President of the Senate Acting Governor of New Jersey."

"Jim" Fielder, as he is known up and down the State, was born in Jersey City on Feb. 26, 1867. He studied law and formed a partnership early in his career with former State Senator William Brinkerhoff. As a boy he had a great reputation as a public speaker, and this ability alone gave him a hearing on the stump in Jersey City shortly after he acquired the right to vote. He was a Democrat all the time, and when he ran for the New Jersey Assembly in 1902 he was elected. He served three years. In 1907 he was elected to the Senate, and remained there until he became Acting Governor.

Acting Gov. Fielder is avowedly a Wilson man, and went even further than Gov. Wilson in seeking jury reform and other progressive legislation in New Jersey. The announcement of his candidacy for Governor on March 9 threw the Wittpenn and Katzenbach factions into a rout. It was supposed at the time that the Fielder movement had the sanction of President Wilson.

Leon R. Taylor, who will succeed Mr. Fielder as Acting Governor of New Jersey, was elected Speaker of the Assembly last year in a memorable contest with Charles O'Connor Hennessy, a brother of John A. Hennessy. The contest was remarkable because Hennessy had the backing of Woodrow Wilson, while Taylor was aided by James R. Nugent, who was read out of the party and deposed as a State Committeeman by Gov. Wilson. Taylor was elected by a margin of five votes.

Despite the support from Nugent, however, Taylor is known in New Jersey as a Wilson Democrat. He is a lawyer of Avon, N. J., and, though only 31 years old, is known as a fighter for progressive legislation. He was one of Mr. Wilson's ablest supporters in the fight for the Seven Sisters' bills, and also supported Gov. Fielder in his Jury Reform bill. He was three times elected in succession to the Assembly from Monmouth County. Mr. Taylor has been regarded as one of the most popular Speakers New Jersey ever had. It was said yesterday that his accession to the Governor's chair would not in any way mean the return to power of James R. Nugent.

BOMB IN DEAD-LETTER MAIL.

Deadly Nitroglycerine Contrivance Was Posted at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A receiving division clerk's suspicion about a package he was handling in the Dead Letter Office to-day in all probability saved his life and those of the men near him. The package was an infernal machine designed to explode on being opened.

Mailed in Cincinnati several days ago and addressed "Frank Goldberg, Wellington, New Zealand," the package was sent to the Dead Letter Office because it did not carry sufficient postage. To learn the name and address of the sender the clerk unwrapped it and disclosed a pasteboard box six inches long, four wide and two deep, containing a wooden box with a copper wire attachment on top. It was the wire that warned the clerk.

E. N. Vandemeter, chief of the receiving division, took the box to Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, and he took it to the Washington Barracks. There Capt. T. M. Roberts had the box placed in a hole behind the War College and a light charge of triton put under it and detonated by electricity, the spectators standing 100 feet away. The triton merely blew the box apart and the charge in the bomb burned instead of exploding. It was found to be an ingenious and very deadly contrivance containing nitroglycerine. The postal authorities are trying to find the sender in Cincinnati.

SIMPLE FOOD AS A REMEDY.

Plain Living Solves the Problem of Dear Living, Says S. S. Marvin.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—"The high cost of living can be summed up in a few words," said S. S. Marvin of Philadelphia, President of the National Biscuit Company, who is here in connection with a campaign to raise $300,000 for the Western Theological Seminary.

"When we were boys our mothers used to give us a bowl of mush and milk for supper, and we were the better off for that plain but wholesome diet. There would be no high cost of living to speak of if people would eat mush and milk nowadays. But they won't. Yet I can see no better men physically or mentally now than those we raised in those bygone days.

"Then the women went to the markets with their baskets on their arms. They did not call up the grocer or the butcher on the telephone to deliver a five-cent loaf of bread or a soup bone. The grocer and butcher must meet his expenses. People ask to be served, and they must pay for it.

"Thrift has become almost an unknown quality with average people. They all want the best cuts of beef, and the choicest vegetables and groceries. Simple living will solve the high cost of living problem."

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, (North German Lloyd,) Bremen to New York, was 1,446 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:10 P. M.; due 28th. S A. M. SS Campanello, (Uranium Line,) Rotterdam to New York, was 1,186 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8:15 P. M.

ARRIVED.—S. S. Baltic, Liverpool, Oct. 16. S. S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 17.

ARRIVED—SS Oceanic, at Plymouth, Oct. 23.

Marie Antoinette, B'way, 66th to 67th Sts. Hotel of the higher class; permanent and transient. —Adv.

MISS LEISHMAN WEDS DUKE OF CROY

Ex-Ambassador's Daughter Was Married Very Quietly Yesterday in Geneva, Switzerland.

DATE WAS KEPT SECRET

Emperor William and Archduke Frederick Had Opposed Young Noble's Union with American Girl.

It became known here last night, through friends of the family, that Miss Nancy Leishman was married to the Duke of Croy yesterday in the Catholic Church at Geneva, Switzerland. Only a few intimate friends in New York were aware of the date of the ceremony, which had been publicly announced for Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The change had been made, it was said, on account of the opposition of the German Emperor to the marriage, and had been arranged during the last weeks of Mr. Leishman's stay at the Embassy in Berlin, but had been kept quiet.

As the Duke of Croy's relatives were opposed to his match with a woman not of artistocratic birth, few Berlin friends of the Leishmans were at Geneva yesterday when the wedding took place. Princess Isabella, sister of the bridegroom and wife of Prince George of Bavaria, was the only relative of the Duke expected to attend the ceremony scheduled to take place next Tuesday. Intimate friends in New York, who were in the secret, however, sent cables of congratulations to Geneva yesterday.

Beginning of the Romance.

After the Duke became of age, on April 11, he went to Paris to join the Leishmans, and paid Miss Nancy marked attention.

The announcement of the engagement of her daughter to the Duke was made officially by Mrs. Leishman in the French capital on May 10. It had been rumored in society circles at Berlin for some weeks. Previous to the announcement the Duke had resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the Garde du Corps at Potsdam, and at the instigation of the Archduke Frederick, it was said, Emperor William had ordered the Duke to Vienna as Military Attaché to the embassy there.

In making the announcement of her daughter's engagement in Paris Mrs. Leishman said to the correspondents of the New York newspapers: "I have not heard that either the German Emperor or the Emperor of Austria has offered any objection to the marriage of my daughter and the Duke of Croy."

Charles Duke of Croy is the head of one of the oldest families in Europe and the thirteenth to bear the title. In 1768 a French title of Duke was conferred on the then head of the house, so that his bride will be recognized in France as the Duchesse de Croy if the Imperial Courts at Berlin and Vienna refuse to recognize the Duke's marriage with one "not of noble birth," it was said.

An elder sister of Miss Leishman is Martha, Countess de Gontaut-Biron, whose husband, Count Louis de Gontaut-Biron, died in 1907.

At the time the announcement of the engagement was made it was said in German aristocratic society at Berlin that legal proceedings to prevent the Duke of Croy from conferring the rank of Duchess on his bride were inevitable.

A precedent existed in a suit begun on behalf of the Duke himself, when a minor, by his guardian, with the object of debarring the offspring of his cousin, Prince Philip of Croy, who married an Englishwoman, Elizabeth Mary Parnell, from ranking as Princess of Croy or from enjoying any of the prerogatives of the house of Croy. The suit ended in the Duke's favor.

Views on the Duke's Position.

The Duke has contracted a matrimonial alliance of the same kind as that which he succeeded in persuading the courts not to recognize. An authority on the matter, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Berlin, said, when the engagement first became known:

"Two views may be taken of the Duke of Croy's position. One is that the Duke of Croy's title is a French title and is not subject to any restrictions regarding equality of birth in marriage. Miss Leishman would thus be Duchess of Croy even if her children should be deprived of any rights to the family estates in Westphalia.

"The other view is that the Duke of Croy, who became a German sovereign in 1801, was thereby elevated to a rank above that of a French Duke, which he previously was. His offspring, therefore, are to be regarded as mediatized with the incidental obliteration of the old rank and title of a French Duke.

"In this case Miss Leishman, as a morganatic bride, could never, in Germany at least, even take the name of her husband. She would suffer the same fate as Fraulein Marie Grathwohl, who had to content herself with the name of Baroness Bronn, after marrying Prince Karl zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a kinsman of the Emperor. Everything depends on the latitude which the house laws of the Croy family permit the young Duke."

It is said that, whatever the authorities may think about the bride's rank and title, she comes closer to marrying a real member of European royalty than any American girl has ever done before. Her husband, as a sovereign Duke of Dulmen in Westphalia, is a member of the so-called high German nobility, who is not subject to any ordinary jurisdiction, but has his own exclusive house laws. The House of Croy, therefore, is the indisputable equal of reigning dynasties.

That has already been recognized in the case of the marriage, in 1912, of the Duke of Croy's only sister, Princess Isabella, on full terms of royal equality with Prince Franz of Bavaria, third son of the present Prince Regent. The Duke's aunt, sister of his father, has been the wife for thirty-five years of the Archduke Frederick of Austria, brother of the Dowager Queen Marie Christine of Spain.

American interests have been many among the members of the House. Three Princes of the Belgian branch have been residents of the United States—Leopold de Croy, who was connected with a New York real estate firm; Alfred, who was a member of the faculty of a musical school in Washington, D. C., and Henry, who ventured into business in the West. Fifty years ago Duke Jules of the present Duke's house married Sarah Harvey of Holbrook, Conn., and served in the civil war.

New classes Pace Standardized Courses start at 23rd St. Y. M. C. A., Oct. 31st. Apply to above or Pace & Pace, 50 Church St. —Adv.

NO TINY POLICEWOMEN

And They Must Be More Than 30 to Get on the Chicago Force.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Women under 30 years of age need not apply for places on the Chicago police force because a new rule requires that they must be between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet to 5 feet 9 inches in height, and must weigh between 115 and 180 pounds.

These specifications for applicants are laid down by the Civil Service Commission, in announcing a coming examination for policewomen. More than 100 have applied for ten places which pay $900 a year each.

DON'T LIKE ALIEN BEEF.

It Saves Boston Housewives Nothing and Flavor Displeases.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The presence in the market of Argentine and Australian beef is not having the hoped-for effect of decreasing the cost of the domestic product, prices of which remain just where they have been for the last few weeks.

The imported article, which comes from Liverpool, costs at wholesale almost as much as beef raised in America, dealers say. They also say that consumers complain of the flavor, especially in cases where the meat has not been thoroughly thawed out before being cooked.

The first direct shipment of beef from Argentine is due Nov. 25.

DEATH IN A MINE STRIKE.

One Man Killed and Three Wounded in Clash in Colorado.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 24.—One striker killed, two others reported seriously wounded, and one mine guard slightly wounded were the net results of attempts by strikers to prevent defection in their ranks at Walsenberg this afternoon.

At 4 o'clock two wagon loads of former strikers, who had decided to return to work at the Walsen mine, were on their way to the mine under armed escort of mine guards and accompanied by their wives, when news of the defection brought a mob of strikers about the vehicles. Stones were thrown and a shot was fired by a striker. The guards returned the fire.

5,000 TURKEYS TO PARADE

And Army Is Appealed to for Cots for 500 Turkey Trotters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Cuero (Texas) Turkey Carnival Association appealed to the War Department to-day in a manner that caused some amusement among the army officers in the Quartermaster Department. The association sent a dispatch saying it would soon hold its annual "turkey trot" carnival, and would like to borrow 500 army cot beds for the occasion.

The turkey carnival, according to the explanation in the dispatch, will last for three days, and there will be 5,000 turkeys in the grand parade each day. Cuero is proud of the fact that it is the greatest market for turkeys in the world, more than 150,000 turkeys being handled yearly.

The dispatch said that the Governor of Texas was to review the turkey parade, which would be enlivened by aeroplane races, horse trots, and trick riding by some of the troopers of the Sixth Cavalry.

DILLON WALLACE IS SAFE.

Telegram Tells Sister Explorer Is in Newfoundland.

Fears that Dillon Wallace, who departed from this city last July on an exploring expedition in Labrador, had been lost in the wilds of that region were dispelled last night when a telegram from Wallace was received by his sister, Miss Anna Wallace, of Beacon, saying that the explorer was in St. John's, Newfoundland, and would start home to-day. Mr. Wallace says he hopes to get home in time to vote.

Several days ago Miss Wallace received a letter from her brother, sent from St. John's and dated Sept. 4. It had been written from a place far from civilization and was mailed at St. Johns by a native. Since then no further message had been received, and yesterday it was decided to organize a relief expedition unless word from Wallace came within a day or two. Natives of upper Labrador, who saw Wallace last, reported unusually bad storms in the district where he was traveling.

Wallace, by profession a lawyer, and an author of books on exploration and a novelist, went north primarily to erect a bronze memorial tablet on a rock beneath which Leonidas Hubbard, a fellow explorer, who lost his life on an expedition in 1903, was buried. Judge William Malone of Connecticut accompanied Wallace, and George Blake, who helped rescue Wallace in the expedition upon which Hubbard died, joined them in Labrador. Judge Malone and Mr. Blake returned several weeks ago, leaving Wallace in the wilds.

BETTING 2 TO 1 ON MITCHEL.

No Takers at 10 to 6, and Wall Street Odds Go Up.

There was only a slight increase in activity in campaign wagers in the financial district yesterday, and that was the result of a further lengthening in the odds on Mitchel. Convinced that the continued silence of McCall under the attacks by Hennessy has killed Tammany's chance to carry its ticket through, brokers who had been holding money to wager on the Fusion ticket at 10 to 6 got a few takers by offering 2 to 1. These odds could be obtained at the close of the day by any one willing to back McCall.

There is still a dearth of money to cover the wagers offered by Mitchel supporters, which led to the making of one bet at 5 to 2, but few Fusion supporters were willing to give those terms.

E. E. Smathers has locked up in a broker's safe downtown $10,000, which he is ready to send by automobile to any part of the city where he can get it covered by McCall money. First he asked even money, then he would be satisfied to bet 10 to 9, and now he is willing to wager 10 to 8, and still the Tammany backers are not in sight.

Fred Walbaum is said to have $10,000 at Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, awaiting a McCall backer at 10 to 7; Wilson Mizner, it was said yesterday at Fusion headquarters, had bet $1,500 to $1,200 on Mitchel with John Drake's old betting commissioner, who goes by the name of "Huddie."

SHE'S ALLTOGETHER RUBBER AND SHE GETS THE VOTE.

A practical, flexible tobacco pouch, holding both pipe and tobacco in a most convenient form. Try it for fishing, for shooting, for traveling, for commuting. One Dollar by mail. The Alltogether Pouch, 45 Leonard Street, New York.—Adv.

HENNESSY TO TELL STILWELL SECRETS

Used Dictophone in Convicted Senator's Cell and Will Reveal Results on Monday.

ACCUSES MACK OF GRAFT

And Says Murphy Hasn't Accounted for $200,000 in Campaign Contributions.

SEES CHANCE FOR GLYNN

He Will Become a Second Tilden if He Starts Inquiry, Speaker Says —Tells of More State Graft.

John A. Hennessy, the special graft investigator appointed by ex-Gov. Sulzer, told a large audience at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last night that he would add to his revelations of graft in Tammany on Monday night, by relating parts of a five-hour conversation he had with ex-Senator Stilwell in his cell in Sing Sing.

"Hennessy will tell a very interesting story about ex-Senator Stilwell, in State's prison, an Hennessy was with Stilwell for five hours," he said. "And whilst Hennessy was with Stilwell for five hours a distophone was working and a very good stenographer was working."

This statement came at the end of a speech which lasted for one hour and thirty minutes. Mr. Hennessy continued his bitter attack upon Murphy and the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Edward E. McCall. For the first time Mr. Hennessy said that the sum which had been received by Murphy for campaign contributions in the last three years and which had not been accounted for amounted to $200,000. He also brought in a new name, that of Everett Fowler of Kingston, who he referred to as a "collector" who handed the money he got over to Norman E. Mack.

Mr. Hennessy called upon Gov. Glynn and District Attorney Whitman to make a thorough investigation as a result of the revelations which he had made and he said that by "going to the bottom" and cleaning up the Democratic Party, Mr. Glynn would become a second Tilden. An inquiry into the unreported campaign contributions obtained by Tammany, he said, would explain why Murphy was able to have suites of rooms at the best hotels and a country home and why he was able to gamble so heavily in Wall Street.

Mr. McCall was handled by Mr. Hennessy without gloves, and the speaker challenged him to enter into a debate with him. He questioned Mr. McCall's eligibility for office not only because of his relations with Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall, but on the ground that he had little or no knowledge of civic affairs. Mr. Hennessy said he would pay for the hall if Mr. McCall would meet him, and would pledge himself to vote for the Tammany candidate if he could answer a fraction of the questions propounded to him on civic topics.

Much to the delight of the crowd Mr. Hennessy went into great detail about graft revelations in Albany and in other parts of the State. He referred again to the $25,000 which he has said James Stewart, the contractor, turned over to a former friend of Murphy and this time he asked flatly if J. Sergeant Cram had received $5,000 and Norman E. Mack another $5,000.

Then he told of the conference at the Executive Mansion in Albany, when eminent Democrats had urged Sulzer to fight Murphy to the end. Sulzer, he said, had suggested that he play a game of cness with Murphy, endeavoring to give him a pawn and take a king at each move. But the Governor's advisers said no, and Sulzer abided by the decision. Here is Mr. Hennessy's speech in full:

Calls Himself a Man of Peace.

"It has been announced in the newspapers that I was to come here to-night to discuss Mr. John H. McCooey. Well, that isn't so. Another of the newspapers pictures me to-night in the guise of an Irish terrier. Well, now, that isn't true, because an Irish terrier is something that fights all the time. Now, I am a man of peace. I belong to the American Peace Society. I am a member of the Advisory Board of that peace society, and I pay $10 a year dues. I prefer peace at any time to war, but because I like peace is the reason that I like the attitude of my friend the Congressman on the question of battle ships for this great American Nation.

"But McCooey is not an issue in this campaign. This is a campaign of great issues to protect this imperial city from the looting hand of Tammany Hall. Mr. McCooey, while a fine fellow in his home circle, while a splendid fellow socially, so far as his political weight goes as an issue I want to say that he is simply a suspender button, a suspender button on the business trousers of Charles F. Murphy.

"Well, McCall called me a liar last Tuesday. He has not done it since. You can't get him to mention my name since Wednesday.

"Well, another fellow calls me a liar to-day in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I will take care of him now. I said over in New York that this State had been reduced to chattel slavery, to the point that not even a head of a department in the State would dare appoint a man to office without the O. K. of Murphy, and I instanced the fact that the Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Farley, had to write down to Murphy to ask Murphy if a member of his Democratic organization in Broome could get a $1,500 job in the Tax Department in Albany, and that he had addressed the letter, 'My dear Chief.'

"Well, now, Farley comes back to-day and he says it is true that he did write this letter to Murphy to O. K. his friend for the $1,500 job, but he says its is not true that he called him 'Dear Chief.' Then he says 'Hennessy is an unprincipled liar.' Well, the main fact, anyway, is true, that he had to go down to Tammany Hall to get a $1,500 job. But, now, I say to my friend Mr. Farley, 'Produce the letter.' Farley sent the letter to Murphy and Murphy sent the letter up to Hennessy to Thomas F. Burns, the leader of my district, a personal friend of mine, expert in politics

HENNESSY PROMISES MORE REVELATIONS—FROM A DICTOPHONE LAID IN STILWELL'S CELL

in this campaign. And Burns has the letter on file up in the Tax Department. Publish the letter! That is the best way to prove whether he called him 'Dear Chief' or whether he called him 'Dear Commissioner.' Perhaps I was wrong. But Mr. Farley says I am an unprincipled liar.

"Well, I cautioned those fellows when I began, to let me alone, and not drag in small issues; but Farley has dragged himself in.

Delves Into Excise Department.

"I began an investigation of his department. I did not get very far, of course, because whatever little money we had we had to borrow. Tammany's Legislature cut off all the moneys from the Governor, including his contingent expenses. That is the first time that had been done in the history of the State. But while I was going into the highways and while I was going into the Canal Department I took a little shy at the Excise Department, here and there, and I have collected quite a little sworn testimony which may be somewhat surprising to my friend Farley. Well, now, he is as fit to be Commissioner of Excise—well, he is fit, under a Tammany Government—but he is as fit to be Commissioner of Excise as I am by trailing to be Secretary of the Treasury. I want to ask Farley why he appointed an excise agent out at Amityville, to protect the law—why he appointed a man out there who was convicted for keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for that. Well, when I rooted out the gang of grafters that were in the Capitol in the State Architect's office, the boss of them all was a fellow named 'One Eyed' Hogan.

"Now, remember, I mean no reflection whatever. That is the only way he is known to anybody, either in the Tammany west side district where he is one of the Captains or in Albany; that is his name—'One-Eyed' Hogan. Well, he got up a fraudulent pay roll in which he put himself down as working twenty consecutive hours a day for twenty-eight days a month for three months; and so that he would get plenty of overtime he did not begin working in the day until noon, and then the overtime began at 1 o'clock, and the overtime continued all the way until 8 o'clock the next morning, and then he knocked off. And he did that for three months. And he O. K.'d the pay roll and all other men who were doing the same business.

"And when I examined him and I said, 'Why did it cost $2,400 to move the furniture in and out of the Secretary of State's office?' 'Well,' he says, 'I could not find any laborers, so I used those electricians.' And the electricians worked that night overtime moving out the carpets and the furniture at night and moving them back in the morning, and this electrical job in the Secretary of State's office took forty-six days, and these fellows were working overtime moving out and in the furniture. Electrical workers at $9 a night for moving furniture! And it must have been very heavy furniture and very heavy rugs, because there were twenty-two of them.

"Well, I will not go into the sordid story of the thefts in the Capitol because the case is now prepared for the Albany Grand Jury, and it includes Mr. Hogan. But what became of Hogan when I had him fired off the Capitol? Murphy sent word up to Farley to put him to work, and he is in the Excise Department now. That is Farley. Well, I want to say to Hogan, by understand, has never been convicted of crime, although he has taken some very desperate chances, that he has got nothing to be ashamed of in the Excise Department. He is not in lonesome company, because there is more than one ex-convict on the payroll there. Let me show you what happened up in Buffalo.

"Of course you must understand that all this testimony is sworn to. It was taken under oath. When I was up in Buffalo looking over one of the roads that Boss Fitzpatrick stole we investigated the Excise Department a little bit, and I was very anxious to know what a fellow named Lannan did there. So I called the head of the Excise Department in Buffalo, Mr. Eglaw, and after asking him what his business was, &c., I interrogated him as follows:

Q.—What is Mr. James J. Lannan? A.—Confidential clerk.

Q.—Do you know all about his duties? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is he under your direct control? A.—Yes.

Q.—What are Mr. Lannan's duties as confidential clerk? A.—Well, his duties are to do as I tell him.

Q.—Well, what are they? You must know. A.—Well, there is not very much for him to do.

Q.—Well, what are his duties as confidential clerk? A.—Well, really I can't find anything for him to do.

Why Lannan Ran Away.

"That is the fellow that Mr. John H. Delaney appointed Chief Examiner in the new Department of Efficiency and Economy—this fellow Lannan. When I got after Lannan he became a fugitive and is now over in Union Hill, N. J., and the Department of Efficiency and Economy has lost its Chief Examiner. Did Mr. Farley proceed against anybody in the Buffalo department for this larceny of the funds? No. Of course he did not. He did not dare to, because he is as much an office boy for Murphy in the Excise Department as McCooey is an office boy for Murphy over here. Why, he couldn't fire a clerk in the Excise Department either in Buffalo or in Rochester or in any other place. Well, what did Lannan do when he was confidential agent? I brought it out by two other witnesses. He worked for the Democratic leader of Erie County, William H. Fitzpatrick; worked for him in elections; worked for operations, and drew his money from the State. That is the reason the District Attorney of Erie County wants Lannan. But I haven't found that Mr. Farley has started any investigation to know why that money was taken from the State.

"Well, now, I will come a little nearer home with Mr. Farley. I investigated a couple of complaints down in Coney Island. It was said that Mr. Farley's deputy excise agent was going around the Island to certain places and telling them it would be a very good thing for them to buy their fish and clams and oysters from Mr. Lundy of Sheepshead Bay.

Why He Stood by Murphy.

"I took some testimony about that—testimony which I hope the present Governor of the State will use as a groundwork to sweep out not only the Excise Department and the Canal Department and the other departments, but a groundwork for the criminal prosecutions which properly belong, and Mr. Lundy—a perfectly nice man is Mr. Lundy, there is no question about that—but it shows the selfish arrogance of Tammany politics when Mr. Lundy is appointed a tax appraiser—a tax appraiser. Did he ever sit in any of these cases? No. The stenographer sits and takes the testimony, and Mr. Lundy, by some telephonic agreement with somebody else underground, settles the appraisal part of it. Mr. Lundy is a good appraiser of clams and oysters, and he can tell you whether a bluefish has been dead one hour or ten, but if he hadn't got that $4,000 job he would not have stood by Murphy, any more than some other district leaders over here. It is all right; Murphy doesn't have to pay the money; you pay it. So much for Mr. Farley at present.

"Of course, he may come back and tell you to-morrow—I don't think he will; I don't believe he will peep again—he may come back and tell you, to-morrow, that as soon as he found out conditions in the Buffalo office he cut out that confidential agent and hasn't put anybody in there. Well, he didn't discover that until he found out I was busy. He discovered that when he found that I was taking sworn testimony.

"Why, ladies and gentlemen, the entire condition of the State is the same, in every department. In the Department of Elections there are ex-convicts, and even men who have been convicted of stuffing ballot boxes—in the Department of Elections. And one of the most important men in the Department of Elections runs a gambling house up in Ithaca. And let me show you: I went into the Department of Elections a little bit, and a gentleman here on this stage saw the hotel register, so-called hotel register, in three lodging houses of Rochester. Under the law now, you know, you must sign your own name and address. Well, on one entire page of this lodging house register, all the names were signed in the one hand. And then you know we have an inquisitive turn of mind, so we examined the registry book in that election district, and we found that every one of those fellows [illegible] as they were in the lodging house book, and they were registered by the same hand.

A Chance for Glynn.

"That is only a little bit of the crime that is going on in Democratic circles up the State. That gives to Gov. Glynn the chance to be a new Tilden in the Democratic Party. No man ever went into office with a greater opportunity than Glynn has, and he will lose unless he goes right down to the bottom. And I want to advise him now that he need not be afraid of disrupting the Democratic Party. The Republican Party cleaned house when it had to clean house, and no party was ever weakened by driving out the crooks. Tilden wasn't weakened when he went in and purified Tammany Hall. He wasn't weakened when he attacked the 'cavalry,' but Gov. Glynn has a more stupendous job before him than Tilden had. But, he has a lot of it uncovered, and a good many of the men who have been blackmailed are ready to come forward and testify under oath.

"Now, we will come back to a few of the issues of this campaign. The first issue in this campaign is Charles F. Murphy vs. The City of New York. The second issue in this campaign is the dummy gentleman who is running for Mayor in place of Mr. Murphy. Now, I asked Mr. Murphy on last Tuesday night what he did with the $25,000 in bills that Judge Beardsley handed to him, and he hasn't replied yet. Last night I gave him the names of a lot of other persons who had subscribed money, and he hasn't answered about that. Now, they went and put Sulzer out of office because he got twenty-six or eight or thirty thousand dollars, and committed the awful crime of not carrying it down to Fourteenth Street.

Attacks Lawyers.

Now, I asked Mr. Murphy what became of the $15,000 that Mr. Kerbaugh, the canal contractor, paid. I asked Mr. Murphy to answer what became of the $25,000 in bills that Jim Stewart paid. Well, Mr. Murphy says that he is going to answer before the campaign is over. Why, an honest man would not take five minutes to answer that in this campaign. I guess Mr. Murphy will answer when the alibi is made for him by the sinuous-minded Jerome, by the agile witted De Lancey Nicoll, and by the resourceful Mr. Stanchfield. Those three canot get up a fairly good alibi for Charlie Murphy if this case is hopeless. As I have said about Jerome, I say about those three men, they know every crooked lane in the law and every crooked angle of a man's mind.

"I guess Murphy is trying to get somebody to stand for the Beardsley $25,000, but the trouble then will come—what will the other fellows say about what he did with it? Of course, Mr. Murphy might deny the $25,000 in bills of Jim Stewart, because it was not paid into his hand. It was paid into the hands of another gentleman, who at one time was a great friend of Mr. Murphy's, but who is not now. And when I was speaking to that gentleman a few weeks ago about some money that I found out a sum that about totals $200,000, had been subscribed, but never accounted for, and I said, 'I have got Jim Stewart three times.' 'Well, now,' he said, 'be careful, because I got one of those,' and there were two or three perfectly honorable gentlemen around at the time, including the leader of one of the greatest counties in the State, and he said, 'Why, I told Murphy that Jim Stewart would come across with the money somely and Jim handed the money to me.'

"So Murphy might not, perhaps, admit that he got that $25,000. But what about the other $5,000, and $5,000 in oasis of Beardsley? Did one bundle of it go to Norman E. Mack? Did the other bundle of it go to J. Sergeant Cram? Mr. Mack would not keep anything over night. Mr. Cram has a finer conscience, perhaps, and a little more courage, and he might keep it in his safe over night. But what did they do with the money? They convicted Sulzer of a heinous crime of putting in a false certificate in the Secretary of State's office. But Bagman McLean of Newburg put in the false certificate there, stating that they received in all $188,000. Why, they got more than that from the road contractors of the State—and the collector was Everett Fowler of Kingston, and he went all around there and collected the money and handed it over to Norman E. Mack.

Mack Failed to Testify.

"I stated that up in Buffalo to help beat Fitzpatrick in the primaries, and we beat him two to one. And Mack owns a newspaper up there. And Mack came out and said he never had collected or received any money in the campaigns of 1911 and 1912. I came back the next day and I said that I was very sorry to discuss such a personal question with an old friend, but that Mack not only had done what he had laid out a plan to sandbag contractors on the canal and on the roads. And Mack returned—because the primaries had not been fought out and he had to make a statement—he returned and he would be glad to testify under oath at any time. I immediately asked him to come down to Albany the next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, there to be examined under oath with the newspaper men present. The next day, on Thursday, Mr. Mack in an editorial in his newspaper said, 'Mr. Mack accepts.' That was the headlines. And then he said that he accepted the challenge of Hennessy to come down to Albany and testify. On that next Monday morning all the expectant newspaper men were there. A few of the gentlemen whom I see here to-night were there. But Mack never came. On the contrary, he wrote me a letter stating that his counsel advised by counsel that my statements were very libelous, and therefore he would sue me for $5,000 damages. And so, in order to save his face before the people of Buffalo on that Monday—the primaries being on the following day—he sued me for $5,000. If there is any sporting man in this audience I will bet him $500 to $200 that Mack will never go to trial.

"Now, District Attorney Whitman, on the one hand, and Gov. Glynn on the other hand, ought to get at these campaign contributions, and if they do then they will find perhaps why Mr. Murphy can have a nice suite in the Marlborough-Blenheim at Atlantic City, and a nice suite in Delmonico's, in Manhattan, and a town house, and a nice room in the Shinnecock Clubhouse on their golf links, and another house in Good Ground, where he has a palatial country estate. And they may then be able to find why Murphy can gamble so heavily in Wall Street. And they may be able, when you put in the fearless Mitchel, to back Murphy up against the wall, and when you do that—as I believe you can do it—you remember old Bill Tweed? Well, in future histories old Bill Tweed will be called the lesser Tweed in contradistinction to the Tweed of our own day, who, under another name, is running for the Mayoralty.

Back Again to McCall.

"Now, we will come to the fugitive candidate for Mayor, Mr. McCall. I asked him on last Tuesday whether his campaign contribution when he was nominated for Judge had been borrowed from an Inspector of police. I said in asking that question that, perhaps, I could not prove it, but I thought that he ought to speak to the people of New York and tell them whether he got that money from an Inspector of police, and if he did not get it to tell them where he got it, and I hoped he would not mention the name of a dead man. Well, now, five days have passed, and he is the candidate for Mayor of the most imperial city on this continent, and for five days he has entered no denial, and for five days he has failed to tell you where he got the money to pay his assessment, and it was a pretty good assessment, and it was an assessment that had to be divided, one part to Plunkett, of easy graft, and the other part to the boss of Tammany Hall or somebody representing that boss.

"But what is Judge McCall afraid of? If he did not get this money from this Police Inspector won't it improve his chances before this community if he denies it, and then when he does deny it won't it improve his chances before this community to tell you honestly where he got the money that he paid for that nomination? Well, for five days he has not told you, and I wish to announce to him now that I will not ask him the question any more. It will be a dead issue in this campaign so far as I am concerned, because I don't want to continue asking a candidate for the Mayoralty something every night, the same thing every night. I am satisfied now that for reasons which appeal intimately to him he does not care to take you into his confidence.

"The Brooklyn Eagle said to-night that there were three issues in this campaign and they would have to be [illegible]. One was that $25,000 Beardsley proposition, one was about the threatening of William Sulzer by Murphy; but the Eagle skipped the big issue of this campaign. And don't let Judge McCall go around this town discussing any other issues but this big issue which I put to him; and if he does not answer that issue then he is not fit to be even a member of Mr. Murphy's Tammany Assembly. And that is this: What happened in Charley Murphy's house on the morning of April 14 this year from half past midnight until half past three in the morning? Judge McCall took the Governor of New York to Murphy's house from the Waldorf at twenty minutes past midnight and they remained in Murphy's house for three hours.

"What happened there? McCall is a candidate for your votes. You want to know whether he would be obedient to Murphy, don't you? Well, you will know if he tells the truth about what happened there; but I can tell you most of it. But why doesn't he tell? If I were going around asking for your votes I would tell you and I would answer any question that you put to me. And by the way, I want to say that as my voice appears to grow stronger, after I have concluded with this matter I will answer any question at any time that you want to put to me. When I asked you to listen to me there is no reason why I should not listen to you, and I have always made that a rule, and I don't think it is a rule that ought to be broken. But I asked Judge McCall that last Monday night, and before his campaign managers got hold of him on Tuesday he had given the alert evening newspaper men an account of what happened. He answered it before his wise counsellors got hold of him. And he said, 'Why, we went down there to discuss the Massachusetts Ballot law, and we discussed nothing else except the Massachusetts Ballot law and direct primary.'

"That was before his managers got hold of him. Then on Tuesday night I asked him a few questions about what had been discussed down there, and since then you couldn't pry his mouth open to make him answer anything about that meeting. Well, he took the Governor of New York, so called, from Room 515 in the Waldorf at twenty minutes past midnight to the home of the real Governor of New York in East Seventeenth Street. And McCall recognized Murphy as the real Governor of New York, just as much as if he were elected a week from next Tuesday. He would recognize Murphy as the real Mayor of New York. Don't you think for a moment that Murphy made any mistake about McCall. Murphy could not afford to make any more mistakes and survive. He made a mistake about McClellan, and he made a mistake about Gaynor, and he made a mistake about Sulzer.

"So he has a copper-fastened candidate now that he is pretty sure won't get away if he gets in.

The Meeting with Murphy.

"They went down there that night and they stood there till 3:30 o'clock in the morning. And, according to this truthful Tammany candidate for Mayor, they discussed nothing but the Massachusetts Ballot bill and direct primaries. But, on the next afternoon in Albany, I found Mrs. Sulzer crying, in what they call the Blue Parlor in the People's House. I asked her what was the matter, and she said, 'I wish Will never had been elected Governor. I wish Will never had come up here.' And the next day I asked the Governor what was the matter and he said, 'I was treated shamefully down there,' and he said, 'The only thing to do now is to resign, or to surrender, or to fight.' And he said, 'I told my wife yesterday, and she put her arms around my neck, and she said to me, "Will, fight, fight."' And Sulzer came back from that meeting broken in mind and broken-hearted, because they—McCall and Murphy—had threatened him with the exposure of things which Mrs. Sulzer did not know, and I did not know; and Judge McCall would have you believe that the incident which made Mrs. Sulzer cry, that the incident which made Sulzer say it was 'resign, surrender or fight'; that that two hours' conference in Murphy's house was over a Massachusetts Ballot bill. They sent the Governor back to Albany a broken-minded and a broken-hearted man. Now, let McCall tell you what happened there.

"Well, the first thing that happened there was the question of appointing George H. Palmer as Chairman of the Up-State Public Service Commission. And McCall said last Tuesday, 'How does Hennessy know? He wasn't there.' Well, in the first place, the Governor told me about it; but, in the second place, Mr. McCall told me all I wanted to know. I was the messenger—an envoy, some of our Democratic friends would say; and up the State, perhaps, as an ambassador—that I was the messenger from the Governor of New York to see Mr. McCall, the representative of Mr. Murphy. I went down to see him and to ask him what could be done to clear up the Democratic situation in Albany, and let the Departments of State go on.

"We had a very long talk about it in which McCall expressed the greatest friendliness to the Governor. He said to me, 'John, why doesn't he keep his word? Why doesn't Bill keep his word? I have told him that when he makes a promise in political life he ought to keep it, and that he ought not to make a promise unless he means to keep it. 'Now,' he said, 'he promised to appoint George H. Palmer in my house, and Murphy was in the house.'

"Oh, McCall won't deny that; he knows we know. He will not deny that. 'The Governor promised Murphy in Washington on March 5, and he promised him my house, and the date of that promise was Feb. 2; and now he has got to keep that first, and if he agrees to appoint Palmer, why, then, we can arbitrate on the other nominations. But first he must withdraw all the nominations from the Senate, and after that, if he agrees upon Palmer, we can arbitrate the others. And now I have been up to Albany, John, four or five times on this proposition, and when I go up, why, Bill says, 'I am going to put Murphy in jail, and I am going to put little Frawley.'' Now, that kind of talk is no good. He has got to stop shouting graft at everybody. But you go up, and if he accepts that then you telegraph me to East Hampton, and I will send you a telegram signed South Hampton.'

"Very good. I told Judge McCall that it was a disgraceful proposition. I told him that the Governor of New York could not withdraw those nominations and then send in new nominations that would be confirmed, showing all the people of the State that a deal had been made with Murphy. I told him he would lose every friend, every citizen that was his friend, in the State of New York. The Governor of New York, with all those mercenaries following him and threatening him with disclosures that the public knew nothing about, stood up against the wall and promised to fight. And if he did go down, if he did go out of office, he went out of office true to his oath of office, fighting against the oligarchy of crime that is run by Charles F. Murphy.

"Well, I will tell you a little bit of history about that that will become history. Probably some friends of the Governor destroyed him. The Governor invited to his house George Foster Peabody, Henry Morgenthau, Thomas Mott Osborne, George Van Kenton, Mr. Radigan of Auburn, Mr. Antesdale of Rochester, and then Mr. Henry P. Burkhardt, the new leader of Erie County, and Mr. Chester C. Platt, his secretary, and your humble servant. And we discussed on a Sunday, with an interval for supper, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight what the Governor's policy ought to be upon certain nominations that should go to the Senate.

Leading up to the Break.

"And it was the most dramatic moment I think in Sulzer's career. Time and again that afternoon, time and again that evening, he brought up the name of George Palmer. He wanted Peabody and he wanted Osborne and he wanted Morgenthau and he wanted others to agree to that. And he said, 'Why, Palmer has the O. K. of 57 of the County Chairmen, and we told him that it didn't make any difference if he had the O. K. of 57 of the County Chairmen plus the O. K. of every Democratic member of the Senate, and the O. K. of every Democratic member of the Assembly, that the nomination of George Palmer to be Chairman of the Public Service Commission would be a political crime.

"Well, there in the conference, it was agreed that John Mitchell's name should be sent in for Labor Commissioner. In that conference we wanted to agree on James K. Sague of Poughkeepsie to be head of the Highway Department. John W. Carlisle was for it. Everybody was for it. But the Governor said, 'No, I want Carlisle.' But everybody said, 'No, put Carlisle in the Public Service Commission. That is where he belongs.' But the Governor overruled that and decided on Carlisle.

"Then as midnight came along he brought up the question of George M. Palmer again, and we then and there told the Governor of New York that if he did not cease the consideration of George M. Palmer's name that he could not expect the support of anybody who was there present.

"And then the Governor, walking up and down the room, said, 'Well, we have got to play chess. I am a pretty good chess player myself. Well, now, we will let Murphy have that pawn. After awhile we will take his bishop. And so if I can give him something and get twice as much for it—as he controls the Senate—that is the best way to do it.' And we said, 'No, it is not. It is better that you cannot have anybody confirmed by that Senate than to send in one improper name for confirmation.' Our policy won out, and the winning out of that policy probably destroyed William Sulzer.

"He stood by his word that he would not send in the name of George M. Palmer, and that is what caused that meeting in Murphy's house, and that was the night that Murphy threatened Sulzer with the exposures. On the following Monday a preliminary court of impeachment was held in Delmonico's.

McCall in Impeachment Court.

"Just think of that, a private Court of Impeachment was held there, attended by Judge McCall. He was one of the picked seven. And Billy Fitzpatrick of Buffalo, whose four friends are now in Canada because I wanted them before the Grand Jury in Buffalo last week. We got three indictments up there in Buffalo last week, but we would have got some more if Mr. McNiffin, the Treasurer of the road company, had not jumped the back fence while we were waiting in the front—if Mr. Roughhead had not gone to Canada—he is also a member of the Highway Department; if Mr. Johnson, the contractor, had not gone over to Canada, and if Lannan of the Department of Efficiency and Economy had not vanished.

"But we will get all those, and we will present Fitzpatrick's case to the Grand Jury in Buffalo on Nov. 5. And Fitzpatrick was in this private Court of Impeachment, and Senator Wagner, and Speaker Smith, and Mr. Aaron J. Vanderbilt (applause), and Mr. Packy McCabe of Albany, and Judge McCall. And they decided there to impeach the Governor of New York.

"And Judge McCall went up to Albany the next day to tell the Governor how he had fought so valiantly for him; how he had protested to Murphy that they were going too far; how he said to Murphy that it would bring ruin to the Democratic Party. But he said:

'Bill, if you don't stop talking about graft they are going to go at you, because you will destroy them if they don't destroy you.'

"Well, McCall was a friend of Murphy to the point that he could take the Governor down to that secret conference, a friend of Murphy to the point that he could take him out of a Court of Impeachment—in case there was another court held there, a Magistrates' Court—and Big Tom Foley and Johnny McCooey, and John Galvin and Thomas F. Smith and Phil Donahue and Judge E. E. McCall comprised that court. And they there and then decided that Mayor Gaynor was not enough to be nominated by Tammany Hall.

"Now when McCall comes over here he talks about his 'late lamented friend, Mayor Gaynor.' He, McCall, sitting there in Murphy's apartment in Delmonico's, performing an autopsy on Mayor Gaynor, and voting to put him out of public life! And then he comes along here and calls him his late lamented friend. Well, you know what name Mayor Gaynor called McCall before the Mayor died and before he went to Europe. He did not call him his friend. You know what he said about the 'hanging on the soiled garments of the city.' He knew McCall as well as I know McCall.

Three Issues of Campaign.

"How can he ask you for your votes unless he discusses the issues of the campaign. And the three issues of the campaign concerning him are these:

"That he must tell you what happened in Murphy's house on April 4; that he must tell you what went on in that secret court of impeachment in Delmonico's, and, finally, that he must tell you what happened in his, McCall's, house on the evening of Feb. 2, when he met Gov. Sulzer secretly at 125th Street and took him in his automobile to his, McCall's, house where Murphy was there awaiting the Governor of New York to barter away the offices of the State.

"And if he does not tell you these things it is because it would incriminate him morally and ethically to tell them, because he knows if he did tell them truthfully that you would not vote for him, and because he knows if he does tell them truthfully he will be exposed.

"Now, The New York World last night, when I had finished my speech, asked me if I would debate with Judge McCall on the issues of the campaign in Madison Square Garden next week, and I said, 'With pleasure.' Well, they asked McCall and he declined. I don't want to worry Judge McCall, but I will guarantee the payment of Carnegie Hall or the payment of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and I will leave out all these personal issues that I have discussed to-night, and I will not discuss anything that I have discussed in the campaign, but I will ask Judge McCall ten questions about the City of New York and about its government, and if he answers seven of the ten I will vote for him. No more fundamentally ignorant candidate in relation to the building of New York has ever been nominated for so high an office in any generation that I remember.

"Now, somebody has told him to stick to taxation; that is the thing. So he says if he is elected he will reduce taxation in the City of New York. I asked him last night and Wednesday night to tell us how you are going to reduce taxation in the City of New York. He will never tell you that, because he does not know how, and neither does anybody else. How are you going to reduce taxation in the City of New York, when your city has not stopped growing? When you have to have new roads? When you have to have new sewers? When your Department of Health is increasing all the time? When everything connected with the city is more or less at present in chaos? Of course, you cannot, and anybody who tells you you are going to have reduced taxation for the purpose of getting your votes is a knave or a fool.

"What you want to get is your money honestly spent for the taxes you pay in. What you do want to get is to get the crooked government out of Albany, because you pay down here 67 per cent. on every dollar that is spent in the State of New York, and so when they steal eight or ten millions on the good roads, they take 67 per cent. of it away from you. So when a normal school is built up the State at a cost of $1,000,000, you pay $670,000 in taxation. It is put into your tax account. And if you build an armory up the State you pay 67 per cent. of it, but if you build it down in New York you pay it all.

$101,000 Added to Contract.

"Now, let me tell you the necessity, as good citizens, of wiping out this political idea that you have got to vote a ticket because it is labeled something. They let a road to Bush & Percival up in Buffalo. It was let by contract for $48,000, and the contract was practically on the level. The lowest bidder got it. But, overnight, John A. Bensel, Duncan W. Peck, and Mr. Murphy's personal appointee, Gordon Reel, changed the terms of the contract and added $101,000 to it, making it $149,000 instead of $48,000.

"They changed the character of the road from the macadam road to a concrete road; that is, a road with a concrete foundation and a brick top, and the average cost was $27,000 a mile.

"Well, we heard something about that road and we went up there on a Saturday night, and we went out on Sunday in a pretty good rainstorm, something like to-night. But we kicked that concrete away with our feet, and if we had been drinking very hard we might have thought we were seeing something, because after we kicked one piece of the concrete curb away we found two live worms in it. They shoveled the dirt and the silt, and the clay, and the gravel out of the banks of the little creek, and they had mixed that stuff and put some cement in it, and then laid it down as concrete curbing. The contract called, of course, for one portion of cement and two and a half of sand, and five of screen gravel, which would have made concrete; but these fellows were not putting enough money on [illegible] 70 per cent.

"That is only one typical case of the road contracts, and remember that you pay 67 cents on every dollar that is stolen.

"We indicted Bart Dunn of Tammany Hall, one of the east side leaders. I spoke up in his district last night. We indicted him for a road case in Rockland County, and we are going to indict him for a road case in another county. Now, all that he did was this: He forgot to build one mile of the road. He borrowed a little oil that belonged to the State and he put it over that mile and it looked very good to him. Well, the rest of that road was to be a concrete road, and what do you suppose the wise Mr. Dunn did? He dug up the old macadam road and used that stone belonging to the State and he mixed that with a lot of stuff along the side of the road with sand and then he used some cement and he tried to mix that and make a concrete out of it. But there was not enough money even in that. The specifications called for a concrete road four and a half inches deep, and we cut that road every 200 feet so as not to do any injustice to Mr. Dunn, and nowhere did we find it two inches deep. What do you suppose Mr. Bensel or Mr. Duncan W. Peck or Mr. Gordon Reel did? They made Brother Dunn an extra allowance for extra stone put into the road.

Wirt's Roadmaking.

"And on one day in October of last year these three men—Peck, Bensel, and Reel—passed a resolution giving 137 extra allowances to road contractors on repair work. Well, one of these extra allowances of $10,000 was given to Mr. Wirt, the Democratic boss of Rockland County, to fill up certain ruts that were discovered in the road after the contract was let—$10,000 extra. Well, we have indicted Mr. Wirt. He forgot to put in that extra stone, but in addition to that he forgot to do one mile of his road, and then he forgot the width of the road, which was 16 feet. We never found any of it that was over 13½ feet wide. We found som of it that was only 11 feet wide, and that makes a little bit of difference in a road that is about five miles long. And this Highway Commission, which remains still unindicted because Murphy would not permit any money to be voted for the purpose—this Highway Commission voted Wirt an extra allowance of $10,000 on that October day.

"And what else did they do on that day? They passed on 318 repair contracts, approved them; and I want to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that some of these contracts were already finished and completed and paid for when they were awarded on that October day.

"Now, if Mr. McCall will discuss some of the things about taxation that affects your pockets, as I do, I will be very glad to see him do it. But what does he know about the city? I will bet that he cannot tell me three paragraphs in the Charter of the City of New York. I will make this proposition to Judge McCall: That if he will meet me anywhere in public, I will ask him ten questions, all relating to the Charter of the City of New York, and if he answers five of them in public I will vote for him.

Staten Island Transit.

"Well, last night he went down to Staten Island, and at the first meeting he told the people there that they could not expect a subway because the City of New York was getting very poor. They could not get any subway during his administration, and it would be much better to make some arrangement with the Interborough by which perhaps fares might be reduced, and it would be 2 cents on the ferry and 3 on the Interborough. Oh, my!

"Well, we got to the second meeting he learned from the candidate for Borough President, Mr. McCormack, that they would have the tunnel. Well, that made it very embarrassing for Judge McCall. So he told them at that meeting that he would do the very best he could.

"Well, now, of course, if he had any sense—he may be a good lawyer—I will accept what is said by Tammany Hall—the fact that they gave him a nomination for Judge implies the fact that he is a good lawyer—but, if he had any sense in relation to civic development, wouldn't he know this: In the first place, that a tunnel from South Brooklyn across the Narrows is not going to be a very costly affair? And doesn't he know this, that when that tunnel is built it will develop Richmond County, raise the taxable values, not 100 per cent. or 200 per cent., but 700 per cent., and that the city would get back its money in five or six years, the interest on the money for bonds that would build that tunnel?

"Doesn't he know that the development of the subway up on the west side of New York has added $700,000,000 to the value of real estate up there? And doesn't he know that the taxes collected by the city, on that $700,000,000 increased value by the subway, goes over and beyond the necessary payment of the interest cost of those subways? Why, of course he doesn't. He has never studied a civic question in his life.

"Now, he says he is not going to bother with Hennessy; he is going to discuss the issues of the campaign. Well, now, he has been discussing them for two weeks, and I want to ask any fair-minded man in this community what he said? A voice: Economy.

An Interborough Decision.

"Economy? Did he practise economy when sitting in the Supreme Court? Instead of deciding certain cases, kept sending them to referees O. K.'d by Charlie Murphy. Did he practise economy in anything he did in his public life? Well, as a good lawyer, he gave a beautiful decision—against the City of New York. The Interborough people thought they had the right to put candy stands, slots, and various other things, right along in the Interborough underground stations, and the City of New York thought not—that they ought to be made to pay for them, if they had them there at all, but thought they ought not to be there. And so it went before Judge McCall, and he wrote a most enlightened decision, and that was this: That there was nothing in the lease between the city and the Interborough that prohibited the Interborough from having anything it liked, newsstands or anything else, along the line of its Subway, and, hence, it was one of the appurtenances of the railroad.

"Under that learned decision of Judge McCall, some of these days, the ladies here will be able to shop in the Interborough Underground Subway. We may have some drygood stores along there. Well, now, you would think that Judge McCall would give the benefit of the doubt to the city, and let that matter be decided further up. But the kind of Judges, as a rule, that Tammany Hall provides for us, never give the benefit of the doubt to the city, unless they are one of the two or three New York; and so when they steal eight or ten millions on the good roads, they take 67 per cent. of it away from you. So when a normal school is built up the State at a cost of $1,000,000, you pay $670,000 in taxation. It is put into your tax account. And if you build an armory up the State you pay 67 per cent. of it, but if you build it down in New York you pay it all.

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MITCHEL ANSWERS M'CALL IN KINGS

Covers a Vast Territory and Strikes at His Opponent's Rapid Transit Record.

STANDS BY SUBWAY PLAN

McAneny Says the "Lies" Against Fusion Board Are Beyond Even Campaign License.

Nine enthusiastic audiences faced a downpour of rain last night to hear John Purroy Mitchel, William A. Prendergast, and George McAneny, candidates on the Fusion ticket, discuss the issues of the campaign in Brooklyn. Mr. Mitchel covered the biggest territory of any single night in the campaign, and expressed himself as delighted with the size and enthusiasm of the audiences which greeted him. Williamsburg, South Brooklyn, and East New York were covered in whirlwind fashion, and the last address of the night was made in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, where the Mayoralty candidate addressed the Stationary Engineers' Association at their annual ball.

"The conscience of New York is aroused," said Mr. Mitchel. "The people have learned that it is within the power of one vulgar boss to summon to his home for a midnight conference the Governor of the State of New York, and within the same year have the presumption to nominate as his personal candidate for Mayor the man who acted as messenger in those disgraceful proceedings."

At one of the meetings George McAneny roundly denounced the tactics of the Tammany candidates in the present campaign and accused them of lying to the people of the city as to the record of the present Fusion administration.

"What the Tammany candidates say about the record of our Fusion administration amounts to simple falsification of the facts," he said. "They are telling lies which should not pollute the lips of gentlemen, even in the heat of a bitter campaign, and which should certainly never be permitted from a public platform."

In most of his addresses, Mr. Mitchel confined himself to a discussion of issues raised by his opponent in his tour of Brooklyn a few days ago. These consisted of the subways question, overappraisal of realty, and taxation. He said in part:

Not An Obstructionist.

"The messenger for the Chief, my honorable opponent, has accused me of being an obstructionist in the matter of subways because I opposed the dual subway contracts. I did so because I felt that better terms could be secured for the city, and I and my associates on this ticket, Mr. Prendergast and Mr. McAneny, had an honest difference of opinion. Their opinion prevailed and the contracts are now binding legal obligations upon the city. Recognizing them as such, I will work hard as Mayor for the speedy completion of these subways and their operation as quickly as the Tammany Public Service Commission will let us put them into operation.

"I am not an obstructionist, but what do you say to my accuser who for nine months has been content to seek to modify the contracts for the re-construction of the Steinway tunnel in favor of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company? If he is sincere in his declarations that proper transit facilities are an issue in this campaign, he does not have to wait until he is defeated on election day to get busy. He has the powers now to remedy the surface and elevated railroad service in this and other boroughs of which the people are complaining. Let him take his 'Chief' over to Corona on a tour of inspection and see what can be done over there. He has received enough complaints to engage his attention. Let him show a little action."

Mr. Mitchel told his audience that the signing of the Fourth Avenue subway contracts two weeks before election day in 1906 was due to the pledges of Mr. Bannard and the Fusion candidates, that they would approve such contracts.

"Then the Tammany Board of Estimate got frightened and held a meeting and in one afternoon approved these contracts and signed them," he said.

Mr. Mitchel told several of his audiences that his opponent had raised the issue of realty valuation as a just complaint of the property owner against the Fusion Board of Estimate.

False Tax Issue.

"Mr. McCall knows," said the speaker, "that the Board of Estimate has nothing to do with fixing the valuation of realty; that it is fixed by appraisal of a Tax Commission appointed by the Mayor. He says that in certain sections of the city the tax valuation of realty is too high and is exorbitant, and I agree with him. If I am elected Mayor I will be responsible for the actions of my Tax Board. I will see to it that my Tax Commissioners make a careful investigation of the basis for fixing realty values, and if it is found that in certain sections of the city property has been appraised at more than a fair, honest valuation, that appraisal will be reduced."

Mr. Mitchel replied to the attack made by Judge McCall upon the South Brooklyn Terminal Freight Railway, which the Fusion Board of Estimate has planned.

"That sneer shows McCall's conception of the problems and duties of the Mayor of New York," said Mitchel. "The plans of this terminal have been approved. The work is already under way. Never has the city planned a work which meant more to Brooklyn's commerce and industry. All of the great trunk railroads of the country have agreed to operate this terminal for the city. It will increase the tax valuation of Brooklyn by several million dollars. It will develop the water front. It will provide employment for thousands of men, and will make Brooklyn the greatest manufacturing centre of New York."

Speaking at Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn, Mr. Mitchel took occasion to refute the accusation which Tammany orators have urged against him, that his policy of economy involves the cutting of wages of city employes.

"That is a lie," said the candidate. "I have repeated time and time again that I believe that the City of New York, which is one of the greatest corporations in the world, should be a model employer, both as to wages paid and services demanded. My economy will not interfere with the honest city employe, but it will interfere seriously with the men who hold positions to which high salaries are attached and do no work simply because they are the friends of the boss or members of the so-called organization."

DEFENDS SUBWAY STAND.

Mitchel Advises McCall to Devote Himself to Transit Matters Now.

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, speaking before the University Forum, in Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square, South, last night, told an enthusiastic audience that the campaign had progressed to the point where he was able to promise, with reasonable certainty, the things he was going to do as Mayor of New York after Jan. 1. Judge McCall, the Tammany candidate, spoke from the same platform last Wednesday afternoon, but those who attended both meetings said that last night's meeting was a larger and much more enthusiastic gathering than the one which had greeted the Tammany nominee.

"I understand," said Mr. Mitchel, "that Mr. McCall and myself were invited here to discuss the issues of the present campaign, but I notice that when Mr. McCall spoke here he spoke of the assessment of real estate, the tax thereon, and the Subway as the dominant issues of this campaign. He devoted three-quarters of his speech to the Subway, a matter which was long ago settled. Mr. McCall said that he participated in the Subway contracts, yet as a matter of fact they were drawn up before he became Chairman of the Public Service Commission. In fact, when he assumed his present office he found the work completed by Mr. Prendergast, Mr. McAneny, and others of the commission.

Referring to Mr. McCall's criticism of his advocacy of municipal ownership and his objection to the use of private capital in the subways, Mr. Mitchel said that his opponent was either not telling the truth or else was grossly ignorant of the subject.

"For a gentleman who has been a Justice of the Supreme Court," Mr. Mitchel added, "no matter how he obtained that Justiceship, he showed ignorance of the meaning of municipal ownership, for municipal ownership obtains to-day, and in the case of the new subway the city owns that, too, although there is a slight private lien upon it. At no time did I advocate municipal operation, except in case of extreme necessity—only if we could not obtain the terms we desired from the contractors.

"If Mr. McCall is genuinely interested in giving the people rapid transit he can devote himself to it now and not wait for his interest to be aroused till after he has been defeated for the office of Mayor. I cannot see what there is in Mr. McCall's work for rapid transit that should commend him to the voters of this city."

After Mr. Mitchel finished his speech he submitted to a heckling by the audience. It was a friendly heckling, however, and Mr. Mitchel had an easy time answering.

GERMAN FUSION COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Opened at 200 Fifth Avenue—To Make Campaign.

The German-American Business Men's Fusion Committee has just come into existence, with headquarters at Room 1,171, at 200 Fifth Avenue, and all voters of either German nativity or descent are invited to communicate to the committee their sympathy with the Fusion movement. In the closing ten days of the campaign the leaders of the league propose to explain to German voters why they should give support to John Purroy Mitchel.

Oscar R. Seitz is Chairman, George H. Davis is Secretary, and William H. Klenke is Treasurer. Among the honorary Vice Presidents are Percival Kuhne, C. B. Wolffram, President Carl Pfister of the Liederkranz, Leopold Stern, Otto L. Dommerich, Rudolph Ersloh, Albert Plaut, Herman C. Kudlich, John G. Borgstede, Charles A. Schieren, Jr., and Victor Koechl.

Not a Sulzer Enthusiast.

When ex-Gov. Sulzer and his party took seats in a box at the Eltinge Theatre on Thursday evening a young man cried out from the aisle: "Gov. Sulzer! Gov. Sulzer! Give us a speech!" In a report of Mr. Sulzer's experiences in yesterday's TIMES it was said that this young enthusiast was Laverne A. Davies, secretary to Jerome Siegel. Mr. Davies came to THE TIMES office last night and said that there had been a mistake.

He said he was a McCall man and that he was not secretary to Mr. Siegel.

TAMMANY EXPOSED, DECLARES SULZER

He Says His Entrance Into Fight Will Be a Big Factor Toward Murphy Overthrow.

SPENDS BUSY DAY INDOORS

Rain Prevents Speaking Tour—Mrs. Sulzer Plays Hostess to Callers at Hotel Headquarters.

"If I have done nothing else I have aroused the people of New York to a knowledge of what they are up against. I have done what no other man has done; I have told the truth about Tammany Hall."

Thus spoke William Sulzer, deposed Governor of New York State, last night in his room in the Broadway Central Hotel. He said it to a man who respected his confidences and his beliefs, and while they were talking he also said this:

"I believe that my entrance into this campaign at this time is going to be a big factor for victory. Murphy will learn from this that cheating a man does not kill him off.

"I am going to try as hard as I can to show the people of this city that I am right, as Murphy expected me to show a packed court that I was right."

Mr. Sulzer was talking in a typical fourth floor back hall bedroom. Outside there was a telephone and many assistants who tried to tell everybody that the former Executive was ready and willing to talk to all. There was a desk there with former Gov. Spriggs of Montana, before which a multitude stopped and asked if they could not see Mr. Sulzer. One door removed was the object of their quest, with Mrs. Sulzer, and he was directing his campaign because no "hireling" could direct a "Bill Sulzer campaign," in the lower east side of New York. When he say that it looked rainy, he called all speaking off. On a rainy night he preferred his little hotel room to open air expeditions to the lower east side.

All day long the deposed Governor was hard at work with his lieutenants. When interviewed by newspaper reporters who sought to involve him in the controversies which have developed since the campaign began he said:

"I have nothing to say. Whenever I have anything to say I will say it from the stump. That is where I started, and that is where I will end."

While Mr. Sulzer was working hard in his little room Mrs. Sulzer was active in her apartments. She was doing her best to make every one who called feel at home.

"Jim" Garrison, who recently was in jail for contempt of the Assembly in the Sulzer case, acted as a buffer to the chief who sat behind him, and received tributes constant and affectionate. Among them was an enormous four-leaf clover, and attached to it was a card on which was this:

I know a bank where the sun is like gold
And cherry blooms burst with snow,
And down underneath at the lovelies nook
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.
For thee, strong champion, may they bloom,
And bringing fortune, scatter gloom.

There was no gloom in the Sulzer camp. Adherents one and all were predicting victory.

TAMMANY TO AID KOPP.

Wigwam Gives Up Hope of Defeating Sulzer with Silverstein.

Tammany has given up hope of electing Jacob Silverstein for the Assembly in the Sixth District. The Sulzer sentiment is so strong there that the Wigwam is convinced that its own candidate has no chance whatever. He himself believes that if he could have $15,000 to spend in the district he could yet win out, but the party managers do not care to risk so much money on the chance.

Orders have been sent to the Tammany workers to concentrate on the Republican candidate, Harry Kopp. Tammany does not care so much about a Republican victory as long as Sulzer can be defeated, and it reckons that there is enough soreness in the Republican ranks against the Progressives to give Tammany a chance to crush the deposed Governor.

LOUD WELCOME FOR McCALL.

He Now Says He Won't Descend to Gutter and Answer Attack.

Democratic candidates had no reason to be disappointed over the warmth of welcome at the mass meeting of the Irish-American Municipal League in Carnegie Hall last evening. The coming of Judge McCall at 11 o'clock raised a storm of enthusiasm that lasted for fourteen minutes. Herman Metz was drowned out by applause again and again when he attempted to speak and Judge Warren W. Foster's appearance upon the platform evoked another outburst. In spite of the rain the great hall was packed to the doors and though the coming of the Mayoralty candidate was late there was not a minute when the interest flagged.

Alexander I. Rorke was chairman of the meeting. He obtained speakers and was always willing and able to fill a breach. His talk was interesting. At intervals the audience received bulletins telling of the approach of Mr. McCall. Now he was half an hour away, then eight minutes, and then five, and then he came.

The arrival of McCall was spectacular. Instead of entering by the side door close to the platform he came by the front door. As he appeared the band struck up and the entire audience arose waving flags, cheering, and shouting welcome in a frenzy. Mr. McCall was escorted down the middle aisle. He had to climb upon a table to get upon the platform. For ten minutes the cheering kept up, and then as it died down a young woman in the gallery waved an Irish flag and the storm began all over again. Time and again the Chairman tried to introduce the speaker but could not get a hearing.

Mr. McCall directed his fire at the opening at the enemy, but dropped that attack quickly and discussed his views.

"As is becoming the leaders of a cause that they know is lost they desert the firing line along which honorable men may battle and they try to divert the line of warfare into the usual gutters of scandal and defamation. [Applause.] But I do not propose that they shall vary the issues of this campaign. I do not propose to allow them to pick the line along which the battle is to be fought. Honored in this community by an election to a bench that bespeaks the man who aspires to that office to be possessed of the dignity that comports to the high position, I cannot afford nor will I descend to the gutter. [Applause.]

"To make the battle that I intend to make as the standard bearer of the party that has placed me in nomination, standing as the candidate of a party I yet invite the suffrage of all my fellow-citizens who can subscribe to the principles that I shall announce and for which I shall struggle in this campaign.

"The paramount issue is the one of real estate as it is accepted in the light of valuation that is placed upon it by the city authorities for the purpose of levying their rate of taxation. I say that we have reached a condition in reference to real estate in this city that may well need be regarded as alarming and we are close to the point of confistication."

The speaker condemned the purchase of properties at Rockaway Beach and Dreamland for public parks, and said the purchases were extravagant and wasteful. He recited the high cost and the disadvantages of getting to the Rockaway Park, and added that he had been charged in opposing the park property in being against crippled children, when all he had been against was helping the crippled pocket-books of the land owners out there.

Coming to personal matters, he said about the charge that he was Murphy's man:

"Well, I think I am pretty well known to the people of this city through the public offices that I have held, and all that I ask is that when that charge is made against me that the yardstick you will put upon me to measure me is not by what this newspaper, or Mr. Mitchel, under its guidance, says, but apply the yardstick of measurement by what I have done so you shall be the judge of what you will do, and I think I am safe in saying that the opinion will be, at least I am egotist enough to believe so, that I will stand on my own feet. I will frame my own judgments. I will make my own decisions, I will reach my own conclusions, and I will ask no man or set of men to share with me the responsibility of my acts."

Mr. Metz spoke on economy, and said that there was the necessity of a party behind a man in office to whom he must be responsible.

James McSurn spoke briefly, and he was followed by Thomas J. Higgins, the Park Commissioner of the Bronx, who spoke of subways.

Chairman Rorke spoke of "Little Johnny Mitchel's" opposition to the subway contracts, and charged that he opposed them at the instigation of Hearst. Mitchel, he said, was a dangerous man.

A voice in the gallery wanted to know how Mitchel could interfere with subway contracts if they are now signed and ratified. Mr. Rorke replied that Mitchel had, if elected, the appointing of a Corporation Counsel, and could delay and make trouble over the contracts.

PLAN BIG MITCHEL DAY.

Great Demonstration Set for Thursday Night at Madison Sq. Garden.

Mme. Olive Fremstad, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and the College Glee Club of the College Men's Mitchel League will provide music for the crowd at the Madison Square Garden Fusion mass meeting which is being organized for next Thursday night by the Business Men's Non-Partisan Anti-Tammany League. Already twenty bands have been engaged to lead the parades, which will make for Madison Square from all parts of the city, and arrangements are being made to have Sousa's Band lead the main procession.

Fireworks will be let off, it is announced, in the square and sixty-five trades and industries have undertaken to send representations to the demonstration. The audience will be drawn from every section of the business life of the city, and the speakers will stand for the different sections of the Fusion Party. In addition to Mr. Mitchel the speeches are to be made by Charles S. Whitman for the Republicans, Oscar S. Straus for the Progressives, Martin W. Littleton for the Independent Democrats, and Clarence J. Shearn for the Independence League.

The day is to be celebrated as Mitchel day by the Fusionists, and it is requested that all his supporters show their allegiance by wearing Mitchel buttons and displaying Mitchel banners.

GOV. GLYNN AWAITS HENNESSY'S FACTS

Asks the Sulzer Ex-Investigator for All the Graft Evidence He Has.

WILL PURSUE INQUIRIES

So Far, He Says, He Has Been Able to Get Only General Statements from Hennessy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Gov. Glynn has expressed his desire to get hold of evidence of some of the corruption in State departments which has been the subject of John A. Hennessy's speeches in the New York City campaign, and he has been corresponding with Mr. Hennessy about it. So far, he says, he has not obtained anything that is satisfactory. Mr. Glynn indicated to-day that the investigations begun under the Sulzer régime would be continued, and that he would make all possible effort to punish anybody found grafting in the State departments.

The Governor said that several days ago he received a communication from Mr. Hennessy offering to furnish information that had been gathered in the course of the investigantion under Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Glynn said he replied to Mr. Hennessy's letter, requesting him to send any report that he might be able to make, together with any and all documentary evidence and other proofs to substantiate his charges.

Mr. Hennessy replied, according to the Governor, sending a long letter couched in general terms and giving no special facts. Then, Mr. Glynn said, he caused a further communication to be sent to Mr. Hennessy, calling his attention to the general character of his communication and requesting that he forward at the earliest opportunity all proofs and statements of facts in his possession. The Governor added that he had heard nothing further from Mr. Hennessy.

In Mr. Hennessy's last communication reference was made to certain engineers who assisted him in his investigations, and the Governor requested him to have these men make a written report of whatever information they had, giving facts and not conclusions.

"It is my intention," the Governor said, "to continue to completion every investigation which appeared to disclose that any one had a dollar of the State's money which he had no right to have, either because he procured it improperly or for any other reason. The inquiries will be conducted in a legal manner, quietly and without ostentation or newspaper display and solely for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and procuring legal evidence.

"Wherever the facts warrant it, the most vigorous prosecution will be insisted upon without the least concern as to whom the culprit may be."

GLYNN STRIVES FOR PEACE.

Meets Leaders from Various Factions in Interest of Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Stephen W. Ryan, Democratic leader of Chenango County, and Francis A. Willard, Secretary of the Democratic State League, anti-Tammany men, visited Gov. Glynn to-day. Mr. Ryan was a candidate for Highway Commissioner when Gov. Dix recast the department and he testified before the Sulzer commission of inquiry relative to highway work. Mr. Willard was made Secretary to the State Architect when Mr. Sulzer removed Herman W. Hoefer. He also was one of Mr. Sulzer's committee on direct primaries.

Gov. Glynn is trying hard to harmonize warring elements in several up-State counties, and to-day he conferred with Joseph J. Murphy and Daniel E. Conway of Troy. Gov. Glynn does not seem to be embarrassed by Tammany's troubles.

A Sulzer appointee's official head dropped to-day when Thomas F. Slavin was relieved as Superintendent of Repairs for Section 1 of the Erie Canal. He will be succeeded by Richard J. Donlan of Cohoes. Slavin was employed under Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent of Public Works. At the request of Mr. Sulzer, Owen L. Carney was dismissed several months ago, to make a place for Slavin.

Borst's Socialist Nomination Void.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The extraordinary term of the Appellate Division, Third Department, called by Gov. Glynn, decided to-day that Judge Henry V. Borst was not entitled to the Socialist nomination for Supreme Court Justice of the Fourth Judicial District. The decision will be appealed as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared. The question of Judge Borst's right to the nomination was raised by the Schenectady County Chairman of the Socialist Party. The name of Borst, who was the regular Democratic nominee, was written in the blank Socialist ballot by several voters.

MURET ON TRIAL AS COINER.

Schmidt In Court as a Witness—Outfit Offered In Evidence.

Ernest A. Muret, the friend of Father Hans Schmidt, the confessed murderer of Anna Aumuller, was placed on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt and a jury on the charge of counterfeiting. Schmidt is to be a witness in the trial, and was present in court. He was unshaven and carelessly dressed, and kept squeezing a handkerchief in his right hand as he sat in court. He listened intently to every reference to himself.

An extensive photographic outfit was heaped on the counsel table and near the witness stand. It was seized by the police at 534 West 134th Street, the apartment leased by Muret and Schmidt. Augustine Derby, counsel for Muret, objected to its presence in court on the ground that it might influence the jury, but the prosecution succeeded in preventing its removal. All witnesses, however, except the police were ordered to wait outside until called for.

Mrs. Margaret Bowie of 515 West 134th Street testified to renting the apartment to Muret and Schmidt last June. She spoke of Muret as Miller, and explained that that was the name he gave her. She was followed by Mrs. Margaret Rutledge, the janitress of the apartment house, who said that while the prisoner occupied it no furniture was ever brought to it. A number of dealers in photographic materials then told how they had sold to Muret and Schmidt supplies and electro-plating material.

Alvin Hanver, a copper worker, spoke of Muret's ordering the casting of electro-plating sheets out of sheet copper of exactly the size to make a bill. Muret, he said, had burned his fingers in trying to carry out one of the electro-plating processes, and had come to him for further instructions. When he asked what he was doing he replied: "Just experimenting."

Assistant District Attorney Roger Wood brought out that it was quite possible for Muret to make a twenty-dollar bill with his equipment. It had evidently been a pretty costly outfit, and as Mr. Wood was handling it he dropped a glass plate. It broke and the defendant seemed angered at his carelessness.

SCHMIDT HEARING ABROAD.

Counsel Says Relatives Will Help Prove Slayer Insane.

Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions yesterday approved an application for a commission to hear testimony in the case of Hans Schmidt, the slayer of Anna Aumuller, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. The application was made by Alphonse G. Koelble, counsel for Schmidt, who told the court that in his opinion the testimony of seven witnesses now in Germany will help establish Schmidt's insanity.

The witnesses to be examined are Heinrich and Gertrude Schmidt, father and mother of Hans Schmidt, of Schweinheim; Karl Schmidt, a brother, of Mainz; Gertrude Bock of Abenheim; Anna Schmidt, a cousin, of Worms; Johannes Schmidt, an uncle, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Elizabeth Muller of Mainz. The motion of Mr. Koelble is based upon a letter written by Karl Schmidt to the Rev. Frank Markert, a friend of Hans Schmidt in this country. In this letter it is asserted that six of Schmidt's family have committed suicide, the last a cousin, six months ago.

It is said that Schmidt left home to be a hermit, that in clerical garb he carried a sewing machine through the streets and that while a student at Munich he was found in a bathtub playing a violin.

Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy will sail to-day on the Olympic for Germany, where he will make an investigation of Schmidt's record. The trial, which was set yesterday by Judge Foster for Nov. 12, will probably be postponed until Mr. Murphy returns.

VOLTURNO FUND $5,668.

Plans to Meet Survivors Arriving Here on Sunday and Monday.

Cash contributions received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York Red Cross Society, at his offices, 52 William Street, for the survivors of the Uranium steamship Volturno, amounted to $141. This brings the total sum received to date up to $5,668.52.

The subscribers yesterday were:

"Cash"	$5	"T. C."	$1
Grace G. Dyer	10	Lucette A. Parker	10
Mrs. J. M. Phelps	2	"C. W."	2
"A working girl"	2	David Voss	5
Henry Wollman	5	J. W. Johnson	10
Mrs. Josephine Ramsay	5	Mrs. L. E. Opdycke	10
Mrs. Gabriel P. Boardman	5	Mrs. I. B. Kleinert	10
Mrs. F. G. Lee	2	Charles P. Chase	5
Joseph Jewett	10	Max Schwarz	25
C. Brooks	2	Hannah Goetz	5
Harriet C. Smith	5	Giles Whiting	5
		Total	$141

E. O. Thomas, Manager of the Uranium Line in New York, said yesterday that all arrangements had been made for the reception of the Volturno survivors arriving Sunday morning on the Carmania and on the Touraine on Monday. Paul G. Forman, the General Passenger Agent, he said, had gone to Quebec to meet those arriving there on the Megantic and Royal Edward this morning and would return in time to meet the Carmania. When all the survivors have been dealt with and sent off to their destinations, Mr. Thomas will then prepare a printed list of the victims of the disaster, with particulars regarding the families they may have left who were dependent upon them for support.

These contributions were received by THE TIMES to aid the survivors of the Volturno: Joseph C., $1; "A. W. K.," $2; "Jennie," $1, and Alexander L. Brodhead, $5.

Milo

The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE of QUALITY

The connoisseur's desire for a cigarette of rare quality has made the MILO famous.

Cork Tips — Plain Ends

Price—25 cents for 25 years

The Surbrug Co.

SIX DIE BY FIRE; WOMEN IN A TRAP

Continued from Page 1.

before they caught fire, and escaped in that way.

Mr. Bennet said that it was twelve minutes before the first fire engine reached the scene, but this statement later was denied by Acting Chief Martin and Commissioner Johnson. At any rate, the flames had spread to the building at 206 by the time the firemen got to work and it was almost two hours before the first line of hose was pulled up the fire escapes and into the buildings, so fierce were the flames and so dense was the smoke that poured from the windows.

Chief Martin answered the first alarm and Commissioner Johnson and Commissioner of Police Waldo came on the third. As soon as he heard that there were possible fatalities, Assistant District Attorney Skinner went from the Criminal Court Building. After he had made a cursory inspection of the building he said that he had not determined whether the fire and deaths were due to criminal negligence or not. He promised to make a further investigation.

Twenty streams of water were turned on the fire, which was in the high pressure zone. Commissioner Johnson said that in his opinion the fire offered one of the best demonstrations of high pressure efficiency he had ever seen. Tenement houses surround the burned buildings, yet the fire was kept from them, and also from the ground floors of the two buildings. The fire burned, however, for four hours.

The large quantities of combustible chemicals in the machine works and the mirror works made fine fuel for the flames. The smoke was dense, and inside the burning buildings it became pitch dark in a very short time. This interfered greatly with the work of the rescuers.

Edward S. Griffing, of New Rochelle, Republican candidate for Mayor of that place, is the counsel for the Lindhe Shim Company and also an intimate friend of Mr. Lindhe and Mr. Hoffman. He and Lindhe identified Hoffman's body. Mr. Griffing was indignant last night when the four bodies first taken from the building were permitted to lie on the sidewalk in the rain for more than an hour's delay in their removal was explained by the police, who said they could not touch them until Coroner Hellenstein and his physician, Dr. Lehane, had seen them.

When the bodies finally were taken to the Morgue, Dr. Lehane and the Assistant District Attorney engaged in a discussion as to procedure. While the two men argued the bodies lay on the floor awaiting identification. Dr. Lehane said that Mr. Skinner was too particular about unimportant details, and Mr. Skinner said that Dr. Lehane was too precipitous.

The buildings in which the fire occurred are owned by the Graham Estate of which Charles B. Walker, with an office at 140 Centre Street, is the agent. The police estimate the damage at $25,000, but, although no other figures could be obtained last night, it was evident that the property loss will be found to greatly exceed the police estimate.

Chief Martin said last night that in 1904 there was a fire in the building at 210 Canal Street in which three persons lost their lives.

Frank Hughes, the employe in the Royal Machine Works who was probably mortally burned, said that he lighted the gas stove under the oven about half an hour before the first explosion. He was standing by the stove when two employes dipped pieces of metal in the japanning fluid in the oven and then withdrew them. It is thought that the oily fluid clinging to the metal in some way came in contact with the flames of the stove. The explosion, for which no other cause has been given, followed. The second explosion followed when the flames touched the japanning fluid.

Mr. Lindhe said that he was in his factory room on the fourth floor when the two explosions came. They shook the building, he said, with such force that a 1,000-pound metal press was thrown from its base and almost fell upon a boy who was with him. Almost immediately Mr. Lindhe said the room was filled with dense smoke.

Dragging the boy, Mr. Lindhe ran to the rear of his factory and climbed out on a fire escape landing, from which he entered the window at the third floor rear of 206 Canal Street. He made his way across this building to a fire-escape in front, but in doing so had to rush with the boy through the flames. They both reached the front fire escape, however, and from it got to the ground in safety. Mr. Lindhe said that he did not go down the rear fire escape because it was too crowded with women below him.

It is estimated that there were 100 men and women in the building when the fire started. Of these some twenty or more were slightly injured by jumping from fire escapes. Ambulance surgeons treated them and they went to their homes.

Police reserves from six precincts under Inspector Wakefield of the Second Inspection District established the fire lines that held back the immense crowd that was attracted when the word flashed over the downtown districts that there had been a great disaster.

Shortly before dark Mayor Kline arrived at the scene of the fire in an automobile. Mayor Kline said that he was much impressed with the efficiency of the high pressure system. The twenty lines of hose were simply attached to the hydrants and the water was turned on. Each stream, except those from the highest towers, reached to the six floors of the buildings.

The body of the boy thought to be John Eisu was found an hour after the other bodies were discovered. Fireman Schneider of Engine Company 31 was working on the third floor when he stumbled on the body ten feet from the oven.

MITCHEL SORRY FOR McCALL

Says Tammany Candidate Can't Tell His Attitude Toward Murphy.

John Purroy Mitchel expressed sincere pity yesterday for Mr. McCall. He had been asked if he had anything to say about the Democratic candidate's refusal to come out and say where he stood in regard to Murphy.

"Well," said Mr. Mitchel, "I hardly thought he would answer that question. He could not. Really I am sorry for Mr. McCall. I never in my life saw a man in such a pitiful plight."

"Why is it pitiful?"

"Because he can't answer a straightforward question. He cannot say that he is for Murphy, for he knows what that would mean in the community and he cannot say he is against Murphy because that would not be true. Then I am also sorry for him when I think of what will happen to him on election day."

Even at TWENTY DOLLARS a man can acquire distinction in SAKS CLOTHES.

¶ It is pertinent to remind you that we sell more higher priced clothes than does any other house in this city.

¶ The reason for this is, that the man who pays $35 to $50 for his clothes knows that Saks' is the house par excellence for fine tailoring.

¶ And it is obvious that a house which has made this sort of a reputation will hardly take any chances of jeopardizing that reputation, even in its lower priced garments.

¶ The fact of the matter is, Saks garments at $20 have, by contact with our higher priced clothes, acquired much of the polish and distinction of their superiors.

¶ They show the influence of association and environment, and are beyond doubt the cleverest, smartest suits and overcoats ever evolved at $20.

And the range of selection in fabrics and models is limited only by the capacity of the mills, on one hand, and by the vagaries of fashion, on the other.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

The HARDMAN Autotone

The Player-Piano that Endures

A PLAYER-PIANO is used so much more than an ordinary piano that a great part of its value depends upon its permanence of tone.

The Hardman Autotone is the **only** Player-Piano that is equipped with the famed HARDMAN METAL KEY-BED, ensuring absolute evenness of touch, and therefore not deteriorating with constant use.

It has many other advantages over all Player-Pianos in general, but this one of recognized endurance suffices to place it in a class entirely by itself.

As to Terms: You may pay us a deposit on the purchase price of any of our instruments and we will deliver it to you immediately—then you may complete your payment in small weekly or monthly installments, just as you wish. Handsomely illustrated catalog on request. Liberal allowance for old instruments taken in exchange.

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HARDMAN HOUSE, 433 Fifth Ave. (Between 38th & 39th Sts.) New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

YOUNG MEN'S SHOP (Store Floor)

Separate Entrance—8 and 10 West 38th Street

Connecting with Fifth Avenue Store.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Four Button Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Soft front, with new wide rolling lapel, patch pockets, of imported tartan checks, pencil striped cassimere; also olive or brown mixed or navy serge.

18.50 Regular price $27.50.

Chinchilla Overcoats

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Semi-form Fitting Model.

Of fine quality chinchilla, with plaid back, in navy, Oxford or brown, yoke and sleeves Venetian lined.

19.75 Regular price $27.50.

London-Made Overcoats

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Of navy blue Whitney chinchilla, also gray, brown or olive Shetland cloth. Latest London models. Warmth without weight.

29.50 Regular price $35.00.

Cardigan Knitted Sweaters

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, 26 TO 38 CHEST.

Of pure worsted, full fashioned, rough collar, in Oxford, maroon, navy, green, tan or heather mixtures.

3.50 Regular price $5.00.

FEELING AGAINST HUERTA GROWS IN MEXICO CITY---DISORDER FEARED IF DIAZ GOES THERE

GREAT UNEASINESS IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

Serious Outbreaks Are Feared if Gen. Felix Diaz Comes from Vera Cruz.

ELECTION LIKELY TO BE VOID

Huerta Declaration Called "Grand Stand Play"—Feeling Against Him Growing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—With the Presidential election only two days away, the situation in the Mexican capital to-night is more critical than it has been for many months.

Strong feeling against President Huerta is being manifested in the capital, and reports that Gen. Felix Diaz might arrive from Vera Cruz to-morrow morning, under permission granted by the Government, have caused a feeling of uneasiness.

Elaborate provisions have been taken to suppress any demonstration at the railroad station or on the streets. Many believe, however, that the police will be unable to restrain the crowds if Diaz comes to the city.

Business houses are preparing for any emergency, but most business men think that Diaz will stop any disorders if he arrives before they get well started.

Those political leaders who are well posted frankly admit that they are all at sea over the present situation, but believe that President Huerta will remain in office, since the elections are likely to be declared null and void. They argue that the Provisional President, when he made his declaration yesterday before the Diplomatic Corps, was simply engaged in a "grand stand play."

Manuel Calero, ex-Ambassador to the United States, who is the Liberal candidate for the Presidency, refused to make any comment on President Huerta's statement, but intimated that the reasons and purposes of the declaration were not all evident on the surface.

Dropping into English, Señor Calero remarked:

"You may say for me that this is a damnable situation."

Members of the Diplomatic Corps are evidently disgusted with recent developments. All refused to talk for publication to-day, one saying that they "did not give a damn what happened."

Several banks have notified their depositors that they will nay no interest on deposits after to-morrow, owing to the unsettled business conditions of the country.

Voting in the Presidential election on Sunday probably will be done in sixteen Mexican States and Territories, with the exception of a few villages of minor importance, as well as in many cities and towns of the remaining States. Only the State of Durango is absolutely isolated from Federal power, but Huerta holds only Guaymas in the State of Sonora and Culiacan and Mazatlan in the State of Sinaloa. Registration has not been completed in Zacatecas outside of the capital, where the elections will be held. In the States of Coahuila and Nuevo Laredo the places where elections will be held depend greatly on the developments of the last few days and between now and election.

The Coahuila registration was carried out at Torreon, which is now in the hands of the rebels, while no registration was made in Piedras Negras, Monclova, Cuatro Ciénegas, and other towns which the Federals now hold. In Nuevo Leon the registration was carried out in a majority of the towns of the State, but revolutionary activity there possibly will prevent the holding of elections on Sunday. In Chihuahua no registration was made outside the capital and Juarez, although other towns are in the hands of the Federals. In Michoacan elections are possible only at Morelia and a few other towns of minor importance. Returns are expected from the capitals of Morelos and Guerrero, but not from other towns in those States No elections are possible in the Huasteca district, including eastern Hidalgo, northern Vera Cruz, and northeastern Potosi. The same is true of southern Tamaulipas and northern Puebla.

The States, where elections probably will be held, with exception of a few small villages and towns, are Aguascalientes. Campeche, Colima, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Mexico, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Yucatan, Lower California, Quintana Roo, Tepic, and the Federal District.

These estimates are made by party leaders, as official data is not available. An attempt made by the deputies to obtain this before the dissolution of Congress failed.

The country is divided into districts with a maximum of 2,000 inhabitants and a minimum of 500. The majority are nearer the maximum. The smaller districts are in the northern States, where the population is more sparse than in the south, where the larger towns are situated. The parties furnish ballots, one being cast for each official, including President, Vice President, a Deputy, and two Senators.

The counts are made by a board composed of local officials, presided over by a Jefe Politico, who is an appointee of the State Governor. The reports are made to the district Department of the Interior. Credentials are issued to each Congressman, to be sent with him to the Capitol, a duplicate going on file. Polling places are provided in each ward in the cities or towns and, at the option of the authorities, in smaller places.

The official returns will not be known until November, when the new Congress meets to consider the credentials of its members, acting as an Electoral College until Nov. 26, when it takes up the question of the election of President and Vice President, deciding whether the elections are valid.

Only two parties will go to the polls with fixed ideas, Catholics and Liberals. These are represented respectively by Federico Gamboa, former Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations under Diaz, former Minister to Belgium, and Minister of Foreign Relations in the Huerta Cabinet, who is the candidate for President, and Gen. Eugenio Rascon, a retired General of Division, as candidate for Vice President, and Manuel Calero, former Ambassador to Washington, Minister of Foreign Relations, and Senator for the State of Mexico, and Jesus Flores Magon, former Minister of the Interior under Madero, and later Senator for Oaxaca, as candidates for President and Vice President respectively.

Other so-called parties in the field have been organized merely for the purpose of nominating some candidate having no political ideals. Two of these have nominated candidates—the National Liberal Republicans, Gen. Felix Diaz and José Luis Requena; and the Liberal Republicans, Gen. David de la Fuente, formerly Minister of Communications in the Huerta Cabinet, and Andres Molina Enriquez, a prominent student of agricultural reforms and a literary man. The last named party came into the field late, having only a few partisans.

The anti-electionists nominated Dr. Francisco Vazquez Gomez, who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in the Madero elections, and Luis Cabrera, former Maderista leader on the floor of the lower house. These candidates refused the nomination, as they considered it unsafe for them to return to Mexico, whereupon the party withdrew from the field.

The Huerta-Blanquet ticket is expected to be informally put forward and to receive a considerable number of votes, despite the statement of Gen. Huerta on Thursday. This is expected to split the vote, making a majority impossible and throwing the election into Congress.

It is practically out of the question to prognosticate election results, on account of the lack of communication with many parts of the country and the general absence of enthusiasm on the part of the people.

Party leaders believe that the largest single vote cast will be that of the Catholic Party, because of the influence exerted by the Church, its better organization, and the arduous campaign which has been carried on from the pulpit.

The electoral law requires a return from a majority of electoral districts in each State of the republic.

The Independent Liberals in the Chamber of Deputies attempted to have the elections postponed on the ground that this was manifestly impossible. Their bill was pending when Congress was dissolved. Data compiled by a considerable number of Deputies indicated that not even a majority of electoral districts in the entire republic had carried out the registration requirements. The registration in many cases will be arbitrary, consisting merely of copies of lists compiled at the time of the Madero elections.

On account of the general lack of interest it will probably be several days before even partial returns will be available. Señor Calero says that the result of the returns cannot even be guessed at before Monday night.

Expect Huerta to Have Majority.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24. — Notwithstanding the declaration made by President Huerta yesterday in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps that he would not accept election as President, even if the ballot showed him to have a majority, the impression is general among the public that the elections next Sunday will fail to show any other candidate with sufficient votes to win.

In explanation of President Huerta's attitude, this official statement was given out to-day:

The Government cannot prevent the Provisional President's friends supporting him owing to the lack of time to do so before the elections are held; but, while the Provisional President appreciates the attitude of his friends, he declares once for all that he cannot accept votes, and if, through them, he should be elected President, such an election would have no effect, as it would be contrary to the Constitution.

President Huerta went even further than this in his statement to the members of the Diplomatic Corps. To them he said that if the elections next Sunday showed him to have a majority of the votes, he would consider it his duty to instruct Congress to declare all such ballots void.

There is no truth in the reports published in the United States that the personal staff of President Huerta were arrested last evening.

Whether Gen. Felix Diaz will come to the Federal capital or remain in Vera Cruz until after the election appeared to be a matter of doubt in the minds of his prominent adherents to-day. José Luis Requena, candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Diaz ticket, expressed the belief that his leader was likely to come here at once.

Señor Requena said the arrest at Vera Cruz of several of Diaz's followers was on charges which he regarded as inventions. He asserted that the action of the authorities there was taken for the purpose of intimidating voters. He continued:

"If we had free elections, unobstructed by the fear inspired by Government prosecutions, Gen. Felix Diaz would be elected by a big majority."

Señor Requena asserted that he had proof that the word had gone forth to voters to cast their ballots for Victoriano Huerta and Gen. Blanquet, and he seemed to fear that this might have the effect of defeating his ticket.

On being asked whether he feared that Gen. Diaz would be arrested or prevented from leaving Vera Cruz, Señor Requena said that such a thing was possible. He added:

"The Government has power to do these things, and it is easy to find a pretext."

Thus far, however, Señor Requena has received no intimation that such a thing is contemplated by the Government.

Señor Requena asserted that his campaign had cost over $250,000. It had been the greatest campaign ever fought by a single individual in Mexico. Over 4,000 clubs had been organized throughout the republic, and they were certain, he said, of carrying five States, while in twenty others they looked for big majorities.

Señor Querido Moheno, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to-day that the Government had no intention of molesting Gen. Diaz and that he was at liberty to come to the capital when he chose.

The fact that Diaz was officially relieved from his mission to Japan by the Foreign Office, after he had completed his assignment from the War Department in France, relieves him of any charge of insubordination, according to officials here.

Señor Moheno said the members of the Embassy, who accompanied Diaz to Europe on the way to Japan, were arrested for disobeying the orders the Government sent them at Havana to return to Paris as soon as possible. He added that they would be re-embarked for Europe on the next steamer to join Francisco de la Barra, Minister to France, who is the latest person appointed by the Mexican Government to carry out the task of thanking Japan for her participation in the Mexican centennial. Señor Moheno said it was unjust that these men after spending $45,000 of the money of the Government should refuse to fulfil the mission entrusted to them.

Not only Gen. Diaz, but all the other candidates in the field have received the assurance from Señor Moheno on behalf of President Huerta that they shall have every guarantee of freedom from molestation during the election on Sunday.

The Government to-day gave Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, assurances that the two brothers of Francisco Madero, who were arrested at Monterey and brought to the Federal capital on a charge of conspiring against the administration, would receive proper treatment.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said also that he had received assurances that no harm would come to Rodolfo Reyes, ex-Minister of Justice, and Jorge Vera Estanol, ex-Minister of Public Instruction. The rumor that they had disappeared and were no longer in the penitentiary, it is said, is without foundation.

MORRO CASTLE QUICKLY FREED

After Arrest of Refugee Legislators —Gen. Diaz Stays at Hotel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 24.—Following a flurry late last night over the sudden departure of Gen. Felix Diaz from his mother's house to a hotel next to the American Consulate, and the detention of the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle for a few hours, apparently for the sole purpose of removing refugee legislators who had sought to escape to Havana, the city has had a very quiet day.

Protests made by W. W. Canada, the American Consul, against the delay of the Morro Castle and the prompt cabling of a report of the incident to Washington were largely responsible for the release of the steamship.

Upon an order, issued by the district Judge at 2 o'clock in the morning, three of the members of the State Legislature, Señors Deschamps, Victoria, and Pinetic, were taken off the Morro Castle and were placed under arrest in the military barracks. Ramon Prida, a member of the National Congress, was likewise taken from the steamship, which was then allowed to depart. She sailed at 7 o'clock in the morning.

After she had left port, the rumor became current that Jesus Urueta, Mexico's greatest orator and a Madero supporter in Congress, has escaped on the Ward liner.

An hour before this the gunboat Zaragoza, bearing the arrested officers of Gen. Diaz's staff, sailed for Havana. The civilians, who were originally attached to the Diaz mission, which started for Japan, were also forced to go along.

Gen. Diaz remained throughout the day in the German Hotel, adjoining the American Consulate. In the course of an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he denied that John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, or W. W. Canada, the American Consul, had any connection with his departure from his mother's residence last night, even though they did meet him on the street.

He said that he left the house because he was annoyed by the constant espionage. He added that he was quite indifferent as to whether the Government kept watch over his own actions at the hotel or not, but he did not relish the idea of his people being subjected to such annoyance.

He intimated that he did not intend to remain here over the elections.

Speaking of the general political situation, he admitted that he could not make head or tail out of recent events and the steps taken in opposition to his candidacy.

In conclusion, he told THE TIMES correspondent that he had asked nobody for protection and he had personally not been directly molested from any quarter.

Gen. Diaz was in no sense in hiding when he gave this interview. The police at that time were not watching the hotel.

It is asserted, however, that the secret police have orders to arrest the candidate if he attempts to leave the city.

In an interview Consul Canada denied emphatically that he had any connection whatsoever with Gen. Diaz's movements last night. He said it was only by accident that Mr. Lind and he met Gen. Diaz on a street corner near the Diaz house.

Wireless reports received by the warships to-day stated that at last accounts the rebels were gaining ground around Monterey.

Maderos Ask Our Intervention.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 24.—Men representing five members of the State Legislature who expect arrest have appealed to Mr. Canada for asylum in their behalf. To the applicants Mr. Canada replied that asylum would be granted only upon the direct solicitation of persons desiring protection.

No arrests of importance took place to-day but members of the Chamber of Deputies in Vera Cruz are alarmed, since five of the men already imprisoned are members of the Legislature and they believe they are themselves under surveillance.

Daniel and Evaristo Madero, brothers of the late President Madero, who were arrested recently at Monterey by Federal troops on a charge of conspiracy, have personally appealed through the American Consul at Tampico for intervention in their behalf by the United States Government.

GARDEN'S RECALL URGED IN ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

the keenness of his insight and justifies the courage of his conduct.

In conclusion The News says:

"We can only see one explanation of the British policy. We believe this country's Mexican policy is just the Mexican policy desired by a handful of British capitalists, who may have made it more palatable by persuading the British Foreign Office that behind President Wilson is the Standard Oil Company, reaching out for control of the Mexican oil supplies. There is a great deal which we are prepared to suffer at the dictation of rich men, anxious about their speculative investments, but we are not prepared to sacrifice the friendship of the United States; let the Foreign Office understand that."

Practically admitting that this is true, The Standard (Conservative) defends the British policy. Referring to the suggestion that Sir Lionel Carden is influenced by the British firm of which Lord Cowdray is the head, which has obtained control of the most valuable oil fields in Mexico, The Standard says:

"That the British Minister was influenced by anything but the direct instructions received from Downing Street is not likely to be credited by those who know the traditions of our Diplomatic Service. That the Foreign Office itself is not averse to assisting, so far as it legitimately can, so great an enterprise as that mentioned is neither improbable nor discreditable.

"Why should it be? It could be no disadvantage to both British industry and the British Admiralty that a plentiful supply of liquid fuel, such as the Mexican Eagle Company can furnish, should be freely available in some region accessible to the seaboard. That this valuable asset should be under the control of English contractors is an additional benefit. If the Foreign Office has seen its way by judicious and skilful diplomacy to assist the operations of the firm mentioned, we can only say we are very glad to hear it.

"The fact that we are rivals for commercial and financial exploitation with the United States on such neutral ground as South and Central America need not and should not interfere with the mutual sympathy based on race and the sentiment which knits the two great English-speaking communities together. Competition in trade is fortunately no bar to social and political amity."

The Times's editorial yesterday, which was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, was, I have reasons for stating, a reflection of the arguments on the British side placed before the Washington Administration. It makes no comment on the situation this morning, but publishes a Washington dispatch, asserting that "the situation, while suggestive of what might happen should things go really wrong, is not intrinsically serious." The correspondent, nevertheless, significantly adds: "European observers may as well accustom themselves to the certainty that American public opinion is behind the President."

The more this fact is borne in upon the British public, the more serious will become the apprehensions with which the development of the situation is regarded.

Daily Mail Defends Government.

As a matter of fact the only paper this morning which enforces the view that President Wilson is wrong is The Daily Mail, (Conservative,) which prints a communication from "a diplomatic correspondent" describing the President as "an embarrassed Sphinx" and asserting that "Wilson made his initial blunder in refusing to recognize Huerta, and now will not admit that he was mistaken." The British Government, according to this authority, is completely in the dark as to President Wilson's intentions, though there is reason to believe that the President has given assurances for the present that he does not intend to have recourse to armed intervention in Mexico.

"It would be a thousand pities," says The Mail editorially, "if the sphinx-like silence with which President Wilson and the State officers have enveloped themselves regarding their plans for solving the Mexican difficulty were allowed to conduct public opinion in the United States any further along the path it has taken. But, as it takes two sides to make a quarrel, so it takes two sides to make an agreement. President Wilson has retired behind a screen of silence, while the New York newspapers rail against the British policy for throwing obstacles in the President's way."

An optimistic view of the whole situation is taken by The Chronicle, (Radical,) which, while asserting that President Wilson may rely upon Great Britain's moral support, hopes that Sunday's elections will be sufficiently successful to result in the selection of a President who can work with American support.

Some Optimistic Views.

LONDON, (Saturday,) Oct. 25.—Divergent views on the Mexican situation are expressed in the editorial and news columns of the London newspapers.

The editorial articles, based on a statement published in the London Times of yesterday morning, are inclined to the belief that the friction between the United States and England is unlikely to disturb the good relations between the two countries.

The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday afternoon ascribed the agitation to a press campaign against Great Britain, which it says "ought to be estimated at its true value."

The Standard said:

"Beyond the coincidence that Sir Lionel Carden presented his credentials at a crucial and perhaps an unfortunately chosen moment, there is nothing in Anglo-American relations on the subject to cause alarm to serious politicians."

The Westminster Gazette said:

"Every friend of Mexico hopes that the new President and Legislature will give that country government strong enough to restore peace and order. The difficulties facing the Mexican Government are great, and will not be rendered less so by the refusal of the United States to recognize the new President and the new Legislature.

NO ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

But Berlin Is Growing Impatient Over Our "Irresolute" Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to deny categorically the report, published in Berlin to-day, to the effect that the German and English Governments are exchanging views on the Mexican situation, to the end that joint action may eventually be taken.

No such exchange has taken place, and none is sought by either of the Governments mentioned.

It is no violation of confidence to say, however, that Germany's attitude toward the American policy in Mexico is one of growing impatience. There is a tendency in many quarters in Berlin to condemn the Wilson-Bryan tactics as hopelessly irresolute.

The German Government, in pursuance of its traditional policy of cultivating the most intimate relations with the United States, purposes to refrain as long as possible from any action calculated to wound American susceptibilities, but the impression prevails here that unless Uncle Sam "fishes or cuts bait" American prestige in both Mexico and Europe will suffer irreparable damage.

WILSON TO WARN FOREIGN NATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

which would always be glad to listen to suggestions. But it should be understood that the United States would adhere to the views it held with regard to Mexico on the ground that its interest in that republic was much broader and comprehensive. Its interest, he said, was not merely material, but involved moral considerations that gave it a superior position.

Huerta Statement a Relief.

It was acknowledged by officials today that Huerta's comprehensive statement to the diplomatic corps in Mexico City that he was not a candidate for the Presidency and would not accept an election even if he obtained a majority of the votes cast, had brought considerable relief.

At the same time it is known that President Wilson and his advisers are determined not to accept the result of Sunday's elections, and there seems little likelihood that Calero Gamboa or any other candidate for the Presidential office who may be chosen will be recognized by the United States

Huerta's renunciation of Presidential ambition was the more a relief to the Washington Government on account of the understanding here yesterday that Huerta had decided to declare himself a candidate for President. In this connection a story is going the rounds here, without any official confirmation, that prior to the visit Huerta received from the diplomatic body at which his renunciation was made known, the Mexican President had a talk with Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, who persuaded him to right-about-face and give up his purpose to enter the Presidential lists.

Secretary Bryan took to the White House to-day a long dispatch from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé at Mexico City, giving the details of President Huerta's statement. Mr. Bryan did not give out the text of the statement, but he dictated a short summary of its contents.

"Our embassy informs us," he said, "that a meeting yesterday at noon Gen. Huerta received the members of the diplomatic corps, and in the presence of his Cabinet gave out a statement in which he said that, as he had reason to fear some friends would propose him as a candidate for President at the polls, and would vote for him, he wished to make it known that such votes would be null and void, and that even if a majority of votes were cast for him, his election would be null and void, and that he would under no consideration accept a mandate from the people at this time; that he desired to impress on the diplomatic corps that under no consideration would he accept the Presidency, not only because the Constitution prohibited him from doing so, but also because he had given a public promise to the contrary.

"He requested the members of the diplomatic corps very insistently to give to their Governments the above information. After making thi sformal statement he asked the American Chargé to be good enough to assure this Government of his good faith."

The seriousness of the Mexican situation was shown in a rather pointed way this evening, when Secretary Daniels withdrew his acceptance of an invitation to be a guest of Philadelphia tomorrow at ceremonies in commemoration of the restoration of Congress Hall. The head of the Navy Department told the Philadelphia representatives that the Mexican situation was at such an acute stage that he did not feel justified in going away from Washington for even part of a day.

President Wilson had some doubt today about going to Mobile to make an address on Monday before the Southern Commercial Congress, but he told his friends to-night that he would probably go. He leaves early to-morrow for Philadelphia to speak at the Congress Hall celebration, but should there be any serious developments he may not make the Southern trip.

One of the many reports circulated in Washington to-day was that the Atlantice battleship fleet, scheduled to sail for the Mediterranean from Hampton Roads to-morrow, would proceed only a comparatively short distance to sea, going at a low speed in order to be within reach of the wireless station at Arlington, Va., and respond to any emergency that might be presented by conditions in Mexico. The Navy Department stated that the fleet had no other instructions, except to proceed to the Mediterranean. It was pointed out by officials that the battleships would be in communication with the Arlington station until Thursday at least, even if steaming at regular speed away from the United States.

It became known to-day that if the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle, which was halted by the authorities at Vera Cruz, had not been promptly released, instructions on the subject would have been sent to Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the naval force at Vera Cruz. Preparation of these instructions had been begun when word came that the Morro Castle had been permitted to proceed.

It was admitted to-night that the seizure of the Morro Castle had produced a grave situation which this Government had been prepared to meet in an emphatic way. Statements made in this connection suggested that the Government contemplated going to the extreme of using the naval forces at Vera Cruz to take the Morro Castle out of the custody of Mexican officers.

Secretary Bryan said that he received a message from John Lind, President Wilson's representative, telling of the arrest of Capt. Huff and the detention of the Morro Castle and stating that Mr. Lind had filed a formal protest against the action. Mr. Bryan said that h ehad prepared a message which he would have sent to Mr. Lind, if the vessel had not been released.

The ostensible reason for detaining the Morro Castle was that her commander, Capt. Huff, was charged with being implicated in the escape from Mexico in April of Dr. Vasquez Gomez, one of President Madero's closest advisers. Dr. Gomez, who is in Washington, made a statement to-day exonerating Capt. Huff from any connection with his escape.

An incident to-day that was regarded with significance was the assurance that came from Ambassador Jusserand to the State Department that the French Government in sending a warship to Mexican waters did not intend in any way to embarrass the United States. Officials indicated satisaction over the apparent trend of the French Government's attitude.

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FEAR MONTEREY HAS BEEN TAKEN

Federal Officials in Mexico City Hear Rebels Are Already in City.

SALTILLO ALSO IN PERIL.

Loss of the Two Cities Would Leave Open Path to the Mexican Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—The rebel forces resumed their attacks on Monterey at 7 o'clock this morning.

At 9 o'clock the telegraph operators in the station near the centre of the town sent word that they would have to leave, as the rebels were entering the place and their fire was becoming dangerous. This was the last report heard from them, the wires going dead immediately afterward.

No late advices have reached here concerning the situation in Monterey, and it is generally believed that the place has fallen into the hands of the rebels, as it would be indefensible once their forces had got inside.

All the railway lines entering Monterey were cut last night.

Reports which came from Monterey early in the morning stated that fighting was in progress at Saltillo and that the rebels had penetrated into the streets of the town.

The loss of Saltillo would be a serious blow to the Federal cause, fairly comparable to the capture of Torreon by the rebels. It would isolate a great part of Huerta's army and give the rebels an open path to the capital, aside from possible separate movements by bands of Zapatistas and Puebla Indians.

The force of Federal troops now in Mexico City is insufficient to make a stand against the rebels in case a serious attack is made on the place.

Federals Winning, Says One Report

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—The War Department received a dispatch to-night stating that the rebels had been repulsed at Monterey with heavy losses by the local garrison, who were reinforced by the troops of Gens. Carranza, Pena, and Andana from Saltillo and Hipolite, after ten hours of fierce fighting. The dispatch was from Gen. Iberri, the commander at Monterey.

The rebel attack on Monterey began Wednesday night. By Thursday morning the rebel forces had occupied a railroad yard about a mile from the heart of the city. They had several cannon, with which they bombarded the Federal fortifications, and also possessed a machine gun.

The attack on the city was from all sides and the fighting was severe. When the rebels occupied the yards of the National Railway they burned many cars standing there.

Federal reinforcements, commanded by Gen. Rubio Navarrete at Lampazos, about 100 miles north of Monterey, were unable to proceed to Monterey owing to the destruction of bridges and lack of fuel.

A body of 1,200 rebels is reported to have moved east from Torreon and to be harassing the Federal commander, Gen. Trucy Aubert, at Hipolito, where he had been concentrating for a movement on Torreon. Some of Gen. Aubert's troop trains were stalled yesterday at Ramos Arizpe, nine miles from Saltillo, by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive, and a train load of ammunition for the Federal troops is said to be in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels midway between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

CARDEN'S MOUTH IS CLOSED.

But His Lack of Sympathy with Wilson's Policy Is Plain.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—Press criticisms of the recent utterances of Sir Lionel Carden regarding Washington's lack of understanding of conditions in Mexico do not appear to have much affected the British Minister to Mexico. He seemed to-day to regard the matter as an unwarranted controversy, with which he declined to have anything to do.

"We shall make no reply to any further inquiry on the subject," was his only answer, when informed this evening that the British Foreign Office through the Embassy at Washington had denied to the State Department the authenticity of his utterances regarding the American Government's lack of understanding of conditions in Mexico.

Sir Lionel seemed to be slightly annoyed by the importance that had been attached to his interview. Asked if he desired to make a formal denial of the interview through the medium of the press he repeated his statement that he refused to carry the controversy further.

Sir Lionel had previously explained his views at some length to The Associated Press, but declined to be quoted again. In the course of his conversation he drew a distinction between the views held by him as an individual and those he held as an official of his Government, but since the public, he said, could not or would not distinguish between them, he believed it wise to withhold any further opinions.

It was easy to see that Sir Lionel Carden was not in full accord with the policy of Washington and it was also apparent that he thought the British Government was entitled to have a policy of its own and that he saw no reason for following that of the United States, if that policy should be regarded as not for the best interests of the British.

The Minister's attention was called to a statement published in an English newspaper, that his remarks were regarded as "incredible." He made no denial of such a view, but appeared on the contrary to think the interview, as published, fairly represented his views.

As an outline of the British Minister's views of the prevailing conditions in Mexico, it may be said that he believes there are two problems to solve in that country—a social problem which concerns the whole Mexican nation, and the rebellion in the north, by some regarded too lightly. Each of these problems presents difficulties which cannot be overrated.

The controversy between the United States and Great Britain appears to be having the effect of convincing the Mexicans that the European nations generally are coming into line with England in opposition to the United States. Under the headline of "Entire Europe is on the Side of Mexico" El Independiente says:

"In London everybody is taking note of the possibility of Anglo-American complications. The United States has not taken into account that at the back of England there are many other nations interested in the solution of the Mexican problem. On this line it is known absolutely that three chancelleries are working in perfect accord—namely, those of London, Paris, and Berlin. Back of them are the great European alliances and the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It would be neither diplomatic nor prudent to defy these great nations."

El Independiente quotes various London newspapers, the following extract being credited to The Daily Graphic:

"If England does not oppose the expansionist policy of the North Americans she will lose the commerce she has with Mexico and Central America. It is certain that the efforts of the Americans are directed to obtain a rich oil well and, if possible, the control of the traffic of the Tehuantepec Railway, the victorious rival of the Panama Canal."

"The American Government cannot hide the discontent," continues El Independiente, "which the firm attitude of Great Britain is causing. American diplomats think that in their character of the nearest neighbors of Mexico they have acquired the unquestionable right to be the only ones who should mix in the international affairs of this nation."

The Diario says:

"The puritanical Wilson is disconcerted. His indecision is noticeable before a problem of such magnitude. The press of both the United States and England are unanimous in expressions to the effect that President Wilson is taking a stand which is little in accord with the conduct assumed by the European powers, which decline to second his policy."

TALE OF GIFT TO HUERTA.

Political Organization Gave Him $6,000,000 to Leave, It Is Reported.

William M. Gilmour, a Glasgow stock broker, who arrived yesterday from Mexico on the Ward Line steamship Monterey, said that he had been in Mexico City four months on a visit to his uncle, who was the manager of the marine department of the Royal Insurance Company there

"I would have stayed longer," said Mr. Gilmour, "but the conditions were so unpleasant, without any prospect of improvement, that I came away. Two days before I left the capital the train to Vera Cruz was held up by bandits and the passengers were robbed of their valuables. We came along all right, because the Government officials ran a light engine and two coaches filled with soldiers ahead of the passenger train.

"The people in Mexico City," Mr. Gilmour continued, "have become so callous to the existing state of affairs that they do not notice them any longer. The rebels, who are nothing more than bandits, come down near the outskirts of the city when they run short of provisions or ammunition, loot the stores, and then go away.

"I was told by a banker before I came away that one of the political organizations had given Huerta $6,000,000 to leave the country. It was stated that he accepted the money, but refused to quit."

German Cruiser Goes to Vera Cruz.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 24.—The German cruiser Bremen left to-day for Vera Cruz for the protection of German interests in Mexico.

PASSES THE PACIFIC LOCKS.

Panama Dredge the First Vessel to Test Their Operation.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.—The pipe-line suction Dredge No. 85, which has been working at the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, successfully passed through the locks at Miraflores and Pedro Miguel to-day.

The vessel, in tow of the tug Miraflores and accompanied by auxiliary craft, entered the lock at Miraflores at 9:04 o'clock this morning. It was lifted into the second chamber at 9:45 o'clock, passed out into Miraflores Lake at 10:20 o'clock, entered the Pedro Miguel lock at 11:10, and emerged from this lock into the Culebra Cut at 11:52.

To-morrow the girder span of the railroad trestle at Paraizo will be lifted to permit the dredge to pass through on its way to the Cucaracha slide, where it will begin excavating.

The passage of the dredge to-day constitutes the first complete operation of the Pacific locks of the canal.

UNTERMYER FOR McCALL.

Lawyer Expresses Belief in Party and Derides Fusion.

Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer, wrote to Edward E. McCall yesterday, saying that he intended to support him for Mayor. He also sent a campaign contribution.

"I am a believer in party government and party responsibility as the only means of administering the affairs of nation, State or city," wrote Mr. Untermyer. "No lasting reforms have ever resulted from mongrel political combinations, for the acts of which, in office, no party can be held responsible. All genuine correctives can be most effectively administered within party lines. I am satisfied that your election will best serve the cause of the people and of our party. To any lawyer who is familiar with your career on the bench or before, or since that time, the suggestion that you, with your masterful and aggressive personality, could be made the puppet or mouthpiece of any man or organization is too ludicrous for words.

"As a taxpayer to the extent of perhaps $50,000 or more per year, and therefore largely interested in economy in public expenditures, I have viewed with grave concern the extravagance of our administration with the advancing valuations and rate of taxation of real estate that if continued threaten to amount almost to confiscation."

To a delegation of Latin-American citizens, headed by Antonio C. Gonzales, who called upon him to pledge their support to the entire Democratic ticket, Mr. McCall said yesterday:

"I am very grateful for your call, gentlemen, and your pledge of support. I think that what we need now is a little sanity. I want to tell you that if I am elected Mayor we are going to have a peaceful and quiet city. There are going to be no spectacular displays, but the inhabitants of this city are going to be permitted to live the life they want to, always, of course, within the limits which the law assigns.

"Within such limitations I assure you that we are going to have a liberal interpretation, not merely by word of mouth, but by action. No man is going to tell other men how they have got to live their lives. A man is going to be permitted to live his own life, and I shall see there shall be no petty interference or harassment of any kind."

Engineer for 47 Years, Gets Pension

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Announcement is made by officials of the Illinois Central that fifteen employes of that road are to be retired on pension Nov. 1. Among the number is Stewart Hazlett, an engineer, who has been with the company forty-seven years and who has never missed a single day's work. Hazlett was employed in the Fourteenth Street yards in Chicago during the fire of 1871 and was instrumental in saving much property by operating a fire engine. He also operated a locomotive in the South during several epidemics of yellow fever.

Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—Cyril Maude and his company gave the first American performance to-night of "Grumpy," a comedy by Horace Hodges and Wigney Percyval. A number of New Yorkers were here to witness the performance, including George Tyler. "Grumpy" will be given twice during Cyril Maude's New York engagement.

A SUGGESTION FOR SUNDAY
Club Cocktails
Finest liquors—exactly mixed—AGED in wood. A world-beating drink. Buy a bottle tonight.
Manhattan
Martini—regular or dry
Bronx
Just strain through cracked ice and serve.
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ROOSEVELT'S PRAISE FIRES BRAZILIANS

They Cheer His Reference to "the Century of South America."

SPEAKS OF INTERVENTION

If It Is Ever Necessary, He Urges Co-operation of Several Strong American Nations.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 24.—Col. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Miss Margaret Roosevelt spent this morning on an excursion to Tijuca Mountain, a peak 3,400 feet high, and had luncheon there. In the afternoon they attended a garden party in the Botanical Gardens here.

To-night Col. Roosevelt delivered an address on "American Nationalism" before the Government University. The hall was decorated with Brazilian and American flags and flowers. All the notable men of Rio Janeiro, including the President of the republic and the members of his Cabinet, diplomats, army and navy officers, and journalists, were present, many of them being accompanied by their wives.

Col. Roosevelt's speech frequently evoked enthusiastic applause. When he had concluded Señor Ramiz Galvao, the orator of the university, responded in an address in English in which he welcomed the former President of the United States to the university, and presented to him a diploma of membership in the institute.

Col. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"The Western Hemisphere is slowly working out for itself its own theory of that part of international policy which concerns both the attitude of all the American Commonwealths in the face of the rest of the world, and also their dealings with one another. You, my hosts and hearers, and your guest, and our fellow-countrymen, alike belong to the young nations of the New World. Because of the fact that it is a new world, and that we are young nations, we suffer certain disadvantages and have certain peculiar difficulties of our own to face. Nevertheless, also because of these very facts, we enjoy compensating advantages, which more than outweigh the disadvantages.

"Prominent among these advantages is the fact that we have an almost free hand for fair dealing in American international relations, being fettered by comparatively few of the wide inequalities of culture and civilization, and the bitter memories of history, which of necessity prevent any community of feeling among races which stand at the opposite poles of human existence; whereas in the Old World, in the huge continental mass composed of Europe, Asia, and Africa, there exist many vast and populous regions sundered from one another by the well-nigh impassable gulfs which lie between civilization and barbarism, and between barbarism and pure savagery.

No Military Barbarisms to Fear.

"Here in America the civilized nations do not have to fear huge military barbarisms. Neither do we have to dread the presence of vast tracts of country peopled by savages, which the civilized nations must bring under control, and which, if not possessed by one efficient and civilized nation, merely become the property of some other efficient and civilized nation. Under such conditions it is practically impossible to reach a general working agreement of any kind about international conduct; for the communities—European, Asiatic, and African—stand on planes of culture and conduct which are hopelessly far apart.

"In the two Americas, on the contrary, there are no such wide divisions. With negligible exceptions all the important nations possess a common heritage of Occidental civilization, and, as compared with the other divergencies in the Old World, they possess substantially similar governmental forms and religions and cultural ideals.

"Again, with negligible exceptions, there are no great waste spaces, tenanted only by savages, which are open to settlement by and are the potential causes of quarrel among the civilized powers; the remaining tracts of land open to settlement and development—and nowhere are they larger or more inviting than here in Brazil—are substantially all within the well-settled boundaries of fully established nations.

"In consequence, there is a far better chance here than elsewhere to work out some scheme of common international conduct which shall guarantee to every nation freedom from molestation by others so long as its own skirts are free from wrongdoing, and so long as it does not itself sink into a condition of mere impotent anarchy. There are two sides to consider; first, our common attitude toward Old World powers, and, second, our relations among ourselves.

When Europe Ruled the Americas.

"Less than a century and a half have passed since the entire Western Hemisphere was held in real or titular possession by European nations; at that time the fate and ownership of the American colonies depended on the outcome of wars between nations across the seas. As late as a cenutry ago this condition still obtained as regards all American countries except my own, and that was less than half its present size and of not a tenth its present strength.

"Ninety years ago the countries of Latin America had likewise achieved independence; but it was still a precarious independence, and there was still likelihood that some one of the great military European nations would re-establish itself as an American power at the expense of one or more of the struggling infant nationalities. At that time the United States was still the only American nation able to secure any hearing whatever in Europe, and even the United States could secure only a scant and impatient hearing.

"Now, there are several American nations, prominent among which is your own, who can secure respectful hearing anywhere in the world. These American nations, such as Brazil and the United States, stand on an absolute footing of equality. One cardinal doctrine on which we all agree is that America shall not be treated as offering ground for fresh colonization or territorial aggrandizement by any Old World power.

"This is a doctrine of vital concern to all the nations of America; for it would be a calamity to all if any great military nation of the Old World obtained a foothold here; such an event would in the end force us all, under penalty of loss of our own independence, ourselves to become military powers, and plunge this continent back into Old World conditions of armed rivalry.

"So much for the common interest of all our Commonwealths in the face of non-American powers. No less vital is the matter of our own behavior toward one another, no less than toward these non-American powers.

Future Relations of Both Continents.

"The relations of the northern and the southern continents of the Western Hemisphere are certain to become much closer in the future. The opening of the Panama Canal will itself markedly help to make them closer, and great though the benefits of the canal will be to our own country, I believe that they will be if anything even greater to the countries of South America. I wish to see the trade between the United States and all South American countries increase, and in such intercourse the first essential is the ability to inspire confidence. Therefore, from every standpoint, I believe that the United States should scrupulously so act as to inspire confidence in her sister republics.

"It is for this reason that I feel a peculiar national pride in our having twice withdrawn from Cuba, and having intervened in Santo Domingo purely for Santo Domingo's advantage. There is no brighter chapter in our history than that which tells of these actions. The United States does not wish the territory of its neighbors. It does wish their confidence. If ever as regards any country, intervention does unfortunately become necessary, I hope that wherever possible it will be a joint intervention by such powers as Brazil and the United States, without thought of the selfish aggrandizement of any of them, and for the common good of the western world.

"With every right there must always go hand in hand a duty; and no man, and no nation, can permanently enjoy the right if he or it shirks the duty. With every privilege there must go the responsibility of exercising the privilege aright. Every American Commonwealth is bound as a matter of honorable obligation to behave fairly toward its sister Commonwealth; and this is an impossibility if it does not keep order and enforce justice within its own borders. Among civilized nations it is a general, although not a universal, rule that ability to command respect abroad is largely dependent upon the preservation of stability and order and the proper administration of justice at home.

"The history of my own country teaches this lesson. Like your country, like Brazil, we had to deal with the problem of the abolition of slavery. We showed less ability than you did to deal with it in wise and cool-handed fashion. You abolished it peacefully and without bloodshed, whereas in our case it cost us a terrible civil war, and brought the nation to the verge of destruction. During that period we lost all power to help other nationalities in our hemisphere, or to enforce respect from others for our own rights whether in America or elsewhere.

"Had we remained disunited, had become subject to chronic revolutionary disturbance, we should have reduced ourselves to utter and shameful impotence in the face of the nations of mankind; and one result would unquestionably have been that America would once again have become subject to schemes of colonization and armed territorial occupation by Old World powers.

"It is for this reason I feel not only that you are to be congratulated but that all of us who belong to the brotherhood of American Commonwealths are to be congratulated because of the steady growth in power, prosperity, and stability which your great Republic of Brazil has of recent years so conspicuously shown—a marvelous growth, in which certain other South American republics have had their share. I believe that, just as in the nineteenth century the most striking growth feature of the civilized world was what took place in North America, so in the twentieth century the most permanently important feature will be the growth and development of South America. I believe that the present century is the century of South America.

"Furthermore, I believe that the world has now grown sufficiently advanced to realize that normally the growth of one nation in prosperity and well-being is of benefit, and not a disadvantage, to a man to live in a well-to-do neighborhood, to have neighbors who are successful in life, and to deal with men who are prosperous. For precisely similar reasons it is an advantage to a nation to have as neighbors nations which are thriving and successful. Such a nation is benefited if the other nations with which it has commercial and diplomatic relations are prosperous in their business, and therefore stable in their governmental activities.

"Under a republican or democratic form of government this means that there must be an honest chance to settle differences of public opinion at the polls by votes fairly cast and fairly counted, and a willingness, when the decision has thus been fairly reached, to abide by it. This must, therefore, also mean the general recognition of the fact that cheating and swindling, whether by force or fraud, at the polls or at the nominating conventions are well-nigh as obnoxious, and if long continued would be absolutely as obnoxious to public morality as armed revolutionary violence itself.

"From this it follows that every American nation has reason to congratulate itself on the stability and prosperity of its sister nations. I am sure that I utter the sentiments of the people of the United States when I say that their only desire, as regards neighboring countries, is to see them stable, orderly and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves in such fashion can count upon the hearty and practical friendship of the United States, if they act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if they keep order and discharge their just obligations, they will surely achieve national success; and it is this national success, for all of her sister republics, which the United States sincerely and earnestly desires.

"Chronic wrong-doing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America as elsewhere ultimately force intervention by some strong and stable civilized nation in the exercise of an international police power. Such a duty is thankless, irksome, and unpleasant, whether it be performed by England, France, or the United States, whether in Algiers or Egypt, or on the Isthmus of Panama; and, therefore, we all hail with delight the advent to real power of such nations as Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile, whose maintenance of peace and security within their own bounds, and whose efforts to substitute other and fairer methods for those of war in the settlement of international disputes in South America are fraught with good omen for the entire Western Hemisphere.

"Each of us has something to learn from, and something to teach to, his neighbors. I believe that in the era which is now opening the republics of Latin America will be able to teach much to the people of my own country. The Latin American people possess many qualities which it would be well for us of the north to develop. Their unquestioned superiority in intellectual brilliancy and logic will enable them, when once they have secured internal peace and government stability, to achieve a better solution of some of the most vital problems of popular government than any that has yet been reached in any part of the world."

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$1.50 Dents and other English makes, regular and cadet sizes $1.10

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50c B.V.D. Underwear..... 35c
$1.50 & $2 American hosiery & Reiss Natural Wool and lisle underwear.. 85c
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The wonderful and thrilling story of the final conquering of America's highest mountain. One of the most absorbing and impressive narratives in all the annals of mountain climbing. The hardships and dangers of the ascent, the dramatic scene at the placing of the flag on the very summit

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The Man Behind the Bars, by Winifred Louise Taylor
The effects of prison life on the character and habits of men who have served their time. Prison life from the inside

An English Writer's Notes on England —Things of the Present—by Vernon Lee
Illustrations from paintings by Howard Giles, reproduced in tint and in colors

The final chapters of Mrs. Wharton's The Custom of the Country; The end of John Galsworthy's The Dark Flower (The Love Life of a Man)

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

KIEFF TRIAL STIRS BERLIN TO PROTEST

Russia Denounced at a Great Mass Meeting of German Jews.

BEILISS JURORS ARE BORED

The Mass of Irrelevant Testimony Introduced Is Wearying the Judges, Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—A great mass meeting of German Jews took place in Berlin this week to protest against the Kieff ritual murder trial.

One of the prominent speakers was Hermann Struck, the celebrated etcher and portrait painter, who is himself a devout Jew.

It was the consensus of opinion that Russia, and not Beiliss, was on trial and that the tribunal was not the criminal court of Kieff, but the civilized conscience of the world.

Many speakers represented the view that the prosecution had already crumbled to pieces as far as the underlying motive was concerned, and that, no matter what fate was eventusually meted out to Beiliss, Russia itself would emerge convicted in the judgment of independent thinkers everywhere.

KIEFF, Oct. 24.—While public interest in the trial of Mendel Beiliss on a charge of murdering Andrew Yushinsky has not abated, it is significant that it is now chiefly centred in Vera Tcheberiak's connection with the case. Much of the time of the court to-day was occupied with the reading of depositions of Karavayeff, a notorious criminal, who is now undergoing a sentence of exile, who assisted the former Chief of Police in his investigations of the case. They added nothing of importance to the evidence already adduced.

A long discussion took place concernin the incorporation in the record of the copy of a letter addressed to Karavayeff by Theophilaktoff when he was in prison in January, 1912, which was seized by the prison authorities. It consisted in the main of an incomprehensible jumble of words, the tendency of which was to discredit Karavayeff.

The mass of irrelevant material that is being introduced at the trial is visibly wearying the Judges and boring the jurymen.

QUEEN MARY PLAY CENSOR.

Her Objections Upset a Duchess's Moving-Picture Plans.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Queen Mary has again shown that she has no sympathy with the latitudinarian views which obtain in modern society in regard to matters which our grandmothers considered improper, and has incidentally upset the plans arranged for her Majesty's entertainment by no less a personage than the Duchess of Devonshire.

Miss Violet Keppel, the daughter of Mrs. George Keppel, a little while ago wrote a short five-character sketch for cinematograph films for private exhibition. The parts were played by several well-known amateurs, including Miss Muriel Wilson, Lady Warrener, and Miss Keppel herself. It was the Duchess's intention to have these pictures shown at Chatsworth on the occasion of the coming royal visit, and, in accordance with custom, the films were privately shown to Queen Mary last week at Buckingham Palace, in order that her Majesty might give her consent to the proposed exhibition at Chatsworth. She wished, however, to have so many alterations made in the sketch—and particularly to have a bedroom scene, in which the husband has rather a violent altercation with his wife, completely elliminated—that the idea of performance was entirely abandoned.

NO PAY FOR PRINCESS.

Saxony to Deprive Crown Prince's Ex-Wife of Her Allowance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—The Neus Wiener Tageblatt hears from Court circles that the Saxon Government has determined, from the beginning of next year, to withhold the annual allowance of 40,000 marks from the King's private exchequer hitherto paid to the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony.

Doubtless the production of her operetta, "The Bizarre Princess," is the reason for this decision.

WANTS FUNDS FOR THE FAIR.

German Panama Committee to Appeal to the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Under the Chairmanship of Ernst Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberal Party, a meeting of the independent San Francisco Exhibition Committee took place here to-day. Director Ballin was present on behalf of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Heineken, the General Manager of the North German Lloyd Line, represented his company.

The meeting adopted resolutions calling on the German Government, in view of the pronounced inclination of German firms to make a display at San Francisco, to accord financial support to the independent committee. In the opinion of the committee the central feature of the German exhibit should be a German building in the exposition grounds. As the funds cannot be collected from the exhibiting firms, the committee purposes asking the Imperial Government for an appropriation. The members assert that the Government would be justified in asking the Reichstag to sanction the expenditure, especially in view of the considerably augmented interest of Germany in the American market in consequence of the reform of the tariff.

GEN. BOOTH COMING HERE.

Sails To-day to Recruit Salvation Army Volunteers for China.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Gen. Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army will sail for New York on the Lusitania to-morrow. It will be his first visit to America. He will attend the annual Salvation Army Congress at Toronto, and in Chicago and New York will meet all the officers from the Eastern and Western States.

Gen. Booth's principal object in making the trip is to push the claims of the heathen world. He hopes to send a thousand missionaries to the East during the first five years of his Generalship, and expects Canada and the United States to give many workers.

WRECK SUFFRAGISTS' SHOP.

Bristol University Students, In Revenge, Burn All Its Contents.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Undergraduates of Bristol University, avenging the recent burning by suffragettes of the pavilion on their athletic ground, today wrecked the Woman's Social and Political Union shop in Bristol, carried everything movable into the street, and made a huge bonfire.

Four hundred students sent a volley of bricks through the plate-glass window of the shop, and then rushed in and smashed everything in the place. Thousands watched them as they danced around the bonfire, singing popular songs like "I Don't Suppose They'll Do It Again for Months and Months and Months."

No arrests were made.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A warning that militant suffragettes have planned to place bombs simultaneously in the parcels offices of all the great railroad stations throughout the country has been received by the general managers of the railway companies, according to an official notification issued here to-day.

WON'T LET CHILDREN SAIL.

Dublin Priests Continue to Block the Plans of Strike Leaders.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—The hostility shown to the scheme to provide homes in England for the children of Dublin transport workers, who have been on strike since September, is increasing.

A crowd, among which were several priests, to-night boarded a train as it was about to leave the station here and took from it eleven children who were being taken away. Later seven other children were prevented from departing by another train.

Taxicab Arguments Heard.

The Appellate Division heard arguments and reserved decision yesterday on the appeal of the taxicab companies and hotels from Justice Seabury's decision upholding the new public hack stand ordinance. The arguments brought out no aspect of the case which had not been called to the attention of the court below.

FORBIDS CATHOLICS TO VOTE

Vatican Permits It in Only a Few Italian Constituencies.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The campaign for the general elections which will take place next Sunday is a most active one, due to the widespread participation in it of all classes of the people of Italy. It is foreseen that the number of voters will exceed that of any former election. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 persons will vote Sunday, three times as many as did so in 1909.

The Socialists are making a fiery propaganda, but their efforts are being neutralized by splits in their party. The Republicans also are divided, half of them favoring and half opposing the conquest of Libya by Italy.

Candidates of the Clerical Party are running in nearly sixty constituencies, but the Osservatore Romano, desiring to reiterate the impossibility of the Clerical Party being represented in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, published to-night a statement, evidently inspired by the Vatican, saying that the designation "Catholic candidates," giving to certain persons standing for election, is inadmissible, even if their principles deserve the support of Catholics, which is allowed in some constituencies under certain circumstances and under prescribed rules.

This statement is an important one, being an official admission that Catholics are forbidden to vote except in those constituencies in which they will be permitted to support either a purely Clerical candidate or a candidate whose principles and individual opinions are guarantees that he will not oppose religion or morality.

What the Vatican still strongly prohibits is that the Deputies so elected shall be considered to form a Catholic or Clerical group for whose actions the Holy See is to be held responsible.

British Interest in Cuban Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—That English capitalists are interested in the proposed $15,000,000 Cuban loan, despite English losses on account of President Menocal's suspension of the Cuban Ports Company's concession, was demonstrated to-day, when Manuel Silveira, representing London bankers, called on the President to ask for details of the letting of the loan and announced that he would probably bid for it. This inquiry is particularly gratifying to Cuban officials.

You can fortify your entire system against disease—you can add vim and vigor to your whole constitution—by the consistent use of a good mineral water.

Standing alone in its class, the high regard in which WHITE ROCK WATER is held by the doctors of today is attested by its enormous sale.

"Open Air to Everywhere"

Mr. McAdoo and the 'Bus

MR. McADOO has operated the Hudson Tubes on a "public be pleased" basis—as we operate our 'buses.

Which is one reason why so many, many people always take a 'bus whenever they can.

Your convenience, your comfort, mean more to us than your fare.

For a contented patron is our best advertisement—which is a trite saying, but *very* true.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company

Arnold Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Special Saturday Sales

Men's and Women's Raincoats

Women's Raincoats

100 PRIESTLEY'S FAMOUS CRAVENETTE ROSEBERRY COATS—Contain no rubber—New models especially designed for us—Navy, tan and black—sizes for misses and women, 14 years to 44 bust. *Value $12.50* 8.75

50 PRIESTLEY'S CELEBRATED CRAVENETTE COVERT COATS—Two new and smart mannish models in Oxford and tan. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Value $18.50* 13.50

Men's Raincoats

MEN'S PRIESTLEY GABARDINE CRAVENETTE COATS, English olive tans, new long model, full skirt with belted pleated back. *Regularly $18.00*

LONG TAN CRAVENETTE COATS, Belted back and pleated skirt, stylish and roomy. *Regularly $21.00*

LONG DARK BLUE CRAVENETTE COATS—Of fine texture, conservative model, fine appearing. *Regularly $21.00*

LONG DARK GRAY CRAVENETTE COATS—A smart utility coat for dress or general wear. *Reg. $19.50* 12.75

Glace Gloves

16-BUTTON LENGTH—Very fine quality, white, black and champagne. *Value $3.75 pair* 2.85

20-BUTTON LENGTH—Finest quality, in white only. *Value $4.50 pair* 3.45

1-CLASP P. K.—All white and white with black stitching. *Value $1.50 pair* 1.15

Fine Furs
Smartest New Models.

FRENCH SEAL COATS—New model, ¾ length. *Value $90.00* 65.00

CARACUL COATS—New model, ¾ length. *Value $85.00* 62.50

FUR LINED COATS—Plaid cloth, dyed Hamster lining, assorted fur collars. *Value $50.00* 30.00

BLACK LYNX MUFFS. *Value $70.00* 50.00

BLACK LYNX SCARFS. *Value $33.00* 20.00

CIVET CAT MUFFS. *Value $35.00* 27.50

CIVET CAT SCARFS. *Value $22.50* 16.00

ALASKA SABLE MUFFS. *Value $40.00* 32.00

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS. New Animal model. *Value $35.00* 27.50

Bath Towels
500 Dozen—Fine Grades.

TURKISH WEAVE—Soft and absorbent; hemmed ends; white or colored borders. *Value $3.75 to $7.00 dozen* 3.00 to 5.50

Children's Vests

WHITE MERINO—Slightly imperfect; to close. *Usually $1.00 each* 50c

Fashionable Veilings

NOVELTY MESH VEILINGS—Black, white, brown and navy. *Regularly 25c. yard* 12c

SEWING SILK VEILINGS—Black and colors. *Regularly 45c. yard* 10c

CHIFFON CLOTH VEILINGS—Various colors, 18 and 27 inches wide. *Regularly 65c and 95c* 45c, 65c

Women's Sheer Handkerchiefs

PURE IRISH LINEN—1-8 and 1-4 inch hem. *Regularly $2.25 dozen* 1.35

SHAMROCK LAWN—¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen* 1.75

Leather Goods

HAND BAGS—Desirable and clever shapes in all the popular leathers; black and colors; inside fittings. *Regularly $3.50, $4.00* 2.50

HAND BAGS—Novelty and staple shapes; pin seal and Moravia in black and colors; moire silk lined. *Regularly $5.00, $6.00* 3.50

Umbrellas
For Men and Women

ALL SILK UMBRELLAS—Good weight taffeta or twill silk; tape edge; mission, natural straights, crooks and Prince of Wales handles for men and women; 26 and 28 in. *Regularly $3.00, $3.50* 2.15

SUITCASE UMBRELLAS—Fine Union taffeta; specially made for hard service; mission and natural handles. *Special* 2.75

For Young Women
Seasonable Apparel Specially Priced

50 TAILOR SUITS of broadcloth, smart dressy coat, copy of Bernard model; navy, taupe, burgundy, brown, *14 to 20 years.* *Value $45.00* 29.50

50 COATS—High class models in the season's most fashionable fabrics, for general wear, *14 to 20 years.* *Value $40.00* 28.50

50 DRESSES of meteor and crepe de chine, smart simple model, all new shades, *14 to 20 years.* *Value $30.00* 22.50

Blanket Robes

WOMEN'S AND MISSES,' of Beacon cloth, figured and plaid effects; roll collar, girdle. *Value $4.00* 2.95

Silk Petticoats

CREPE DE CHINE, adjustable top; popular colors and black and white; fine plaiting finish. *Value $5.00* 3.95

Wool Sweaters
For Women and Misses.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL, soft finish; high or V neck; patch pockets; tan, grey, white and Harvard. *Value $5.00* 3.95

Night Gowns
For Women and Misses.

DUCKLING FLEECE—high neck, long sleeves. *Value $1.50* 1.00

Union Suits

WOMEN'S SWISS RIBBED LISLE, low neck, knee length; French band or beaded neck; reinforced. Regular sizes. *Usually $1.00 each* 50c

Broadway & 19th Street

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

MAIN BUILDING

"Plain as Daylight"—Facts and Figures Prove That This Is

The Greatest Sale of Winter Overcoats $12 & $20 Ever Planned at . .

Immense assortments in complete style and size ranges for men and youths.

At the prices quoted above no other store has ever come anywhere near equalling the wonderful value-giving event which is planned to begin here this morning.

This Is By Big Odds the Very Biggest Value-Giving Achievement We Have Reached Up To Now

New York's, Philadelphia's and Rochester's foremost manufacturers of highest grade ready-to-wear clothing have contributed their best to this amazing sale, which begins this morning.

Values to $20 in Overcoats at $12

Blue and Gray Chinchilla Shawl Collar Overcoats. Double-Breasted Overcoats. Belted-Back Overcoats. Convertible-Collar Overcoats. Oxford and Black Overcoats.

All sizes for men and youths

The Overcoats at $20 compare favorably with any $25 to $30 Overcoats in town. Every new, correct, handsome model of the season is shown.

Smartest chinchilla, novelty, ulster and shawl-collar overcoats in this lot. An unusually attractive collection of belted-back overcoats. All silk-lined black, gray and Oxford overcoats. All sizes.

MAIN BUILDING
Great Specials Today in Sheet Music and in Player-Piano Music Rolls

MAIN BUILDING
Men's and Youths' Black Derby Hats $1 *Values to $2.50; Today, at*

Any shape in any size; every man and youth can be fitted.

THESE HATS COME IN BLACK ONLY. Trimmed with the finest materials. Light and medium weights. Many have genuine Russia leather sweat bands.

MAIN BUILDING
$1.50 Fountain Pens *Today, at* 75c

A choice of the latest improved fountain pens, including Self-Fillers, Safety Pens, Stylographic Ink Pencils, etc.

Some have gold-plated mounts, and there are plenty of regular style pens, each fitted with a 14-kt. pen-point. Every pen guaranteed.

MAIN BUILDING
Men's Underwear *Regularly Up to $1.75; Today, at* 79c

Our special selling price is LESS THAN MILL COST. This lot of fine underwear includes SINGLE- or DOUBLE-BREASTED and DOUBLE-BACK NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS to MATCH—medium-weight natural wool shirts and drawers; heavy cotton shirts and drawers. OTHER SPECIALS:

Men's 70% Natural Wool, Single- or Double-Breasted and Double-Back Shirts and Drawers with Double Gusset and Taped Seams—all sizes; at..... 98c

Men's 90% Pure Natural Wool, Single- or Double-Breasted and Double-Back Shirts and Drawers with Doubly Sewn, Taped Seams—value $1.75; all sizes; at..... $1.25

Men's 65c Natural or Ecru Heavy Weight, Ribbed, Fine Cotton Shirts and Drawers—all sizes; at..... 39c

Men's Pure Australian Wool Single- or Double-Breasted Shirts and Drawers to Match—value $3; all sizes; at..... $1.95

MAIN BUILDING
"Fine for the Cold Snap"
Men's Sweaters
⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

NEW "ROUGH NECK" OR REVERSIBLE-COLLAR COAT SWEATERS—made on the famous Shaker Knitting Machines of SELECTED FINE AUSTRALIAN LAMBS' WOOL; can be worn with the collar turned down on mild days, or turned up snug around the neck in freezing weather.

These coats are in greatest demand and the specialty houses have been offering them at $7 and $8. Colors are Oxford gray, crimson and navy. Choice, today, at $4.75

$2.50 Shaker Knit Sweaters—"rough-neck"; same style sweater as above, only the yarn is a cotton mixture; in Oxford only; today, at..... $1.95

MAIN BUILDING
BOOKS IN SETS

On Sale, Today, at Prices That Barely Represent the Cost of Paper and Binding

	Sets.	Vols.	Binding.	Pub. at	Sale Price.
POE	2	5	¾ leather	$20.00	$3.95
FLAUBERT	1	10	cloth	30.00	4.75
WILDE	1	10	cloth	35.00	6.25
HUGO	1	10	cloth	30.00	6.25
COOPER	1	16	cloth	24.00	9.00
COOPER	2	16	¾ leather	50.00	12.50
DE KOCK	1	25	¾ leather	100.00	30.50
RAWLINSON	1	6	¾ leather	25.00	5.00
MUHLBACH	1	18	¾ leather	72.00	16.50
DICKENS	2	30	½ leather	50.00	12.25
BALZAC	1	36	cloth (De Fau Bd.)	....	22.50
ELIOT	1	12	cloth	30.00	5.75
RUSKIN	1	30	¾ leather (De Fau Ed.)	....	27.50
WARNER	2	15	cloth	40.00	10.50
RUSKIN	2	14	cloth	39.00	9.75
MUHLBACH	2	18	cloth	32.00	11.50
KIPLING	2	10	cloth	$15.00	$4.25
ELIOT	1	24	cloth	25.00	11.50
WILDE	2	10	¾ leather	55.00	8.25
EMERSON	1	5	¾ leather	25.00	5.50
CARLYLE	2	10	cloth	32.00	6.75
KINGSLEY	1	7	cloth	18.00	4.25
BALZAC	3	18	cloth	45.00	7.75
KIPLING	2	10	¾ leather	30.00	6.50
LONGFELLOW	3	10	¾ leather	45.00	6.75
MARRYAT	2	12	¾ leather	36.00	10.25
HUGO	2	20	¾ leather	45.00	18.50
MACAULAY	2	5	cloth	12.00	2.95
JOHNSON	1	8	cloth, perfect	50.00	9.50
MARK TWAIN	2	25	cloth	....	22.00
DICKENS	2	16	¾ leather	75.00	11.00
PARDOE	1	15	marred	45.00	12.50
ELIOT	1	12	cloth, handled	25.00	5.50
SHAKESPEARE	2	20	cloth, rubbed	25.00	6.50
VOLTAIRE	1	43	cloth, handled	85.00	21.50

Also Tables Full of Odd Volumes from which you can make selection to fill out a set or a series, if you so desire

MAIN BUILDING
Just Off the Steamer—
500 of these Thin Model Platinum-Finished
Cigarette Cases
On Sale Today at 65c

The newest curved shape; EXTREMELY LIGHT WEIGHT; excellent for dress wear; the sort of cigarette case that takes up little room and is the very essence of refinement.

These cigarette cases are exquisite in shape and finish; nothing like them at any "specialty" store for anything like the price.

Many Other Important Sales Scheduled for Today in Our Two Mammoth Buildings.

The Big Store A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double Stamps Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o' Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

PROHIBITION GAINS, W. C. T. U. WOMEN SAY

World's Convention Opens with Reports of Changing Conditions in Many Countries.

REBUKE FOR MAYOR KLINE

Who Advised Temperance Propaganda, and Not Prohibition—Mrs. Catt and Others Speak.

The opening of the business session of the Ninth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Academy fo Music, Brooklyn, brought out yesterday a large crowd of women who filled every seat and stood in groups in the back of the house, though from there it was difficult to hear the speakers on the platform. There were 3,500 present.

The Academy presented a brilliant appearance, the platform, balconies, and boxes being draped with flags of all nations and myriads of colors. There were representatives from many nations, but not all natives of the countries from which they came. There was nothing picturesque in the dress of the women, who were all in European costume. Mme. Barrakat of Syria was one of the native women present. There are six organizations of W. C. T. U. women on Mount Lebanon, in the Holy Land, and their leader told the convention that that far off land the women were gathered together while the convention was in session praying for its success.

The morning session opened with addresses of welcome from Mayor Kline, Borough President Lewis R. Pounds, and William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association of New York. Mayor Kline's words did not appeal to the women. He told them that they would be more successful if they were milder in their methods and advocated temperance rather than total abstinence. One of the women speakers in the afternoon, telling of the need of entire prohibition of liquor, added:

"And tell that to your Mayor."

Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of Lady Carlisle, President of the World's Union, represented her mother at the morning session and presented Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National W. C. T. U. President, and Vice President of the World's Union. In the name of the British delegates, Lady Howard gave Mrs. Stevens a silver and crystal vase.

It was announced yesterday that the big polyglot temperance petition with its 7,000,000 signatures which has, for some years, been working its way around the world would be sent to the Panama Exposition where a request has been made for it.

In the W. C. T. U., news of the work of the world's union it was said yesterday that there was an increase of 45,832 members since the last convention. There is an organization in Milan with 32 members; Ireland has for the first time a white ribbon band and there are 20 new unions in China. Work must be done in India to disassociate the name of Christian with liquor, the Christians having introduced it into the country, the native religions all opposing its use. Prince Albert Island is the only prohibition point in Canada and Halifax is the only place in Nova Scotia where liquor can be sold.

Nine of the United States are under prohibition laws, these taking in one-half of the population and two-thirds of the territory. The women applauded when reference was made to a famous temperance dinner at Washington.

Total abstinence is increasing in Germany, there are more than 200,000 white ribboneds there and 50 organizations. The most scientific study and instruction of the evil effects of alcohol is to be found in Germany. Physicians are promoting temperance in Sweden, but physicians in France are taking no steps in that direction. There is much scientific study in Italy. Miss Agnes Slack, one of the two Honorary Secretaries who read the reports told of the bad conditions in Belgium and how, in a first-class boarding school for girls, she saw little girls of seven drinking beer. The French women would join unions if moderate drinking was allowed and a new W. C. T. U. headquarters is to be put up in Paris and money is needed for it. They are enrolling the babies in England and the mothers come in after them.

"We have done enormous work for suffrage in England," said Miss Slack, who is from Derbyshire, "but I do not believe the vote for the women will ever be won by violence. The temperance women have worked for every suffrage bill."

Mrs. Carry Chapman Catt, the International Suffrage President, was received with applause in the afternoon and told the women that it was their organization which had driven her into suffrage.

"Your pledge was the first one I ever made," she said, "and I have never broken it. Your badge was the first one that I ever wore. It was in a little town in Iowa. The local paper had allowed the temperance women a column in its pages, they had some trouble to find anything to say and I undertook to do the work.

"Our town was a prohibition town, but there were five saloons in it and I knew it. An investigation was undertaken and different men testified to going into these places and asking for something to drink and being given milk. My column had been largely made up of extracts from The Union Signal, but here was something real to write about and I did it. I said that if those men were such idiots that when they received beer to drink they thought it was milk we women knew by the smell as we passed the doors of the places that it was beer.

"The president of our union was the wife of a grocer who was superintendent of the Sunday School and frequently had temperance afternoons. He obliged his wife to resign from the union after that and she did. The editor of the paper disavowed any responsibility for my work and the women never had a column again. My father said I was always too strong-minded for my own good and my mother felt that her chicken had turned out a duckling.

"I was a young girl of 22 then, but I made up my mind if that was the way things went in temperance work the thing I wanted was a vote, and I have been hunting it ever since."

Col. Moss, Medical Superintendent of the East Division of the army, was present with Mrs. Moss. The Colonel told the women that they were doing more to put down disease than any other organization; that Francis Willard, the founder of the work, deserved a noble monument; that the great numbers of moral and mental defectives in all parts of the country owed the curse of their defects to alcoholic parents.

There was much disappointment among the delegates because Miss Ellen Stone, who was kidnapped in the Near East, was obliged to leave before the time for her presentation to the audience. She will be at the sessions early next week.

The convention accomplishes much work in a short time, as action is taken in executive meetings and approved in bulk by the delegates as a whole. Tea is served for the delegates every afternoon at the close of the sessions in the assembly room in the upper part of the academy.

Telling what the English women were doing, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, a writer and public speaker of England at the evening meeting said:

"We have a woman at Whitehall, alongside a man Government official, and she draws £1,000 for looking after the children's work in the labor bureaus. And we would never have believed it, but we have women who wear the golden chain, are called 'Your Worship,' and sit on the Mayor's bench. We have all been praying for the vote, but I would like you American women to knew that we English women working for the vote, and who have born the heat and burden of the day, are almost all of us against any form of violence. We believe in the power of love and a sound mind. In God's time and when God's hour strikes we shall have the ballot."

Mrs. Gordon Wright of Canada claimed the most northern union in the world—"200 miles from the Arctic circle, twenty-two members in Dawson." Miss Agnes Slack of England and the Baroness de Laveleys of Belgium were other speakers. There will be another all day session at the Academy to-day.

WHERE DANGER LIES FOR 'GIRL OF TO-DAY

She Seems to be Drifting Toward Masculinity in Type, Says E. Berry Wall.

PLAYING TOO MUCH GOLF

Our Women in Peril of Losing Distinction of Being the Most Beautiful in the World.

Time was when the fame of E. Berry Wall as the most advanced herald of fashion of the day extended to every town and hamlet of the United States. Every week or so, the very latest thing in coats, or shoes, or hats, or neckties, or scarfpins, as worn by Mr. Wall was the subject of an article in one of the New York papers. Since that time, now nearing twenty years ago, no one in this country has arisen to lay claim to the title of the Beau Brummel of his age, which was thrust upon Mr. Wall without his seeking, and when came a time that either Mr. Wall or his biographer of those days retired from the limelight the title lapsed.

Mr. Wall, who is still young and a well known figure about town, no longer inclines to distinctiveness in dress, except in the small detail of collars. He has remained, however, a keen observer, and he is a student of life and social customs whether he views them from a Fifth Avenue club window or in the restaurant of the moment hereabouts, from the terrace of the Café de la Paix or in the throng that surges toward and in the Bois de Boulogne of a fine afternoon in Spring, at Deauville, at Baden Baden during the Iffezheimer races, on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice, or in the cosmopolitan commingling that crowds the Salle de Jeu at Monte Carlo when the world and his wife, or somebody's else, have forsaken Paris and London and Berlin and Vienna and St. Petersburg to listen to the interminable chant of the croupier.

In all these crowds everywhere, one finds American girls. Sometimes a subject is better studied removed from its accustomed environment. Mr. Wall's unusual opportunities for observation being known, he was asked yesterday what he thought of The Girl of To-day, for whom THE NEW YORK TIMES is seeking.

"The American Girl of To-day," said Mr Wall, "is a different being from the American girl of twenty years ago. She is getting to be more and more athletic. In this respect she resembles her English sister. I should say, too, that she has not bettered in the evolution in some ways. Golf, for instance, makes the hands and feet large. It used to be one of the greatest charms of the American girl that she was so different from other girls. Now she runs considerable danger of developing into a tall, rawboned creature like the typical English girl.

"At the same time the New York woman—and the women from all over the country take their cue from New York—have all the 'chic' of the French woman, and more beauty. Summing it all up in a word, I think the American girl is 'great.' However, I regard too much golf and the active pursuit of suffrage as deteriorating influences. One cannot help noticing that American girls seem to be drifting toward the masculine in type. It is in this that they are in danger of losing their chief charm, which is in being sometning absolutely different from our sex. A man doesn't find such women any more interesting than a lot of men. I have always said that when a woman is willing to become a policeman that I pay alimony then she has the right to vote.

"As I said, I think American women are the best looking of any in the world, but I fear it is only a question of time when that cannot be said. In the old days a girl, when she got married, used to be willing to alter a man's home and his dinners, and to entertain his guests. Nowadays she wants her game of golf, and her cocktail or highball before dinner. Then, when she is doing nothing else, she wants to sit about and smoke. It is simply, in my opinion, that as the world progresses the American girl is going to become like the women in the older countries."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked all its readers to submit photographs of the young woman whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl. From the photographs received before Nov. 1 twenty-nine will be selected for reproduction in a special section of the Christmas edition, illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. The one picture which is adjudged most typical or The Girl of To-day will cover the entire front page of that section.

Judges of the contest will be seven distinguished artists—Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Boileau, Clarence F. Underwood, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert, and Penrhyn Stanlaws. No photograph received after Nov. 1 will be considered. The name and address of the subject must accompany each photograph as well as the date on which it was taken. Only photographs taken less than a year ago are eligible.

RESTORES CHILD TO MOTHER

Mrs. Larkin Had Been Told Her Daughter Was Dead.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton signed an order yesterday turning over five-year-old Elizabeth Larkin to the custody of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Larkin. Mrs. Larkin was without funds and ill about three years ago and turned her daughter over to the custody of friends.

When she recovered her health, she said, she was told her child was dead, and was shown a grave in a cemetery and informed that her daughter was buried there. The chance remark of a friend led her to believe the child might still be alive and she instituted a search for her, finally finding her at 257 East Eighty-sixth Street. She then began habeas corpus proceedings, which were not opposed.

WANT TEMPERANCE MADE NATION'S LAW

Congregational Churches by Overwhelming Vote Silence Gov. Baldwin's Opposition.

RACE PROBLEM'S SOLUTION

Must Be National, Also Acceptable to Mankind, Dr. Hinman Tells Missionary Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—By a vote of 517 to 14 to-day the National Council of Congregational Churches defeated a movement, headed by Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, who opposed the report of the Temperance Committee, favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of intoxicating beverages throughout the United States.

The recommendations of the committee were read by the Rev. John Faville of Appleton, Wis. He said:

"The Supreme Court of the United States already has paved the way for such an amendment to the Constitution, and we believe it is timely to take action on the temperance question."

This statement of Mr. Faville was challenged by a number of lawyers in the body. He explained that the statement was made in general terms; that the Supreme Court had ruled against the liquor traffic as a business.

"They have practically declared it unconstitutional, have they not?" he asked his objectors.

"No, no," they chorused, and at that time Gov. Baldwin arose to state his objections.

"This is a proposition," said Gov. Baldwin, "to have the council change its specialty from religion to political science. It is beyond the province of this council to promote any amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We may pledge ourselves and our churches, but this amendment is contrary to the genus of government. Home rule is the foundation of the Government. Let the States regulate, and not the United States."

The committee's report was adopted, however, by the overwhelming vote recorded above.

Separate from the National Council, the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Missionary Association convened to-day.

H. Paul Douglass of New York City spoke of prejudice as relating to the negro question. The trend of his address was that while the Church should extend the hand of brotherhood to the negro and aid him in every way, it was no part of the Church's duty even to consider intermarriage of negroes and whites. He contended the time had not come for the Church to decide upon such a question.

The Rev. George W. Hinman of Berkeley, Cal., told the delegates of the race problems of the Pacific Coast.

"Only a comprehensive national solution of the Oriental immigration problem that settles on a Christian basis the political status in the nation of the Oriental immigrant and the nation's moral responsibility for him will satisfy the people of the Pacific Coast, the Governments of China and Japan, or the consciences of broad-minded people anywhere," Dr. Hinman declared.

A HOTEL DIPLOMAT.

Plaza Superintendent Solves the Problem of a Mistake in "Calls."

When the night superintendent at the Plaza found that the new bellboy had put down on the list of those to be "called" at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the number of a room which was not occupied, he tried to determine which was the proper person to be awakened. The two numerals on the end of the wrong number corresponded to those on the door of a man of prominence who frequently leaves orders to be aroused at that hour, and the night superintendent knew that if he was not aroused at the proper time he might leave the hotel. On the other hand, if he wanted to sleep, it would be equally dangerous to arouse him by the usual means.

This man's room adjoins the elevator shaft, and with the heavy bronze doors of that shaft, it is possible to make a noise that would awaken almost everybody in the neighborhood. So after thinking it over, the superintendent arrived at the proper floor punctually at 6 o'clock, and opened the doors of the shaft. Then he brought them together with a bang. Then he listened a moment, and heard an echoing stir in the room adjoining. A few minutes later the superintendent stood by the desk when the man came down and abused the clerk for not having awakened him.

"Why, if somebody had not slammed the elevator doors just at the time I wanted to get up, I would have missed an important engagement," he protested.

The diplomatic superintendent chuckled inwardly at having done the safest thing.

HYDE SEEKS TO PRACTICE.

His Counsel Asks Appellate Division to Revoke His Disbarment.

John B. Stanchfield appeared before the Appellate Division yesterday to ask that court to reinstate Charles H. Hyde, ex-City Chamberlain, who was disbarred after his conviction of bribery. This verdict was set aside by the Appellate Division on Mr. Hyde's appeal. In urging his right to practice law, Mr. Stanchfield said:

"Mr. Hyde is utterly without means and has a family dependent on him. Unless he is allowed to resume the practice of law, I don't know how he will be able to exist."

Mr. Hyde's disbarment followed automatically on his conviction, but he was not restored to his former position at the bar after the Appellate Division dismissed the charge against him. Mr. Stanchfield called this complete exoneration of his client to the court's attention, asking for Mr. Hyde's reinstatement.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for this day (Saturday):

Another Special Offering of Women's Tailored Separate Skirts

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Skirts of English corduroy or velveteen, or of imported black silk moire . . at $9.50

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received from the foremost fashion designers, are on sale in the Special Order Dressmaking Department on the Third Floor.

Orders will be taken, at reasonable prices, for Gowns and Suits duplicating these models or reflecting ideas originated in the establishment.

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(now located on the Second Floor) is showing, at reasonable prices, the newest styles in Women's and Misses' Boots and Evening Slippers, especially featuring the slender lines indispensable with the present fashions in dress.

Slipper and Shoe Buckles of cut steel or rhinestones are shown in a very large and attractive variety which includes the popular Cothurne sets.

Special attention is given, in the Slipper Trimming Department, to the working out of individual ideas.

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Author.	No. Vols.	Binding.	Sub. Price.	Sell. Price.
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Scott	24	¾ Lea.	35.00	12.50
Thackeray	10	¾ Lea.	22.50	7.50
Flaubert	10	Cloth	32.50	4.95
Dumas	15	¾ Lea.	35.00	14.50
Longfellow	10	¾ Lea.	25.00	6.75
Wilde	10	Cloth	$22.00	$7.50
De Maupassant	9	¾ Lea.	25.00	7.50
De Maupassant	9	Cloth	22.00	4.95
Stevenson	10	¾ Lea.	25.00	7.95
Stevenson	10	Cloth	22.00	5.55
Hugo	10	Cloth	22.50	7.50
Hugo	10	¾ Lea.	25.00	9.65

Author.	Binding	No. Vols	Sub. Price.	Sale Price.
Austen	Cloth	6	18.00	4.50
"	"	10	24.00	7.50
"	¾ Lea.	6	24.00	11.00
Ainsworth	"	8	35.00	8.50
Arabian Nights	"	4	20.00	6.75
Art Galleries of Europe	"	12	35.00	21.00
Bulwer	"	15	35.00	18.75
Balzac	"	18	35.00	22.50
"	"	18	45.00	15.50
Browning	"	12	22.50	12.00
Boswell's Johnson	Cloth	3	15.00	3.50
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Dante	¾ Lea.	4	15.00	6.50
"	Cloth	4	10.00	2.95
Dumas	"	15	25.00	14.50
De Maupassant		9	25.00	7.50
"	Buck.	17	25.00	7.50
Dickens	¾ Lea.	30	75.00	30.00
"	"	40	100.00	39.00
"	Cloth	30	50.00	18.00
"	¾ Lea.	15	35.00	18.75
"	"	15	35.00	14.50
"	Cloth	16	37.50	15.00
"		16	22.50	10.00
"	"	15	22.50	9.50
"	"	20	35.00	10.00
Every Child Should Know	¾ Lea.	5	15.00	6.50
Emerson	"	10	100.00	45.50
Eliot	"	10	....	9.50
"	"	6	....	4.95
Fielding	Cloth	11	32.50	9.75
Fiske's History	¾ Lea.	6	33.00	7.50
Gibbon's Rome	"	12	25.00	12.00
Gautier	"	12	25.00	14.50
"	"	5	25.00	5.45
Green's History	"	8	35.00	8.50
Guizot	"	9	35.00	8.75
Hawthorne	Cloth	10	22.50	7.50
Hugo	¾ Lea.	10	25.00	10.50
"	Cloth	5	20.00	6.00
Irish Literature	¾ Lea.	5	22.50	7.75
International Ency.	Cloth	15	Dam'g'd	7.20
Imperial Encyclopaedia	"	40	Dam'g'd	9.00
" "	¾ Lea.	40	Dam'g'd	15.00
Jefferson	"	12	100.00	55.00
Kipling	"	10	15.00	5.95
"	Cloth	6	10.00	2.95
Lib. of World's Best Lit.	"	31	50.00	29.00
Lord Lytton	¾ Mor.	30	50.00	30.00
Longfellow	Cloth	10	15.00	6.75
"	¾ Lea.	10	22.50	9.95
Longfellow	¾ Lea.	10	22.50	6.75
Lamb	"	8	22.50	5.45
Les Miserables	"	5	15.00	5.50
"	Cloth	5	10.00	3.90
Lever	¾ Lea.	12	22.00	12.00
Lincoln	"	12	25.00	15.50
"	"	12	22.00	3.75
"	"	12	35.00	25.00
Marryat	"	12	22.00	12.00
Motley	Cloth	17	35.00	18.50
Moliere	"	6	15.00	6.00
Muhlbach	¾ Lea.	18	35.00	18.00
Mark Twain	Cloth	25	100.00	50.00
"	"	25	50.00	25.00
Nelson's Encyclopaedia	"	12	40.00	13.20
Parkman	¾ Mor.	13	35.00	18.85
Poe	"	10	22.50	8.50
Plutarch's Lives	¾ Lea.	5	22.50	5.50
Plato	"	4	15.00	6.50
Ridpath's History U. S.	"	6	25.00	7.50
" " "	Cloth	5	15.00	5.95
Reade	¾ Lea.	12	35.00	12.00
Rawlinson	"	5	15.00	6.00
Sterne	Cloth	12	25.00	12.50
Science Library	¾ Lea.	16	25.00	8.95
" "	Cloth	16	35.00	7.95
Stevenson	¾ Lea.	10	25.00	7.50
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"	Buck.	10	22.50	10.50
Scott	"	12	25.00	11.95
"	¾ Lea.	24	35.00	12.50
"	¾ Mor.	12	25.00	16.00
Shakespeare	¾ Lea.	10	15.00	9.50
"	"	20	25.00	11.00
"	"	20	25.00	12.50
"	½ Lea.	40	40.00	12.50
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World Wide Encyclopaedia	"	5	35.00	9.95
Browning	¾ Lea.	6	15.00	6.50
Whittier	"	7	17.50	8.75
Macaulay	"	10	25.00	12.00
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The Evening Post (NEW YORK) SATURDAY MAGAZINE

October 25th

Both Newspaper and Magazine 5c

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The story of the turbulent lives of one man and one woman—separated by the barrier of the law, yet attached by something stronger than law—stronger than themselves. A story with a background of high idealism and prophecy of the future. There are vivid personalities which remind you of the heroes of the great love stories of the world. The invigorating breath of international movements make this novel the most important fiction the author has produced.

A Changed Man
By Thomas Hardy

A new Hardy book! One to arouse the keen interest of every Hardy lover. This new volume has all the wealth of his genius, for the tales in it were written when he was at the height of his career. They are more like condensed novels. "A Changed Man" takes the reader at once to Casterbridge and tells the romance of a captain of cavalry. "The Waiting Supper" is a beautiful idyl of the Wessex country, closing with a quaint bit of Wessex superstition. Of the other stories, all are rich in atmosphere and character, and several are almost mediaeval in their power and mystery.

The Coryston Family
By Mrs. Humphry Ward

First it is a love story, with a heroine who will rank as Mrs. Ward's most charming portrayal of young womanhood of to-day, then an absorbing representation of the dramatic struggle between the radical and aristocratic elements of present English society. As a rich sombre background against which the youthful love episodes stand out, the author has painted the character of a forceful woman, desperately seeking to retain the almost unlimited power that was hers.

The House of Happiness
By Kate Langley Bosher

Kate Langley Bosher has found a new field, and this new book of hers is a contribution to human happiness. It arouses the deep, tender sympathy in all of us. The characters are all breathing, living realities—the peppery old gentleman from South Carolina, the quaint and unusual doctor, the girl of girls, the man—and, above all, Cricket! This cheerful, freckled-face and red-headed lad is own brother to winsome Mary Cary.

The Way Home
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)

The book for the man or the woman who loves honesty is this new novel by the author of "The Inner Shrine." For that is what the very human hero of this story is—honest in his hatred of pretense, honest in his wilfulness, honest at last with himself when he finds that he has gone astray. He believed he had "gained the whole world" only to find that he had "lost his own soul." "In the best sense of the word a novel that will be discussed," says the Phila. Press.

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JEROME ON HIS WAY TO GET HARRY THAW

Armed with New Requisition Based on Conspiracy Charge, He Starts for Concord.

BUTLER IS TO SURRENDER

With Duffy He Will Appear in Court on Monday on Charge of Aiding Thaw's Escape.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—William Travers Jerome and Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy left here to-day for Concord, N. H., armed with new papers requesting the return of Harry K. Thaw to this State. Gov. Glynn signed the new requisition for extradation late to-day after a conference with Jerome, Kennedy, and Attorney General Carmody.

While it was agreed that new papers were not absolutely necessary, the Governor decided to issue them so that there might be no question as to the validity of the requisition formerly made on the New Hampshire authorities. The requisition is based on the Thaw indictment obtained in New York City yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24.—Merrill Shurtliff, one of the leading counsel for Harry K. Thaw, telephoned to Gov. Felker at his home in Rochester to-night and asked for a postponement of the extradition decision for two weeks. He also told the Governor that the Thaw attorneys wished to be heard orally at the end of that time.

Gov. Felker said he was favorable to the request and asked that Mr. Shurtleff put it in writing and lay it before him not later than Oct. 27. It is probable now that a further hearing on the question of extradition will be held Nov. 10.

THAW AIDS TO SURRENDER.

Butler and Duffy to be in Court on Monday and Offer Bail.

Owen J. Bohan, counsel for Richard J. Butler and Eugene Duffy, charged with complicity in the escape of Harry K. Thaw, announced last night that the two men would surrender themselves on Monday at the office of the District Attorney in this city. It is understood that Butler and Duffy, who since Thaw's escape have been missing from their old haunts, are in this city, and that they have expressed their willingness to give themselves up and face the conspiracy indictment.

Mr. Bohan said he believed the two men were innocent of the conspiracy charge. They would demand a speedy trial, he asserted, and the facts, when presented before the court, would not only exonerate them from blame but would show that their connection with the case, if any, was one which merited praise.

Butler and Duffy, together with Thaw, Roger Thompson, and Michael O'Keefe, were indicted on Thursday by the Grand Jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in which Justice Gavegan is now presiding. An agreement has been reached whereby, in case of the surrender of any of the men except Thaw, bail of $3,000 will be accepted. Butler and Duffy, it is said, have already arranged for bail.

According to information from a reliable source, Butler has been in Canada since the escape and Duffy has been in Pennsylvania. It is expected that both Thompson and O'Keefe will surrender later in the week. Duffy and Butler were ready to surrender to-day, but Justice Gavegan will not sit again until Monday.

About a week before Thaw's escape four men, answering the description of the men indicted, went to the Holland Hotel at Matteawan and registered as Butler, Thompson, O'Keefe, and Duffy. They had a touring car, and left suddenly the same morning Thaw did. The car in which they came was identified as the one in which Thaw got away. A photograph of Butler was shown to Robert Lowery, a groceryman near the Matteawan Asylum, who asserted that it was the picture of a man who talked to him fifteen minutes before Thaw got away, and who joined the escaping party at his store.

Louis J. Vorhaus of Thaw's counsel, appeared yesterday before Justice Gavegan and asked permission to enter a plea of not guilty for the client on the conspiracy charge. He made this request on the ground that Section 297 of the Penal law provided that when a man was charged with a misdemeanor his counsel could appear to enter the plea, and that it was not necessary for the accused man to appear in person.

Justice Gavegan asked if the Attorney General had been notified of the plea and if he was represented in court. Mr. Vorhaus said he had talked with the Attorney General over the telephone and had been told that the whole matter was in the hands of William Travers Jerome, acting as special Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Jerome was on his way to Concord, so Justice Gavegan put the matter over.

This move on the part of Thaw's counsel is a part of his fight to prevent his return to New York.

A LIVING STORAGE BATTERY.

Woman Gets a Shock Whenever She Touches Metal.

"My wife is continually getting shocked," remarked a clerk at a Broadway hotel yesterday. "No, it is not anything that I do that causes the sensation. She has become electrified. I believe she is a living storage battery.

"I never paid any attention to the matter until this morning. For some time past she has complained that she could not touch metal without getting a severe shock. This morning when I heard her scream as she attempted to light the range I decided to make an investigation.

"I told her to touch the gas jet. She jumped away from it with a shriek. Then she started to open the bread box, which is of metal, and she yelled again. She picked up the kettle, and let it fall with a cry. Then I questioned her, and found that she had been getting the shocks for months.

"You see about a year ago my wife began to take electric treatments, and I suppose she had about twenty-five. Apparently she has become almost as highly charged as I have by the doctor. She told me this morning that it had got so that every time she took hold of anything metallic, if she did not put a cloth in her hand first, she would almost double up at the contact. So now I am figuring upon some easy way of trying to rid her of the electricity she is carrying, which really makes domestic life uncomfortable for her."

"Why, you ought to be able to reduce your household expenses a lot," remarked the cashier.

"How's that?" inquired the clerk.

"You ought never to have to buy any matches, for one thing," said the cashier, who flatters himself that he is a bit of a scientist. "Do you know that your wife could light the gas or the range simply by touching her finger to the jet? That would furnish a spark, and that is all that is needed."

"I didn't think of that," said the clerk after a moment.

"The only trouble might be that your wife couldn't easily get her hand away in time from being burned by the gas taking fire," the cashier went on.

"I guess I can afford to buy matches," rejoined the clerk, with dignity, and coolness reigned in the front office.

$33,000 Tax from Burden Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—State Controller Sohmer received to-day from the executors of I. Townsend Burden of Troy and New York, who died six months ago, a check for $33,000 as an advance payment on the transfer tax on the estate, whose value is estimated to exceed $2,000,000. This is to be divided between Mrs. Burden and three children.

SUFFRAGISTS AVOID ARREST FOR PAPER

They Agree Not to Sell Any More Copies of The Suffragette and Action Is Halted.

CASE WAS BEFORE WHITMAN

At Mrs. Belmont's Headquarters Would-Be Purchasers Are Told "We Are All Sold Out."

The women who sold The Suffragette, the newspaper of the Woman's Social and Political Union of Great Britain, containing the alleged objectionable articles are not to be arrested. All official action looking toward the obtaining of "Jane Doe" warrants was halted yesterday when Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave District Attorney Whitman her assurance that no more of the papers would be sold in this city. The unsold copies, it is said, are now on their way West to be sold at the places where Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British militant, will lecture.

The message from Mrs. Belmont to Mr. Whitman came just in time to make unnecessary a proposed conference between Anthony Comstock, head of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice and the District Attorney. Mr. Comstock went to see Mr. Whitman but the latter was not in. Later, it is said, Mr. Comstock got into communication with Mr. Whitman, and from him learned that the women were carrying out the promise given not to have young girls sell the papers.

Commissioner Waldo said that his part in the affair ended when his men obtained evidence of the sale of the paper and made application to Chief Magistrate McAdoo for warrants.

Mr. Comstock said yesterday afternoon that he had received word that the papers had been sent out of this State. On Thursday, he said he read seven copies of the paper and in four he found "pronounceably objectionable matter." He added that there were two kinds of offenders in this direction, intentional and accidental breakers of the law. He was of the opinion the women who brought in The Suffragette and sold them could not see how seriously they offended.

Mr. Comstock said that he did not mean that the sex question and other not subjects to be put so broadly before serious consideration, but they were subjects not to be put so broadly before the general public, he held.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo said that the articles "The Dangers of Marriage" and "Plain Facts About a Great Evil" were apparently based upon liberal quotation from the writings of the late Dr. Morrow of this city and also from a book written by a New York woman and on sale in the stores.

"The object of the articles," Magistrate McAdoo said, "appears to be to have women refuse to enter into the marriage state under present political and social conditions, and the arguments are based upon statements and statistics which would probably be disputed by doctors and statisticians. As a Magistrate I am to say whether this publication is obscene. I do not feel called upon to take action in the matter at this time for the reason that the whole matter, I understand, has been submitted to the District Attorney."

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Joan Wickham, her advance agent, left yesterday morning for Cleveland, where Mrs. Pankhurst is to lecture to-night. It was very quiet at Mrs. Belmont's headquarters in East Forty-first Street. Miss Elsie MacKenzie, who superintended the sale of The Suffragette, sat in the front room in a position to command a view of the front door. It was in a tone of regret that she had to tell the many applicants for the paper that "we are all sold out."

Miss MacKenzie has been in an English prison, and she wears the silver arrow, the suffragettes' "honor badge." She said that she did not want to be arrested, but she was not worried, and she appeared to be slightly defiant over official interruption with the sale of the paper.

ARTISTS FLOCK TO VENICE.

Many American Painters Have Classes There, Grover Says.

An unusually large colony of American painters was formed in Venice last Summer, according to Oliver Dennett Grover, who has a studio in Florence, and who arrived here yesterday on his way to Chicago. Mr. Grover also reported that the new art movements which are still enjoying a vogue in some quarters over here seem to have lost interest for the Parisians.

"On my way back to Florence last April," said Mr. Grover yesterday at the Wolcott. "I visited the National Academy in London and the Salon in Paris, and naturally I was very much interested in the modern cults in art matters. But I found the so-called modern movement in Paris very much neglected by the Parisians themselves. I went to the exhibition of the "Independents." There were acres of stuff in the place, but in the two hours I spent there I did not see a dozen other persons, though it was a bright, sunshiny day.

"After painting for a time in Florence I went to the Lago d'Orta, one of the smaller lakes near Maggiore. I have become particularly enamored of the small Italian lakes in that neighborhood, because there is unusually good material for pictures about them.

"Venice was, as usual, delightful, and the exceptionally fine weather there made work a delight. The largest colony of well-known American painters was there I have ever seen in the place. There were several classes of American students in Venice, too. W. M. Chase had a class there. Henry W. Snell, who had a class afterward at Assisi, Charles Warren Eaton, Walter Griffin, Metcalf, Dougherty, were some of those who were working, and Sargent, I was told, was there also. I brought back a number of canvases, which I hope to exhibit soon."

MAY GIVE RADIUM TO MANY HOSPITALS

Mines to be Used by the Philanthropy Said to be Rich—New Means of Extracting It.

ALL TO BE GIVEN AWAY

General Memorial and Johns Hopkins to Get the First Supply Under Dr. Douglas's Plan.

The product of the radium ore mines in Colorado, which is to be devoted to the treatment of cancer and other ailments through the philanthropy of Dr. James Douglas, President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., 99 John Street, may be of sufficient quantity to provide for many hospitals and give much wider use than was at first supposed, it was learned yesterday. The General Memorial Hospital, at Central Park West and 106th Street, is to be provided for first. Afterward the surplus radium will be given to other hospitals. None of the radium will be for sale.

An agreement has been made with the United States Bureau of Mines and the National Radium Institute, which has been incorporated to take over the mines and have charge of the product, by which this department of the Government will provide experts to supervise the mining and extract the radium from the ore. It is understood that the bureau has evolved an entirely new method for extracting radium which will reduce the cost materially.

The great value of the gift is apparent from the fact that it has heretofore been impossible to buy radium as a regular commodity. Austria controls the product and permits none to be shipped or sold out of the country.

The twenty-seven radium ore claims that have been purchased by Dr. Douglas of Paradox Valley, Col., are said to be the largest radium deposits known and the ore runs at a regular and fairly high percentage throughout the mines, according to the preliminary tests and examinations. Heretofore nearly all the ore from Colorado was shipped through this port to Europe, where the radium was extracted, and most of it used here had to be re-imported in the manufactured state at greatly increased expense. The only important local supply was that furnished by a company in Pittsburgh, it was said. How much cheaper the product can be obtained in Colorado has not yet been ascertained.

"If every hospital had one gramme of radium it would exhaust the world's supply at present," said an authority on the subject yesterday. "For proper working facilities every hospital should have from 100 to 500 milligrammes of radium," he said. "Vanadium steel has been used as a substitute, but its lasting qualities do not continue longer than fifteen years. Its use is now demanded in a variety of research work and in addition to the treatment of cancer, particularly the superficial cancer, in which cures have been effected during the last five years, radium is being used for many lines of medical and surgical work.

"While radium has been in use in the treatment of cancer, its general beneficial value in the treatment of other ailments is not generally known as yet, and it continues to be the subject of many experiments."

Dr. Douglas was in Arizona yesterday. No one at the General Memorial Hospital, in which he has long been interested, would speak of his plans for the use of radium. Associated in the philanthropy is Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and the hospital there will be the first institution to share in the radium mines.

ASTOR CAN'T SERVE ON JURY

Tells Harburger He Has Become a Resident of Dutchess County.

Sheriff Harburger made public this letter yesterday:

New York City, Oct. 22, 1913.
Hon. Julius Harburger, Sheriff of New York:

My dear Mr. Harburger—I wish to thank you for again placing my name on the roll of the Third Panel, Sheriff's Jurors. I regret to tell you that as I recently have become a resident of Dutchess County, I am disqualified from again serving on a Sheriff's Jury in this city. I sincerely regret that I am unable to again become associated with the Third Panel, and I beg to assure you that I appreciate very highly your action in again offering me the place. Yours sincerely,
VINCENT ASTOR.

The Sheriff announced that he had appointed Nelson W. Greenhut to the place created by Mr. Astor's inability to accept a reappointment.

ORIGINAL PICTURES BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS ON EXHIBITION IN THE SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE, ON FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

¶ A novel feature in the bookstore is the exhibition gallery at the rear, in which the rare book department is situated.

¶ This gallery is also used to exhibit original drawings and paintings made for the Scribner publications which often have great intrinsic interest, aside from that which comes from their connection with the text they were made to supplement.

¶ At present a set of paintings by N. C. Wyeth illustrating a new edition of Stevenson's Kidnapped, and another by Paul Bransom to illustrate a holiday edition of The Wind in the Willows, by Kenneth Grahame, are on exhibition.

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NOVEMBER CENTURY

Out To-day

PUTS COMMUNITIES UNDER CHURCH RULE

Episcopal Convention by New Canon Gives Official Recognition to Religious Orders.

HOT DEBATE OVER APPEALS

Proposal to Change Church Name Comes Up in New Form—Congregationalists Send Greetings.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the concurrent action of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies yesterday, enacted a new canon which provided that the Church, under certain conditions, should recognize religious communities. As a result of the enactment of the new Church law more than a dozen religious communities of men and of women, existing heretofore only on suffrance now may obtain official recognition.

The Order of the Holy Cross is one such religious community. This order is headed by the Rev. Sturgis Allen, Father Superior, and has its headquarters at West Park, N. Y. It also maintains branch houses and schools, including one at Sewanee, Tenn., and the Kent School in Connecticut. There are three subdivisions of the Order of the Holy Cross, which includes in its membership several thousand priests and laymen. One of these subdivisions is known as the Oblates of Mt. Calvary. Then there are the Priests Associate, who are secular priests. A third subdivision is the Confraternity of the Christian Life, whose membership is made up of laymen.

One of the oldest religious communities with which the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been associated, is the Society of St. John the Evangelist, which has its headquarters in Boston. Another is the Congregation of the Companions of the Holy Saviour, which has its house in Philadelphia. One of the oldest religious communities of women which now may be recognized by the Protestant Episcopal Church is the Sisters of St. Margaret, having its mother house in Boston, and another is All Saints Sisters of the Poor.

In order to obtain recognition of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the new canon provides that a religious community must submit its rules and constitution to the Bishop of the diocese wherein the mother house of the community is situated. The canon further provides that the community shall give "distinct recognition of the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church as of supreme authority."

Any priest ministering in a chapel of a religious community shall be responsible to the Bishop of his diocese the same as a parochial clergyman, while members of any religious community who are in Holy Orders shall be subject to all canonical regulations concerning the clergy. There will be a visitor in each diocese to see that the rules and regulations are observed.

It is set forth in the canon that the religious communities shall provide in their constitutions that real estate and endowments belonging to them shall be held in trust for such communities as bodies "in communion with this Church."

Warm Debate on Appeals.

Opposing factions in the House of Deputies spent the greater part of the afternoon session in debating the following amendment to Section 5 of Canon XXX., introduced by the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim of Washington:

> The several courts of review are vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the decisions of trial courts in dioceses and missionary districts on the trial of a presbyter or deacon in cases hereinbefore mentioned, provided, however, that until after the establishment of an ultimate court of appeal no court of review shall determine any question of doctrine, faith, or worship.

The plan to establish a final Court of Appeal was defeated several days ago by a large majority of the Deputies who apparently hoped that the subject would not be brought up again. Dean Groton of Philadelphia spoke against the proposed amendment. He said that the House of Deputies had closed its doors "against theological casuistry" when the Committee on the Revision and Enrichment of the Prayer Book was discharged from further consideration of the resolution to change the title of the Prayer Book. When it took up again the question of a Court of Appeal, he said the House of Deputies again had opened the doors of "theological casuistry."

"It seems that you are willing to do more for a single sentence in the Prayer Book," said Dean Groton, "than you are willing to do for a human soul. I plead for the individual. I believe that every man should have the fullest justice, because I believe that justice means freedom."

When the amendment was put to a vote it was lost. The vote was: Clerical, 7¼ for, 55¾ against, and 4 divided; lay, 8¼ for, 37¾ against, and 3 divided.

During the morning session, the House of Deputies suddenly was confronted again with the question of the change of name of the Church. It came up in this way: the House of Deputies took up for consideration a resolution offered several days ago by the Rev. Dr. B. Talbot Rogers of Fond du Lac, which called for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the oath to be administered to a Bishop at his consecration. The committee was instructed to make its report at the next General Convention. Dr. Rogers pointed out that the promise of conformity contained in the oath could be expressed more clearly than it is in the present oath, which differs from the oath in the English Prayer Book.

Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral asked Dr. Rogers if the oath of a Bishop was not the only oath administered to a clergyman in which occurred the words, "Protestant Episcopal Church of America." Dr. Leighton Parks said that if the resolution were passed a committee would be appointed which would have to consider the desirability of striking out the words, "Protestant Episcopal Church." The change of name question then was discussed by various deputies. At the end of the debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 231 to 131.

Congregationalists Send Greetings.

The House of Deputies received the following telegram from the National Council of the Congregational Church, which is in session in Kansas City:

> The National Council of the Congregational Churches would express their appreciation of the fraternal message of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which greeted us at the hour of our convening. We would signify our hopeful approval of the method of conference which the Episcopal Church has proposed through its commission, and we pray together with you that, laying aside the spirit of controversy, we may see ere long a manifestation of the oneness of His disciples so great and so real that the world shall believe in Christ.

The House of Deputies adopted the following resolution, offered by Francis Lynde Stetson of New York:

> Resolved, That the thanks of this House be and hereby are extended to the press of New York, and of the country at large, for the full, fair and interesting publication of the proceedings of this House.

At its morning session the House of Deputies referred to its Joint Commission on Social Service a resolution, asking the convention to affirm its condemnation of the employment of children under 16 years in factories, mines, stores, and street trade, and demand for every child "an opportunity for education and recreation." To the Joint Commission on Social Service likewise was referred a resolution asking the convention to go on record as "desiring to foster, to encourage, and, so far as possible, to inaugurate legitimate means and agencies whereby the religious and social welfare of the women of the country may be promoted." The House of Bishops yesterday nominated as Bishop the venerable Archdeacon William Cabell Brown of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to fill the vacancy in Cuba. Dr. Brown is attending the General Convention as a member of the House of Deputies, representing the Missionary District of Southern Brazil. Election to the Diocese of Cuba was declined by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession.

The minority report of the Joint Committee on the resolution to establish a racial missionary district for negroes in the South was adopted by the House of Bishops before it was informed that the House of Deputies, after a warm debate, had referred the matter to a joint committee, to report back to the next convention. This question will now have to be considered again by the House of Deputies.

Many of the Deputies and Bishops witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the Chapel of St. Ansgarius of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in the afternoon. The new chapel is a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, for many years rector of Grace Church. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Greer, assisted by Dean Grosvenor. Dr. Alexander Mann, Chairman of the House of Deputies, made a brief address.

The New York Southern Society will hold a reception to the Southern Bishops now in New York City attending the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. After the reception the members of the society will hold a reunion. The officers of the society are: Walter L. McCorkle, President; George Gordon Battle, Vice President; William D. Buckner, Treasurer; Thomas Staples Fuller, Secretary.

SOLD OIL MAN'S COUPONS.

Woman Clerk, Now a Bride, Stole $2,000 for Trip to Europe.

Mrs. Evelyn Rutherford of Atlantic Highlands, formerly an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at 165 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective Thomas of the District Attorney's office, on a bench warrant. Mrs. Rutherford is accused of appropriating to her own use $2,000 worth of Southern Pacific bond coupons which had been sent by John D. Rockefeller for redemption. Mrs. Rutherford was released by Judge Malone of the Court of General Sessions on $2,500 bail, which was furnished by a surety company.

The coupons were handed in last September to Mrs. Rutherford, who was employed by the railroad company's coupon department. The money due was paid, but the coupons themselves were not canceled. It is charged in the indictment that the young woman afterward sold them. The coupons were presented for collection a second time, and it was then that the theft was discovered.

Mrs. Rutherford, who has been married only a short time, was employed by the railroad company under the name of Evelyn Perritt. In a confession made to Assistant District Attorney Minton, she said that she wanted the money for a trip to Europe. Since her marriage she has made restitution to the amount of $1,000.

TIME FOR ARBITRATORS.

Conductors and Trainmen Assent to Delay to Nov. 10.

The time limit for the award of the Arbitration Board in the dispute between the Eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen, which would have expired to-day, was extended yesterday by agreement of counsel on behalf of the two parties to Nov. 10. It was announced that the award would not be filed with the United States District Court until that date.

This is the same course that was followed in the firemen's arbitration under the old Erdman act, when the time was extended in the same way. The time limit was imposed in each case at the instance of the employes, who feared an indefinite postponement of such increases as they might obtain, especially in view of the fact that the Arbitration Board in the case of the engineers took several months to write a voluminous report.

CAPTURE 189 PICKETS.

Michigan Troops Round Up Miners for Violating Injunction.

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 24.—One hundred and eighty-nine arrests of striking copper miners were made this morning by the militia in the copper city, Allouez, Mohawk District. The prisoners, who are charged with violation of the injunction against picketing, were taken to Houghton in special street cars, guarded by troops.

There are now 250 prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff of Houghton County.

SUES MRS. EBLING FOR WIFE'S LOVE

John A. Anderson Says Brewer's Widow Inspired Daughter's Action for Divorce.

QUARREL OVER A COUNT

Electrical Engineer Declares He Quit Mother-In-Law's Home Because He Resented De Got's Visits.

John A. Anderson, a member of the electrical firm of Potts & Anderson, announced yesterday that he had started a $50,000 suit in the Westchester County Supreme Court against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mollie Ebling, widow of William Ebling, the brewer, for the alienation of the affections of his wife, Mrs. Marguerite Anderson. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Seventh Regiment, the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New Rochelle Rowing Club. He was served with papers some days ago in a suit for divorce, brought by his wife.

Mr. Anderson explained yesterday that papers in these suits had not been filed, because the procedure of the courts in Westchester County did not require, as the rules of practice did in this county, that papers should be filed three days after service. Mr. Anderson said he would not have told of his suit but for his belief that his mother-in-law had inspired the divorce suit, and that an effort had been made to "trump up" charges against him.

The married happiness of the Andersons was short-lived, the husband said yesterday. The marriage took place quietly in January, 1912, at the rectory of St. Gabriel's Church, owing to the death, but a short time before, of the bride's father. Mr. Anderson said that because his bride was the only child of a widowed mother, he acceded to her wish that they should live in the Ebling home in Pelham Heights, though Mr. Anderson said he would have preferred to have his own establishment.

Mr. Anderson said he lived at the Ebling home for about a year, until last January, when circumstances arose in the household which made him ask his wife to leave her mother and go with him. She refused to do so, he said, and he departed. In discussing the circumstances which he said made him wish to take his wife from her mother's home, Mr. Anderson mentioned the name of Camille De Got, whom some persons say is a French count. Mrs. Ebling and Anderson quarreled, he said yesterday, over the frequency of De Got's appearances at the Ebling home. Mrs. Ebling is now living at the Hendrik Hudson Apartments, in Riverside Drive. She declined last night to discuss the case, referring the reporters to her lawyer, Arthur G. Hays. Edward A. Scott, with offices in the St. Paul Building, represents Mr. Anderson.

Indicted for Illegal Registration.

The Grand Jury in Part I. of General sessions handed down to Judge Malone yesterday twenty indictments against persons who were said to have registered illegally. Judge Malone immediately issued fifteen bench warrants. The warrants were given to Detective Raynes of the District Attorney's Office and they will be served to-day. It is expected that on Monday several more indictments will be handed down on the same charge.

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Balzac	18	Cloth,	35.00	12.75
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Child's Own Library	10	¾ leather,	30.00	9.50
Cooper	16	¾ leather,	48.00	13.50
Dante	4	¾ leather,	12.00	3.50
De Musset	10	¾ leather,	25.00	6.50
De Foe	8	Cloth,	25.00	7.25
De Maupassant	5	¾ leather,	15.00	5.98
Dickens	15	¾ leather,	40.00	12.50
Dumas	15	¾ leather,	45.00	16.50
Eliot	8	¾ leather,	24.00	8.75
Everyday Science	10	Cloth,	20.00	8.25
Everyday Science	10	¾ leather,	36.00	9.50
Gibbon, Rome	6	¾ leather,	18.00	8.25
Guizot, France	8	¾ leather,	24.00	8.75
Hugo	10	Cloth,	15.00	5.50
Hugo	10	¾ leather,	20.00	8.50
Kipling	10	Cloth,	$20.00	$5.50
Kipling	10	Leather,	35.00	11.95
Longfellow	10	Cloth,	20.00	4.95
Lincoln	9	Cloth,	12.50	4.50
Lincoln	9	Leather,	18.00	6.75
Lossing's U. S.	4	Cloth,	12.00	3.75
Goethe	7	¾ leather,	21.00	7.00
Fielding	6	¾ leather,	21.00	7.50
Lamb	8	¾ leather,	24.00	8.25
Shakespeare	10	Cloth,	20.00	8.75
Modern Achievement	10	Leather,	20.00	5.75
Muhlbach	18	Cloth,	36.00	11.95
Muhlbach	18	Leather,	54.00	14.50
Arabian Nights	15	Buckram,	36.00	12.50
Rawlinson	5	¾ leather,	15.00	5.25
Smollett	6	¾ leather,	24.00	4.00
Stevenson	10	Limp lea.,	16.20	9.50
Stevenson	10	½ leather,	15.00	7.50
Stevenson	10	¾ leather,	20.00	12.50
Mark Twain	25	Buckram,	35.00	22.50
Tissot's Life of Christ.	3	Buckram,	30.00	8.25
Tissot's Life of Christ.	3	¾ leather,	45.00	9.25
Thackeray	10	¾ leather,	30.00	11.95
Wit and Humor	10	¾ leather,	20.00	5.75
Wilde	10	¾ leather,	25.00	6.25
History of American People, by Woodrow Wilson	5	Cloth,	19.50	9.50

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A. A. U. PRESIDENT'S THEORY CONDEMNED

Proposal to Join Amateurs and Professionals Answered by J. E. Sullivan.

The declaration of Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, for the joint competition of amateur and professional athletes under sanction of the A. A. U., met with many verbal rebuffs yesterday when the real mentors for a continuance of "simon pure" sport had read and digested what was generally conceded to be an impossible plan. It was also believed that its acceptance would at once undo the upbuilding of track and field sport which has been progressing so rapidly since the organization of the A. A. U., over a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Kirby's stand on a question which has created a great furore among athletes is considered revolutionary, in view of the fact that he is the presiding officer of the governing athletic body, the chief object of which is the improvement and promotion of athletic sports among amateurs.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer; Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Legislation Committee; Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Record Committee, and many other of the heads of various departments in the A. A. U. work were unanimous in denouncing any such proposal.

Several of the men who will be delegates to the annual convention of the union, Nov. 17, at the Waldorf-Astoria stated that if the purpose in ventilating any such idea at this time was to gain votes it would fail, because its only chance to be heard on that occasion would be through the medium of the outgoing President's report.

If there was any inclination to have such an amendment taken up at the annual session it should have been presented prior to Oct. 1, to the Chairman of the Legislation Committee, which would act on it and mail a copy of their report to each certified delegate of the union at least twenty days before the annual meeting.

During the progress of an animated discussion yesterday by some of the leaders in athletics hereabouts over the inadvisability of pro-amateur competition. Mr. Sullivan, who was the American representative to the Athletic Federation Congress in Berlin last August, stated that Franz Reichel, the chief member of the French Olympic Committee, made a plea that the congress take over the handling of professionals and professional contests.

"The idea was not entertained for a moment," said Mr. Sullivan, "and not alone that, it was voted down unanimously."

At that time Mr. Sullivan is said to have declared that if any such action were to be taken he would immediately withdraw from the session and would guarantee that the Amateur Athletic Union would back him up in his stand.

The congress ultimately drew up, following in the main the Amateur Athletic Union rule, a definition of an amateur, which is considered most sweeping and particularly clear.

"Mr. Kirby's proposition is not a new one at all," continued Mr. Sullivan. "For over thirty years those who have in their charge the safeguarding of amateur track and field athletics have had to battle with the same proposition heretofore advanced by professional promoters and professional foot racers.

"The history of athletics certainly is familiar to those who have made a study of athletics. Professionalism killed the Olympic games, so the historians tell us, and the terms 'professional' and 'amateur' came to us from the fact that at one time in sport amateurs and professionals did compete together. But corruption, betting, and dishonesty crept in, with the result that those who competed for the love of athletics found they were compelled to compete against those who had decided to make athletics their livelihood.

"In America, the very first athletic games we ever had were thrown open to professionals and amateurs, and men like 'Father Bill' Curtis, who was equally a strong advocate of amateurism for amateur athletes and professionalism for professional atheletes said then that sport would never advance if the professional was allowed to compete with the amateur on an equal footing, either for a prize, a bet, or for simple honors.

"The ideas advanced by Mr. Kirby are ridiculous in the eyes of veteran sportsmen. Of course, if the Intercollegiate Association decides that it is a good thing for Yale or Harvard to have professionals contest with their amateurs, or if they approve of the professional physical directors at the Springfield Training School competing with their amateurs, that is all right for the Intercollegiate Association, but the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will never tolerate any such proposition, unless I underestimate the men that comprise the Governing Board of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

"Mr. Kirby seems to forget that the present healthy condition of athletics in America, the present playground movement in America, and the fact that men of religion, education, and the officials of city, State, and nation have taken over athletics, is due primarily to the work of the Amateur Athletic Union officials who have been battling all their lives to place athletics on a sound and substantial basis. This could never have been accomplished unless the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and other governing bodies had a clear definition in relation to an amateur.

"Mr. Kirby says in his opinion the present line is drawn too fine. I wonder when that change of heart took place. I have before me the handbook of the Intercollegiate Association, and Mr. Kirby is Chairman of its Advisory Committee, and it is not quite a year since that committee held its last meeting. Now, why did Mr. Kirby not make this proclamation then, and change the intercollegiate rules, for he certainly has the power, and I think most of the intercollegiate men will listen to Mr. Kirby.

"Now, I say if this thing is to be tried let the Intercollegiate Association try it as a sort of experiment. Let it try it first, and see how long the popularity of college athletics will last.

"The line is not drawn too fine between the amateur and the professional. Our definintion needs strengthening, and let us hope those that go on for the next twenty-five years in control of athletics will test the amateur definition year in and year out, and if there is a weak link in the chain strengthen it.

"There is no demand for the good of athletics for such a proposition as Kirby advances, and I doubt if it will ever even be discussed or taken up seriously by any governing body in America.

"In conclusion I desire to make this statement: I will not only personally oppose any such proposition as is presented to allow John Paul Jones to run against a professional in a foot race, but I am, furthermore, going to recommend that we strengthen our amateur definition at the annual meeting of the annual meeting of the governing body on Nov. 17."

OUR ATHLETICS AN EXAMPLE

Carl Diem Tells Germans of Recent Visit to United States.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—A campaign to arouse interest in the Olympic games to be held here in 1916 was inaugurated to-night in a lecture by Carl Diem, General Secretary of the Olympic games.

Herr Diem told of the recent trip to the United States of the athletic commission of which he was a member. He described with unmixed praise the athletic conditions in the United States, and said they were an example for Germany. A large audience listened to the lecture. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, was the guest of honor.

Good Billiards in Harlem.

Some good playing was witnessed last night in the two games of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament, at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The winners were E. Barnes and E. Conway. The former played the fastest game of the tournament, and defeated B. Cohan, by the one-sided score of 20 to 5 in twenty-seven innings. In the other game E. Conway defeated P. B. Bermilyea easily, by the score of 16 to 8 in forty-two innings.

COCHRAN TO BUILD YACHT.

William Gardner to Design 75-Foot Sloop for America's Cup Race.

Alexander Smith Cochran of Yonkers, a member of the New York Yacht Club for nine years, has ordered a 75-foot sloop yacht for the defense of the America's Cup.

William Gardner, the designer of many fast racing yachts, has been commissioned by Mr. Cochran to design the new boat with the stipulation that he shall not accept an order from any other yachtsman or syndicate to design another sloop for the same purpose. No other restrictions have been placed upon Mr. Gardner, who is to produce the fastest yacht possible under the present rule of the New York Yacht Club. It has not been annouynced who the builder of the yacht will be.

Mr. Cochran, who is to bear the entire expense of the building and racing of the yacht, is best known to yachtsmen and the public through his phenomenal success abroad with the schooner yacht Westward, which was designed and built for him by the Herreshoffs in 1910. She crossed the Atlantic that year and defeated all comers in the German and British waters, winning, among other prizes, the Kaiser's Cup at Cowes on Aug. 10. The schooner was afterward sold to a German yachtsman, and Mr. Cochran has not owned a yacht since.

Fordham Prep. A. A. Elections.

At a meeting of the Fordham "Prep" A. A. the following officers were elected: President—James Gordon; Vice President—Arthur Hoffmann; Secretary—Joseph Williams; Treasurer—John Sullivan. Tom Barry was unanimously elected manager of football.

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41,500 SEATS FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME

Polo Grounds Being Transformed Into Big Football Field —Allotment of Tickets.

The New York Baseball Club has completed arrangements for the Army and Navy football game which will be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 29. A committee composed of Secretary John B. Foster and two others whose names will be announced later, will have charge of the distribution of the tickets. The seats will be $3 each and the boxes will be $100 each. A temporary stand is being built over the left field bleachers and boxes will be built all around the field. New turf has been laid over the bare spots of the baseball field and the gridiron will be just as good as the college fields. The arrangements provide for 41,500 seats.

Secretary Foster announced yesterday that bringing the game to New York was not undertaken by the club for any financial gain, but was a desire on the part of the club to stage the greatest Autumn athletic event in this city. The expenses incurred in placing the game at the Polo Grounds will be so large as to render practically no profit for those who undertook to restore football to its proper footing in New York City.

The New York Club will pay $24,000 to the Army and Navy hospital funds, $12,000 to each fund. The Army and Navy were to have 25,000 tickets to be distributed equally between them. It was also agreed that if these tickets were not sufficient to provide for the necessities of the Army and Navy each service should be allowed to issue requisitions upon the New York Baseball Club for 4,000 extra seats. As the demand for tickets is greater in the Navy than in the Army the Navy requested 2,000 additional tickets, making their total 14,500.

The New York Club will hold in reserve until Nov. 10 at midnight the 35,000 tickets to which the Army and Navy are entitled. If all the $400 in reserve ungot on Nov. 10 at midnight Nov. 19 the New York Club will be at liberty to sell them. It is very likely that on Nov. 20 the club will not have more than 6,000 tickets to be put on public sale. These tickets will be distributed by a committee.

All the seats which the club will put on sale will be end seats. The gridiron will be laid out running east and west. A low fence will be erected around the gridiron and an unobstructed view of the field may be had from all parts of the spacious grandstands.

It is expected that President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet will attend and all the dignitaries of the Army and Navy will also be out in force. The Army cadets will arrive here on the forenoon of the day of the game. The midshipmen will come from Annapolis on special trains. The specials will go to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. The midshipmen will go from Jersey City to the foot of 155th Street on ferryboats. They will march from the landing to the Polo Grounds where they expect to arrive about one o'clock. The Army will occupy the south side of the grandstand and the Navy will sit on the north side. The press and photographers' stands will be built on the south side.

The Carlisle-Dartmouth game will be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 15. The prices of seats will be $2 each and $10 for boxes. On Thanksgiving Day De Witt Clinton High School will play the High School of Commerce there. On election day Morris High School will play High School of Commerce.

YALE'S TALE OF WOE.

Two Regulars Cannot Play To-day —Team in a Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—Signs of an unmistakable slump in playing form, combined with a series of minor injuries, have left the Yale eleven in poor shape for the Washington and Jefferson College game here to-morrow. Realizing that a formidable foe is slated, the coaches have tried to introduce new scoring plays and in consequence the attack has been improved the past week, although the team has slumped in its general effectiveness.

Two of the strongest first string players, John Pendleton and Billy Martins, will be unable to play, Marting being incapacitated by a slight bruise on his instep and Pendleton by a wrenched knee. Marting will be back on the squad early next week, but Pendleton will not report for perhaps a fortnight. Their loss has caused a shake-up on the right wing. Bill Warren having been moved from guard to tackle and Mike Madden, formerly half back, installed at guard. Madden's showing is wholly conjectural, but his form in practice this week has been better than that of Owens, his closest rival. In Marting's position Caldwell, freshman substitute centre last year, will be tried. He is far from 'Varsity standard and is without experience, and the coaches have run against another streak of misfortune at this point. They have lost White, freshman centre last season, through some faculty action, for the season. Capt. Ketcham would return to centre but for the scarcity of guard material. To-morrow's game will witness the return of Tommy Cornell and Ben Avery, after two weeks' absence on account of injuries.

Washington and Jefferson is said to be a remarkably strong combination of veterans to whom have been added two players from other universities and their manipulation of the forward pass has been effective against all opponents, defeating the strong Penn State eleven 17 to 0 last Saturday. Their admirers have wagered money freely that they will score upon Yale, whose goal line has not been crossed this year.

To-day's practice was a long signal and punting drill, indicating that Yale expects to play a punting game and to be compelled to rely upon drop and place kicking in emergencies to-morrow.

Wesleyan to Get Up Speed Early.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 24.—With Kenan shifted from tackle to full back, where his weight is expected to give driving power to the back field, Wesleyan will be prepared to give Amherst a good tussle in this city to-morrow after an interval of two years. Both teams will fight hard to win in order to settle the question of supremacy which was left undecided in the no-score contest at Amherst two years since. Coach Hutchinson has been trying to drive into the Wesleyan 'Varsity this week the determination to get started early in the game, instead of in the third or fourth period, as has been the case this season. With every first-string man in the line-up to-morrow, and a few shifts which are expected to prove helpful, Wesleyan is expected to show the strongest line-up of the season. Deetjen has been shifted to quarter back and Capt. Eustis to end. Nourse will be at the other end and Wilcox and Steeb at tackles, Allison and Gordon at guards, and Kingsley at centre. Comparative scores show the teams to be well matched.

Stevens in Fast Practice.

The Stevens Institute football team went through a fast signal practice yesterday afternoon in the drizzling rain. Coaches Saunders and Fuller rushed the men hard through their plays. Musk, who has come to the front so well during the past two days, since two of the other backfield men were injured, ran the team at quarter back in great shape. It is believed that he is a find. In spite of the handicap of having to make an entirely new backfield this week, Stevens has shown up strongly, and its fighting spirit seems to be increasing every day. This afternoon Stevens will play Johns Hopkins at Castle Point. Stevens won last year by a 13 to 12 score.

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FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Yale vs. W. and J., at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Pennsylvania, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Pittsburgh, at Ithaca.
Syracuse vs. Western Reserve, at Syracuse.
Army vs. Tufts, at West Point.
Navy vs. Maryland Aggies, at Annapolis.
Williams vs. New York University, at Williamstown.
Johns Hopkins vs. Stevens, at Hoboken.
Fordham vs. Vermont, at New York.
Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Waterville.
Bucknell vs. St. Bonaventure, at Lewisburg.
Colgate vs. Trinity, at Hartford.
Gettysburg vs. Mount St. Mary's, at Gettysburg.
Hamilton vs. Hobart, at Clinton.
Holy Cross vs. Worcester Tech., at Worcester.
Lafayette vs. Albright, at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.
Rensselaer vs. Rutgers, at Troy.
Rochester vs. Union, at Schnectady.
Ursinus vs. Swarthmore, at Swarthmore.
Wesleyan vs. Amherst, at Middletown.
De Pauw vs. Ohio Western, at Delaware.
Oberlin vs. Case, at Cleveland.
Michigan vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
Minnesota vs. Iowa, at Indianapolis.
Maine vs. Bates, at Orono.

HARD GAME FOR CORNELL.

Pittsburgh Expected to be Strong Opponent for Sharpe's Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Cornell rested up to-day for what is expected to be a hard game with the University of Pittsburgh eleven to-morrow. The showing made by the Pittsburgh team here in the past and the fact that last Saturday the team from the smoky city cleaned up the Indians, who had beaten Cornell a week before, makes Cornell's task to-morrow assume most difficult proportions. In addition the slump of the Cornell team last Saturday has raised a serious question in the minds of the undergraduate supporters of the team as to its chances in the big games that are coming. If Cornell wins from Pittsburgh to-morrow a lot of the confidence which was dissipated last week will be regained for the team.

The Ithacans had no outdoor practice to-day, a lecture by Coach A. Sharpe and a signal drill in the baseball cage this evening constituting their final preparations for the contest. A drizzling rain all afternoon has soaked Percy Field, and the indications are for a sloppy gridiron to-morrow, and in that event the coaches may have to make radical changes in the Cornell line-up. They are unwilling to risk any of their best players who are injured and because of the Harvard game, which is now a week off.

There will be several changes in the Cornell line-up to-morrow. In all probability O'Hearn will not be in at right end because of an injury. Mehaffey starting the game. Cool will return to centre, displacing McCutcheon, who is on the injured list, and Murdock will play right guard instead of Hyland. Shuler may not play at left half back, and if he doesn't start Phillips will go in. The team as a whole is in good condition and has come out of its slump, to all appearances.

PENN'S SIGNAL DRILL.

Indians' Opponents Practice Handling a Wet Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—One hour's signal drill in a downpour of rain constituted the final practice of the University of Pennsylvania eleven for the annual football game with the Carlisle Indians on Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon. The workout to-day gave the Quakers an excellent chance to become accustomed to handling a wet ball, which may be useful to them to-morrow, as the game promises to be played on a wet and soggy field.

Followers of the red and blue look for a victory by at least three touchdowns, and although the wet field may slow down the work of the Quakers' back field men, the ten pounds to a man advantage in weight will be a big handicap for the Indians to overcome.

Pennsylvania will present the same lineup that started the Brown game last Saturday, Bolger's sprained knee having sufficiently recovered to allow him to play at his right halfback position.

The Indians are due here to-morrow morning and will bring with them the entire student body of the Carlisle school and the students' band.

Army Expects to Defeat Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—A short, sharp lecture by the coaches calculated to ward off any possibility of overconfidence among the men preceded the Army's football practice to-day. The regulars then indulged in a long scrimmage with the scrubs, during which the plays to be used in the game with Tufts to-morrow were rehearsed time and again until the mentors were satisfied that things were plainly understood. The offense was a bit ragged at times, but the first team managed to score once when the running game was at its best. Ford and Hodgson were the only first string backfield men in the scrimmage work. There was some fumbling behind the line due to the wet, slippery ball, and Hobbs, who was in for a short time to punt had trouble in booting the heavy pigskin, but on the whole the coaches were satisfied with the workout. Both Benedict and Hobbs are scheduled to start in to-morrow's game. The coaches announced a tentative line-up for the game to-morrow which showed that they had selected no one for right end, Lamberton or Shea being the first choices. Shea's work as a tackler and his defensive play is his main asset, but the opinion is that Lamberton may be needed by the exigency of the case because he has been primed for punting with Capt. Baker. The interference of this rain and the resultant heavy field will have a deadening effect on the punting, and it may alter the situation entirely. Princeton is happy over the fact that they have had ample opportunity during the past two weeks to work on slippery fields.

Dartmouth is scheduled to arrive from New York to-morrow morning with a crowd of rooters. The game will begin at 2 o'clock, in order to insure plenty of time before dark for the Yale-Princeton crew race, which will follow the contest.

The line-up announced was as follows: Hammond, left end; Phillips, left tackle; W. Short, left guard; E. Trenkmann, centre; J. Longstreth, right guard; Ballin, right tackle; Shea or Lamberton, right end; J. S. Baker, quarter back; H. A. H. Baker, left half back; Glick, right half back; Streit, full back.

Milholland Quits Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—John Milholland, Harvard's speedy substitute end, and brother of the former Vassar suffragist, Inez Milholland, announced to-day that he was through with football. A troublesome knee and objections to his playing on the part of his family influenced his decision. Milholland is the third end who has been lost to the 'Varsity team this Fall, the others being Tudor Gardiner and H. Smith.

Lustig and Allen Draw.

Marty Allen and Young Lustig, the east side featherweight, boxed ten rounds to a draw in the main bout at the East New York Athletic Club last night. Both boxers were evenly matched, and it was a good bout from start to finish.

In the semi-final bout Dave Hayes, a Ridgewood lightweight, had a shade the better of Jack Young of Bushwick.

Blute Wins at New Polo.

Danny Foy, introduced as the bantam champion of Ireland, was defeated in his American debut by Jimmy Blute of Harlem in a ten-round bout at the New Polo Athletic Association last night. Blute had the better of the first two rounds, and he made a strong finish in the ninth and tenth. The intervening rounds were even. Foy showed considerable cleverness, but lacked hitting ability. In the ten-round semi-final Johnny Burke of New York outpointed Joe Grady of Boston.

THE TURF.

UNITED HUNTS
Fall Race Meeting
Steeplechases and Flat Races
Belmont Park Terminal
Saturday, October 25th
First Race at 2:15 P. M.
Special trains from Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 and 1:35 P. M.
ADMISSION $3.00. FIELD 50 CENTS.

TIGERS DEPEND ON BAKER AND ENDMEN

Punting Expected to be Employed on Muddy Field with Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Princeton finished preparing for Dartmouth this afternoon in a drizzling rain which looked as if it was the start of a siege of showers. There was little left, however, for the coaches to do even without the interference of the rain, for they had promised a light workout for this afternoon and really finished their hard practice on Wednesday. The whole squad was off the field at 4 o'clock with orders to rest for the game to-morrow.

The coaches had nothing to say about the propspects for the game with Dartmouth. They are aware and the eleven fully appreciates the fact that the contest will be the severest which the Tigers have had this year, but the training has been such within the past two weeks as to prepare the team particularly for this game.

Dartmouth plays have been a part of the system used against the 'Varsity, and the coaches feel that this knowledge will stand the 'Varsity in good stead. The difficulty will come in the punting for the Tigers, a problem which has been engrossing all week. Capt. Baker is not up to the standard of the Dartmouth punters, but the rooters here are banking on the probability that the Tigers will make up what they lose in an exchange of punts by Baker's return of the ball on receiving punts and the work of Hammond and Lamberton in covering the Tiger kicks. Princeton's ends this year are stars, and they are being relied upon for some sure tackling to-morrow.

The only work that the coaches outlined for the eleven this afternoon was confined to an hour of signal drill of a light nature. All the regulars were on the field and took part in the workout.

The coaches announced a tentative line-up for the game to-morrow which showed that they had selected no one for right end, Lamberton or Shea being the first choices. Shea's work as a tackler and his defensive play is his main asset, but the opinion is that Lamberton may be needed by the exigency of the case because he has been primed for punting with Capt. Baker. The interference of this rain and the resultant heavy field will have a deadening effect on the punting, and it may alter the situation entirely. Princeton is happy over the fact that they have had ample opportunity during the past two weeks to work on slippery fields.

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The line-up announced was as follows: Hammond, left end; Phillips, left tackle; W. Short, left guard; E. Trenkmann, centre; J. Longstreth, right guard; Ballin, right tackle; Shea or Lamberton, right end; J. S. Baker, quarter back; H. A. H. Baker, left half back; Glick, right half back; Streit, full back.

Fordham to Play Open Game.

Drilling the men to play in a muddy field, handling a wet ball, and keeping on their feet, despite the soggy conditions of the turf, was the task set out for the Fordham coaches yesterday. The diligent practice led the coaches to believe that their charges would prove good mud-horses to-day, even though it would seem that inclement weather conditions must favor the heavy Vermont eleven. The back field received the ball deftly and made but few errors, Quarter Back Foley O'Connell handling the pigskin very carefully and preventing fumbles. The forwards charged with military precision, and the expected evidence of stumbling was lacking. Fordham's decision to resort to the open game against the ponderous Vermonters will not be reversed should it rain to-day.

Fordham's new eleven, with but one of last season's 'Varsity, Capt. Viviano at left end, will face its first hard proposition of the year when it lines up against Vermont this afternoon. The eleven has advanced steadily in football knowledge under the tutelage of Tom Thorpe, and is now in tip-top shape. Not a few stars have been in the ascendency at the Bronx institution during the past month. Clinton Robin, who is in his first season of college football, is now the most valuable man on the Maroon team, doing all the punting and being the most reliable ground gainer, while Ray O'Connell, who is the leading scholar of the sophomore class, and never played football before, is surprising the student body by his excellent generalship as quarter back on the 'Varsity eleven. Other new players of much promise are Grandfield and Cunan, backs, and Butler and Dunn, tackles. Wymard, Fordham's defense, is an experienced football warrior and serves to knit the Maroon line together.

Blackboard Lecture for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 24. — Everything that the Indians can do to prepare for what promises to be one of the best football games of the season has now been done in advance of Carlisle's game against the University of Pennsylvania to-morrow at Philadelphia. The storm which broke here during mid-afternoon would have made a farce of a practice on the gridiron. Coach Warner, when he saw the downpour, said he was well satisfied, as his bruised men could well utilize an afternoon of physical rest. Warner escorted his braves to the cage, where he held football school, explaining everything he expected of his men on offense and defense with diagrams on a big blackboard. To-morrow's Indian line-up will likely be: Left end, Wallette or Vedernack; left tackle, Welmas; left guard, Hill; centre, Garlow; right guard, Bush; right tackle, Lookaround; right end, Vedernack or Pratt; quarter back, Capt. Welch; left half back, Guyon; right half back, Bracklin; full back, Calaca.

Wet Field for Annapolis Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 24.—Football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon, owing to the hard rain, was confined to a few minutes of signal drill. Conditions for to-morrow's game against Maryland Agricultural College are not promising, as the grounds are soft and muddy after the hard rains to-day, and there are no signs of a let up. Agricultural was thought to be the weakest opponent of the midshipmen this year, but it has been doing excellent work in its games so far. The line-up to-morrow will probably be: Left end, Ingram; left tackle, Ralston; left guard, Howe; centre, Perry; right guard, Vaughan; right tackle, Redman; right end, Gilchrist, (Captain;) quarter back, Mitchell; left half back, McReavy; right half back, Leonard; full back, Miles. Owing to lack of perfect condition, the coaches will probbaly keep Brown, right guard, and Harrison, full back, out of the game to-morrow.

East Orange Trounces Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24.—The football championship of the New Jersey Interscholastic League will this year again be fought out between the Barringer and East Orange high schools as a result of to-day's game at Ashland Field, where the East Orange eleven trounced the Montclair High team, by the score of 24 to 0.

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WORKOUT FOR HARVARD.

Penn State Will Afford Crimson Mid-Season Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—Harvard will entertain a new opponent in Penn State College to-morrow, and, in spite of the fact that Hollenback's players were beaten 17 to 0 by Washington and Jefferson a week ago, the Cambridge coaches expect to get a satisfactory midseason game.

The veteran Harvard eleven really has had no adequate trying out so far this Fall. The offense has been good, but the defense has had no rush line strong enough to make the Crimson rushers really extend themselves. Except that Trumbull will not be at centre, Harvard's line will play to-morrow as against Princeton, although the coaches are divided in opinion as to whether Gilman will prove strong enough at right tackle to justify placing Capt. Storer at end.

Soucy, who will be at centre, is Trumbull's equal on straight forward play, Trumbull, however, being particularly aggressive. Just now he is on the injured list as he has been much of the time this Fall and it is by no means certain that Soucy will not have to play at centre at Princeton.

Both Cowen and Mills, the guards who are having a fight for right guard, will have a chance to play in combination with the other first string men. Pennock will be able to play for a time, but not for the entire game, probably. He was not absent from a single game or scrimmage last year but was lamed up early this Fall and has not regained condition.

Mahan, Hardwick, and Brickley, all of whom have had to be careful of themselves because of strained muscles will be together in the back field tomorrow for the first time in two weeks. All week they have come along fast in combination, and Mahan and Hardwick both have improved as punters.

With Storer and Gilman on the right wing Harvard is sure to direct its plays to that side in order to try both men out thoroughly, for, unless the shifting of Storer to end works out well because of Gilman's ability to hold down tackle, things will go back to their old order and there will be no more experimenting. E. Bradlee again is not in shape to play quarter and more than ever it will be the final choice. Freedley is better as a defensive man, where Harvard's quarter back will be needed as Mahan will run back the kicks. But Logan drives the team better than Freedley does. To-morrow's showing of these two men will go a long way to determine the first string man.

The Penn State team is anxious to make a good impression here. Coach Hollenback had some of his men out to-day for kicking practice and says that eleven should be much better than a week ago although it again will be outweighed.

Amherst Primed for Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Amherst football team will leave for Middletown tomorrow morning where they will play Wesleyan after a year's cessation of football hostilities. Coach Hobbs has worked the team to its greatest capacity during the past week and the eleven will play better than it has before in 1911 Amherst played Wesleyan to a scoreless tie and in 1910 Amherst defeated them by a 6 to 0 score. Neither team has been able to score a touchdown and it remains for to-morrow's game to see which team will get the first touchdown. A large number of Amherst rooters will go down with the team and the practice for the past week has indicated they will see Amherst play a better brand of football than ever before during this season.

United Hunts Racing To-day.

The United Hunts Racing Association will hold a one-day series of races at Belmont Park Terminal to-day, with the following entries:

Combination Handicap.—Hacks, hunters, and galloways; about five furlongs. Fred Essen, 140 pounds; Doreon III., 136; Live Wire, 138; Culvert, 160; Zellwood, 144; Plutocrat, 146; Reyburn, 176; Former, 146; Radbald, 163.

Eleventh Running of Hunters' Champion Steeplechase.—About four miles, over the regulation course. Pall Mall, 168 pounds; Gold Plate, 168; Essex B., 168; Web Carter, 168; Herculold, 168; Rock Abbey, 168; Adventurer, 168.

Seventh Running of Great United Hunts Steeplechase Handicap.—About two miles, over regulation course. O'Bear, 149 pounds; Aurific, 130; Adventuress, 130; George Eno, 135; Astute, 135; O'Connor, 135; The Toy, 140; Grouse, 130; Gene F., 135; Handsallround, 132; Bill Andrews, 145; Peregrine Pickle, 142; Rock Abbey, 138; Jim Hanson, 144; Ballet, 138; Virile, 136; Summary, 132; Cherry Malotte, 140; Tillie D., 135.

Queens Steeplechase.—About two and a half miles, over regulation course. Tillie D., 159 pounds; Cherry Malotte, 151; Adventuress, 151; Hoity Toity, 151; Nosegay, 162.

Piping Rock Subscription.—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Babisa, 104 pounds; Oktibbanna, 104; Piping Hot, 104; Election Bet, 104; Overyonda II., 104; Rosa Russell, 104; Delegate, 104; Virginia Lass, 104; Nancy Orme, 110; Lokomis, 107; Arrington, 122; Golden Prime, 104; Carmell, 107; Knick Knack, 104; Cagliostro, 107; Andes, 127; Bombay, 107; Lily Orme, 110.

Members' Handicap.—About two miles on the flat. Nosegay, 153 pounds; Golden, 136; George Eno, 161; Norbitt, 144; Speculator, 150; Former, 143; Absconder, 170; Willing, 151.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Races in Tank

The members of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association competed in their bi-monthly swimming meet in the clubhouse natatorium last night. The keenest competition was witnessed in the 220-yard handicap swim, and the 220-yard three-men relay race, which events resulted in thrilling finishes. The summary:

60-Yard Handicap Swim.—Won by A. Miller, (8 seconds;) F. Schierbaum, (6 seconds,) second; C. Hanner, (6 seconds,) third. Time —0:38 2-5.

220-Yard Handicap Swim.—Won by H. Ripperger, (35 seconds;) L. Crovat, (35 seconds,) second; H. Knecht, (scratch,) third. Time —3:03 4-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by C. Dixon; W. Sullivan, second; W. Weisman, third. Time—0:31 2-5.

Three-legged Race, Distance Forty Yards.—Won by C. Dxion and H. Knecht; C. Hanner and A. Miller, second; L. Crovat and H. Ripperger, third. Time—0:31 4-5.

Five-Men Relay Race, Distance 220 Yards.—Won by the team composed of A. Miller, L. Crovat, F. Schierbaum, H. Ripperger, and C. Dixon; team composed of P. Pope, C. Hanner, J. Howay, F. Gudebrod, and H. Knecht, second. Time—2:03 1-5.

Baseball Decision Reversed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The National Baseball Commission to-day reversed a finding by the National Board and ordered Player L. H. Feine of the Minneapolis Club to reimburse the Kansas City Club of the American Association for two weeks' full salary and two weeks' half salary advanced to him by the latter club. The National Board had ordered this paid the player because he was injured while a member of the Kansas City Club and according to the rules of the National Association regarding injured players. The commission, however, ascertained that the injury to Feine was not as serious as he represented it to the National Board and ordered the money refunded.

FOUR HOME RUNS GIVE SOX GAME

Wiltse Was Easy for American Leaguers and Giants Lose by 8 to 5 Score.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE RAPIDS, Kan., Oct. 24.—Although the Giants hit Benz hard to-day, the White Sox hit Wiltse harder, and as a result we dropped a game to the American League representatives by the score of 8 to 5. The White Sox batters found our pitcher an easy proposition and rolled up twelve safe hits, four of which were good for home runs. It was these latter that beat us, as they came along just at an opportune time for our opponents, and they did not fail to take advantage of them.

We were agreeably surprised to find a crowd of fully three thousand waiting for us to begin. The people came from all points within a radius of 100 miles to greet the world's tourists, and as the day was ideal for the national game many came in automobiles and other vehicles, while the special trains brought loads of human freight to this country town on the prairies.

The game itself did not differ materially from those in the past, except in that the fine weather showed itself in the fielding. Weaver of the White Sox was responsible for the only misplay on his team, while Thorpe and Merkle were guilty of the fielding errors made by the Giants. Doyle had his batting eye with him and made four hits in an equal number of times at bat. The Giants' Captain is showing mid-season form on the trip. Thorpe and Doolan were the only other players on our team to make more than one safe hit. Weaver hit safely three times, once for a circuit of the bases, while the Yankees' old Captain, Hal Chase, made two hits, one of which was a home run. As an evidence of the ease with which our opponents found Wiltse it might draw attention to the fact that every player on the White Sox made at least one safe hit.

In the third inning Schaefer scored a home run with a man on base, and Chase, following, added a second circuit smash. This was nearly these two consecutive home runs that beat us. Daly's homer came in the fourth and Weaver's in the fifth. In the ninth, with two men on bases, I sent in Meyers to bat for Wiltse, but the Chief struck out. The score:

WHITE SOX.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	3	3	2	1
Sch'fer,2b.	4	2	1	0	3
Chase, 1b.	4	1	2	15	1
Daly, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
M'tick, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
White, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Daly, c.	4	1	1	5	0
Rath, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Benz, p.	4	0	0	4	0
Total.	34	8	12	27	11

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Thorpe,cf.	5	1	2	2	0
Magee, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	4	0	6
M'Kle, ss.	3	0	1	0	1
Donlin, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
D'lan, ss.	4	0	2	0	2
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Wiltse, p.	4	0	0	1	2
*Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	5	11	24	12

*Meyers batted for Wiltse in the ninth inning.

Errors—Weaver, Thorpe, Merkle.

White Sox	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	..	8
Giants	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5

Home Runs—Schafer, Chase, Daly, Weaver. Struck out—By Benz, 5; by Wiltse, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

BALL PLAYERS' DEMANDS.

List of Things They Want Before They Will Sign New Contracts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—What purports to be a list of twenty demands to be presented by baseball players to the American League owners in Chicago on Nov. 6, and the National League club owners in New York in December, was received in Chicago to-day. The more important demands in the list are:

When a player receives ten days' notice of unconditional release he shall be free to sign with any team immediately.

National Association players shall receive ten days' notice before they can be released unconditionally.

Players shall be transferred subject to all the terms of their contracts.

If a regular contract is not tendered a probationary player before the expiration of the forty-five-day probationary period he shall be a free agent.

No player shall be discriminated against because of his connection with the Fraternity.

Before a player shall be released outright or under an optional agreement to a team of lower classification waivers shall first be secured from all teams in his classification, and then from all teams, if any, between that classification and the one to which he goes, according to their priority in grade.

Before a drafted or purchased player, after the expiration of the season following his draft or purchase, shall be released under an optional agreement waivers shall be secured from all teams in his classification for $1,500 if he be a major league player and $750 if he be an AA classification player.

Waivers having been secured as set forth above, a player may be released under an optional agreement at any price, which shall be the same for all classifications, by tendering him to the lower classifications according to their priority in grade, provided that in all cases where waivers are to be secured from the A A classifications they need be secured only from the International League and American Association.

That when a player signs a contract for a certain salary he shall receive that salary until the end of his contract, whether or not he be relegated to the minors.

Norwich Honors Danny Murphy.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 24.—In honor of Capt. "Danny" Murphy of the champion Philadelphia Athletics a rousing parade was given by hundreds of citizens of his home town to-night. The local lodge of Elks, of which Murphy is a member, presented him with a life membership card, the speech being made by Mayor T. C. Murphy. A big reception, with speechmaking, concluded the celebration.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—San Francisco, 2; Venice, 1.

At Los Angeles—Oakland, 6; Los Angeles, 2.

At Sacramento—Sacramento, 3; Portland, 2.

Ikujiro Tamura, the champion billiardist of

Japanese Wins Two Matches.

Japan, who is opposing local amateurs in exhibition games at 18.2 balk line billiards at Doyle's Billiard Academy this week, again won both his matches yesterday, defeating N. Collins in the afternoon contest by the score of 200 to 78 in sixteen innings, and in the evening game winning from F. Glando by a score of 300 to 107 in thirty-one innings.

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YALE AND PRINCETON RACE.

New Haven Oarsmen Familiarize Themselves with Lake Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Yale's unfamiliarity with the Princeton course, which will be used in the crew race between the Elis and Tigers to-morrow afternoon, caused them to go out on Lake Carnegie twice to-day for short rows and Coach Harriman is planning to take them out again to-morrow morning for a final trial over a portion of the course.

The eight took the water this morning about 10 o'clock for three-quarters of an hour, tried some racing starts, and rowed at top speed for half a mile. This afternoon at 4:45 o'clock they went out again with Coach Harriman in charge and with Messrs. Swain and Campbell, Yale alumni interested in the work of the crew, also in the launch. They tried some racing starts, rowed strong for a quarter of a mile, and came back to the boat house soaked from the drizzling rain which fell all the time the eight was on the water.

The Tiger eight put the finishing touches to its preparation with half an hour of work this afternoon under the direction of Coach Spaeth. The work consisted of paddling for half a mile up the course, with a few racing starts, and the last quarter was done at good speed, just enough exercise to get them limbered up.

The men of both crews are in good condition according to the coaches. There has been no change in the seating made necessary by injuries or sickness. They will row as follows in the race:

Princeton—Bunzel, bow; Pyne, 2; McKibben, 3; Quimby, 4; Heffron, 5; Purdy, 6; Briggs, 7; Putnam, stroke; Sykes, coxswain. Average weight, 169.8.

Yale—Low, bow; Rogers, 2; Denegre, 3; Rapp, 4; Woodruff, 5; Fitzpatrick, 6; Titus, 7; Crocker, stroke; Moore, coxswain. Average weight, 174.5.

The race to-morrow will be started after the football game between Princeton and Dartmouth. Spectators of the football game will have ample time to reach Carnegie Lake to see the race.

Rifle Record for Morris School.

A new record was established yesterday afternoon in the Public Schools Athletic League rifle tournament by the boys of Morris High School, who defeated the team representing the Eastern District High School by the score of 270 to 258, topping the former record of 269 points, made by Morris last year, by one point. The match was decided on the Morris High School range. The scores:

Morris High School—Reppert, 34 points; Menaker, 35; Starke, 35; Condon, 32; Lavriola, 32; Daly, 34; Kerr, 34; Pickett, 34. Total—270. Eastern District High School—Morris, 33; Barnes, 30; Schwartz, 31; Pazzo, 33; Solloff, 33; Pilatowsky, 32; Cohn, 32; Blatt, 34. Total—238.

The team of Morris High School defeated the marksmen of the High School of Commerce in a close match on the latter's range by the score of 254 to 252. The second teams of both schools competed on the Bryant range, and the home team came out victorious by the score of 150 to 141. The scores: Bryant High School—Helme, 29 points; Beckett, 31; Patane, 35; A. Patane, 32; Avellno, 32; Taft, 32. Total—254. Deufel, 29. Total—254. High School of Commerce—Bellinger, 34; Breckenridge, 29; Rose, 34; Sandler, 30; Levin, 29; Meinhardt, 34; Dougherty, 33; Hughes, 29. Total—252.

Walsh Story Premature.

Regarding the published story from Philadelphia that the New York Americans had secured Outfielder James Walsh from the Athletics, President Farrell made this statement yesterday: "Some time ago I entered into negotiations with the Athletics for an outfielder. Among others Walsh was mentioned, but up to the present time I have not closed a deal for Walsh or any other player of that team. We are anxious and ready to obtain the best possible outfielder to strengthen our team, but the Walsh story is a trifle premature. I may get him, or I may decide to take some other player in accordance with an agreement I made with Connie Mack when I released Shortstop Derrick to the Baltimore club last Summer."

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MATCH PLAY IN NEW YORK A. C. GOLF

Dr. Haight, Winner of Qualifying Round, Loses to N. L. Richard.

First and second roun

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1913.

MR. VANDERLIP'S PLAN.

Many silly things have been said at Washington, and some perhaps elsewhere, in the current discussion of the money bill, but nothing sillier than the comment of a "friend of the Administration" upon Mr. VANDERLIP'S plan for a central bank: "The issue "is now squarely before the country. "Shall Wall Street or this Adminis- "tration write the Currency bill?" Inasmuch as Mr. VANDERLIP'S central bank would have a Board of Directors all appointed by the President, and since possibly the Government might provide its entire capital, it is exceedingly hard to see how Wall Street could hope to influence the bank in its operations. But it is probably true, as said by others in Washington, that the mere fact that the plan is suggested by a Wall Street banker would make impossible a candid discussion on the merits of the proposal. We take it that Mr. VANDERLIP formulated his plan for a central bank merely in compliance with the request of the Senate Committee. They asked him to put his ideas in concrete form. It is not probable that either Mr. VANDERLIP or the members of the committee are confident of the acceptance of a central bank by the House or by the Administration.

Nevertheless, the chief experts and authorities in banking who testified before the committee declared themselves in favor of a central bank because it would have greater power to accomplish the good things expected of banking and currency reform and because a central bank, with branches all over the country, would give greater fluidity to credit and to note issues than would be possible under the reserve bank plan. The Owen-Glass bill really provides for a central bank, but under quite another name and without some of the important advantages which would flow from the erection of a single institution with branches wherever needed that would be in the most intimate relations with it, really a part of itself. The very name of a central bank, however, is so much disliked by many of the warmest advocates of the Owen-Glass plan that Mr. VANDERLIP'S suggestion, we suppose, will be effective principally in helping on the discussion.

The discussion has been proceeding hopefully, and action with it. Assent has been given to the important amendment providing not more than five or six instead of twelve reserve banks, and there is a disposition to meet fairly the objections of the country banks and to remove the hardships imposed upon them. The composition of the Federal Board will be changed. One very grave defect, perhaps the most serious of all, the provision that the notes shall be obligations of the Government and shall be redeemed in "gold or lawful money," remains. It should be removed, it must be removed, if the bill is to be made safe. We sincerely hope that the Administration and its supporters will not insist upon forcing the bill to enactment with a provision so objectionable, even so dangerous. If that point were yielded, the greater part of the opposition now manifested would disappear and criticism would be practically silenced. The manner of dealing with the bonds now held by the national banks would still be a subject for discussion, but we have always assumed in regard to that that the Government would be just. It cannot honorably enact a money bill that would practically be a measure of repudiation by inflicting losses upon the holders of Government bonds.

MR. MURPHY'S POWER.

A task is imposed upon the voters at the coming election to which they are not equal. They are blamed for bad government due to their lack of interest in politics. But each one of them is asked to weigh intelligently the qualifications of at least two candidates for Mayor, two for President of a borough, two for the office of Controller, two for President of the Board of Aldermen, two for Register, two for County Clerk, two for the Sheriff's post, and two for the Assembly; for District Attorney, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and for Associate Judge; for Supreme Court Justice, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, for County Judge, for City Court Judge, for Municipal Court Justice, and for Alderman; for eight candidates for the Coroner's office in Manhattan, four in Brooklyn, four in the Bronx, four in Queens, and two in Richmond. What voter, poor or rich, illiterate or educated, can spare the time to inform himself about all these candidates, so that he may make an intelligent choice?

It simply can't be done. The vote which the women so earnestly cry for is of little use to the men, except in electing to one or two conspicuous offices. They simply do not know for whom they are voting. But Mr. MURPHY knows, and the Republican bosses know.

For the better part of a century the elections in this city and State have been a farce because of the number of elective offices. So passionately were the fathers devoted to the principles of democracy that they put every petty office in the hands, as they supposed, of the voters. The population increased, the offices increased; so that now no voter can tell what the offices are or who fills them. It has come to such a pass that, were the voters to be depended on for its maintenance, the complicated election machinery of the Government would at once fall to pieces. It is here that Mr. MURPHY comes forward and does the public a service—for a price.

If the offices only of Mayor and Assemblyman were to be filled at this election—if all the other offices were appointive by the Mayor or the Governor—every one might know about the few he votes for. Then what chance would Mr. MURPHY have?

HUERTA'S BAD MOOD.

Gen. HUERTA persists in his assertion that an election for President and Vice President of the Mexican Republic will be held on Sunday, but the prospect, in view of the unsettled condition of the country, of any election at all is very dubious. It is a natural and justifiable inference, from the recent actions of HUERTA, that he expects and desires to continue his dictatorship after the pretended election is declared invalid.

Therefore, the Mexican situation is critical and disturbing, but the outlook is not so bad as it has been made to appear in some of the recent dispatches. The report that the American steamer Morro Castle had been detained in the harbor of Vera Cruz was soon found to be a gross exaggeration. Whatever irregularity there may have been in the action of the port authorities seems not to have disturbed the Captain of the steamer at all, as the weather was bad enough on Thursday night to induce him to postpone his departure, and the Morro Castle sailed for Havana yesterday.

THE SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS.

It was reported yesterday that there was a demand for 6,048 more freight cars than the railways can supply. Taking the years together, the railways supply all the equipment which is needed to move the country's business about six-sevenths of the time, there being a deficiency of cars only in periods of most active trade. That this is such a time is indicated by more facts than the shortage of cars. The phenomenal figures of foreign trade were published yesterday. They surpass every record. Among the exports was an unusual movement of agricultural products, those of wheat for the week rivaling all experience. The crop movement strains the railways as well as the banks, and the stringency is due to the same influence in both cases. Neither the currency nor the car supply is expansible. The law prevents an expansion of currency, and it seems to be the idea of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the law should compel a sufficiency of cars to carry all that the country offers, and at the instant that it is offered. Not long ago the Commission issued a warning that the shortage was coming, and gave its instructions to all concerned regarding their duty to prevent it. It is just possible that, if the Commission had been as far-sighted regarding a shortage in the railway revenues as about the shortage of cars, the congestion of railway business might not have occurred. At all events, the railways are not malicious in not doing all the business offered. They would be glad to do it, but are restrained by two considerations.

In the first place, there is difficulty about finding capital, and, in the second place, a like embarrassment about revenue. On the capital side it must be remembered that what is spoken of as a shortage of cars is really a shortage of supply of all accessories of car movement. If the railways were to provide cars enough to give every shipper one on demand they also would have to supply a corresponding increase in locomotives, tracks, terminals, employés, and so on. No railways in the world do this, and those which fail most conspicuously are the Government-owned roads of Europe. Nowhere is the supply of cars equal to the most active trade, because they must be idle when trade slacks. It is universal practice to make traders take their turn when trade is over the average. It is idle to scold our railways for their lack of equipment, or customers for their impatience to be served.

To expect our railways to expand their facilities at this time, when their revenues are reduced by events beyond their control, is most unreasonable. The inconvenience of the shortage, if it does not become excessive, may be welcome, or at least may be useful if it serves to call attention to the fact that the condition of the railways is worse than that of their customers. Figures published yesterday show that the railways' business is growing, as the car shortage shows, but that their profits do not increase correspondingly. For July the revenues increased 4 per cent., but expenses increased 8 per cent. The profit per mile was less by $15 than 1912. The general increase in expenses, comparing 1912 with 1902, was 75 per cent., but the increase in wages was 84 per cent. If the net had increased proportionately with the gross, the railways would have received $155,000,000 more profit, and would have been in that much better position to heed the counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission abput their car supply.

It is not suggested that the Commission is altogether responsible for the incapacity of the railways to increase their outlays. The Legislatures are worse offenders. The unhappy New Haven Railway has issued a statement that this year forty-two Legislatures have considered five times as many bills as in 1912. Fourteen full-crew bills became laws, and the full list of subjects on which the railways were mulcted is too long for reproduction. The President of the Atchison Railway issued this interview yesterday:

> We will not build any new lines because we cannot get the money without having to pay prohibitive interest. We cannot get money out of our earnings for improvements because the Legislatures will not let us make enough money for that purpose.

If the shippers want more cars they must elect different Legislatures, or at least must see that there is a different sort of legislation. The car shortage will not be wasted if it makes this clear beyond dispute.

GREAT MEDICAL ENDOWMENTS.

The announcements coming almost simultaneously that Col. OLIVER HAZARD PAYNE has added $4,000,000 to the endowment of the Cornell University Medical College, making the sum of its funds $7,000,000, and that the General Education Board has given $1,500,000 to Johns Hopkins, show that the men of science are seeking successfully the direction into good channels of wealth amassed by the captains of industry.

The brilliant work of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, its notable service in aiding the conquest of disease which have given it high standing among the world's institutions, has undoubtedly influenced these latest gifts for the advancement of medicine. The Cornell Medical School is equipped to follow the most enlightened methods of diagnosis and treatment, with the extension of opportunities for practical studies of diseases and injuries in hospital wards. The use to which the new funds at Johns Hopkins are to be put is not less significant.

It enables the professors in the departments of medicine, surgery, and the diseases of childhood to devote their whole time to their work. The General Education Board places, it says, "absolutely no restriction upon the freedom of any of these men," save that of accepting personal fees for their services inside or outside the hospital. The scientific clinicians, delivered from the exigencies of practice, may now devote themselves to the study of selected cases throughout their entire history.

The gift permits a notable extension of knowledge of "bedside" cases. This field of medicine has been neglected in this country, because busy consultants were engrossed in private practice. They could give little time and mental energy either to teaching or to keeping abreast with clinical research under skilled observers abroad. Yet pure scientists, who need care little about stipends and salaries, have been responsible for the remarkable advances in all fields of human effort during recent times. The princely gifts to medicine just recorded will place fresh companies of research workers above all need of material things, at posts where they may aid sick humanity in the present and in future generations.

THE MAIL WAGON KILLINGS.

That no Federal law governs the reckless drivers of mail wagons through this city's streets, and that they are especially exempt from the rules of caution imposed on all vehicles excepting those commissioned upon errands of life and death, are facts to which President FREDERIC R. COUDERT of the National Highways Protective Society calls the attention of Mayor KLINE. Mr. COUDERT prays that the Mayor ask the Board of Aldermen to repeal this deplorable exemption.

Motor cars bearing the United States mails should be permitted to pass through the streets no faster than any other automobiles. The rules with respect to giving a wide berth to street cars which have halted, turning corners, passing public schools, and so on, should be especially applied to these mail wagon drivers, who have killed eight persons this year, including children.

THANKSGIVING.

The Thanksgiving proclamations of the Presidents are generally read, no doubt, but it cannot be said that they are generally remembered. They have been, hitherto, of a certain formal pattern, suitable enough to their purpose, but President WILSON departs somewhat from the common formula, and in his invitation to the people to "cease from their wonted "occupations, and in their several "homes and places of worship render "thanks to Almighty God" on Nov. 27, he employs more words than usual and makes a rather more definite statement of the reasons why we should all be thankful. In its style and in its tone the document has a personal quality which increases its interest.

The note of optimism is firmly touched. Our peace with the nations of the world, the President declares, "has been brightened by constantly "multiplying evidences of genuine "friendship, of mutual sympathy and "understanding," while this nation has "proved its capacity to take "calm council amid the rapid de- "velopment of its own affairs and "deal with its own life in a spirit of "candor, righteousness, and comity." These are good words, and we know that the President means what he says, that his vision is more than commonly clear. There is no excuse for forebodings of trouble. The President sets a good example. Let us all take note of our blessings, forget our doubts and anxieties, and keep Thanksgiving Day in the spirit of genial optimism he so well expresses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Saved by Lack of Heroes.

Of all the innumerable disasters that have occurred at sea, probably only one, the burning of the Volturno, that brought into peril a large number of women and children, gave rise to anything except eulogy because almost all of them were saved. That there were only ten fatalities among the weaker and more helpless passengers of this vessel, while 128 men were lost, including thirty members of the crew, does not constitute the heroic record it would otherwise be because of the fact that by far the greater part of the deaths were those of the men who crowded into those four ill-fated boats when they offered what then seemed to be the only means of safety.

So, by a peculiar and probably unprecedented chance, it happens that, had the mortality among the women and children been greater, more of self-sacrificing devotion could have been credited to the men, as well as the maintenance of better discipline to the Volturno's officers. That truth is not affected by the circumstance that two of the boats were lost at the ship's side, with only one survivor, and the occupants of the other two rowed away over the stormy sea, never to be seen or heard of again. As it turned out, those who died would all have lived had they remained on the ship, while if the places in the boats they seized had been given to women and children, more of the latter would have perished.

This strange feature of the case seems to have received no attention hitherto. To it, therefore, cannot be ascribed the unusual slowness with which New York is responding to the appeals made in behalf of the desperately needy immigrants who have reached this and other ports. One does not like to think the explanation of that is to be found in the fact that neither among the survivors nor among the lost is there a single name known outside of a very narrow circle of very humble friends and relatives. Other explanation is lacking, however, for the loss of the Volturno was sufficiently dramatic to attract general attention for some days, and the known necessities of her passengers are, on the average, much greater than were those of the people who escaped from the Titanic. A cynic might be tempted to charge that there is an element of snobbishness in New York's charitable impulses.

Take Finger Prints of Everybody.

Commissioner WALDO's suggestion that the finger prints of all immigrants be taken on their arrival, and carefully kept, is highly commendable for the reasons he gives. To do it would provide a certain means of identifying every member of this great class, wherever he might go, and whatever he might do or whatever might happen to him. It would facilitate the exclusion of "undesirables," or might if an interchange of the records with other countries could be arranged; it would make easier the deportation of those who fell into evil ways after landing, and it would save from burial in an unmarked grave the victim of many an accident occurring where the workers are known to their employers only by number.

But there are other than police reasons why the plan would be a good one. The most important of them is the tendency it would have to do away with the feeling, so widespread now, that the official taking and preservation of finger prints and the related means of indubitably establishing identification is a disgracing operation to which only convicted criminals should be subjected. That impression arises because the operation has hitherto been confined to that part of the criminal population, and it is about as sensible as is the contempt for manual labor that has always existed in countries where such work was done only by slaves.

As a matter of fact, public interests would be served in a variety of ways if in the Bureau of Vital Statistics in every town there were one of these records for the indubitable identification of each of its inhabitants. That would be inconvenient only for the evil-disposed; for the good citizen it would result in a kind and degree of safety that is now lacking. For one thing, it would enormously decrease the number of mysterious disappearances, each of which is a heart-rending tragedy, though most of them never come to public attention.

There is nothing of humiliation in having one's finger prints taken, or at least there would be none if it were a general practice, and the brief biographies added by the statisticians would be a permanent source of honest pride for all who chose to lead worthy lives.

Criticism Made Infallible.

Important indeed is the news that one Dr. LAURIE, a London professor of chemistry, has discovered a method of photographing pictures that will enable him—and other people—to decide with the certainty hitherto lacking whether they are or are not the works of the men to whom they have been ascribed.

Every true art lover knows the grinding apprehension he is constantly in lest by some sad chance he imagine merit in a picture that only pretends to have been painted by a great artist. Hardly one critic of any eminence or authority has failed to make this cruelly humiliating mistake at least once, and one of them is quite enough to imbitter a lifetime. Given a single unquestionably authentic masterpiece, Dr. LAURIE declares that he can decide infallibly that another is or is not by the same hand.

This will raise art criticism to a new and higher level—that of the receiving teller in a bank in judging money—and enable us all to know, not guess, what pictures to admire and what to scorn.

NO BULGAR ATROCITIES.

Americans on the Spot Deny M. Loti's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the voice of Pierre Loti has been added to that of the King of Greece in charge of atrocities against the Bulgarian soldiers, I beg a bit of space in your columns to disprove the attacks of the brilliant French novelist. The statement which was telegraphed to THE TIMES and other American newspapers from Pierre Loti charged the Bulgarian troops with slaughtering and starving the Turkish troops following the fall of Andrianople. The novelist does not pretend to possess information gained at first hand. I have a communication from the Rev. L. D. Woodruff of Philippopolis, Bulgaria, now a missionary of the American Board in the Balkans, and formerly pastor of a Congregational church at Cleveland, Ohio. This is what Mr. Woodruff writes:

> I was the first noncombatant to enter Adrianople after the bombardment. After conferring with the British Consul, I was put in charge of the work of relief among the Turkish prisoners. I found them in a bad way, as during the siege we ran out of food, and the majority of the prisoners almost died of starvation. This condition, however, was in no way attributable to the Bulgarians, who did everything possible after the fall of the city to relieve conditions. I was given carte blanche by the Bulgarian commander to draw on the Bulgarian military supplies for anything I considered necessary for the well-being of the Turkish prisoners. The statement of Mr. Loti that the prisoners were compelled to eat bark is absurd, for starving men cannot eat solids at all. We were compelled to feed the prisoners for days on liquids before it was safe to give them meat. The Bulgarians released all the Turkish doctors from confinement and allowed them to help me. Mr. Loti says again that after nearly starving the Turkish prisoners to death the Bulgars cut their throats. This is a lie. There was no wanton killing in Adrianople after the Bulgarians had captured the city. I was there throughout those long, terrible months, and I know what I am writing about.

Pierre Loti was not there, and yet his statements have been given great publicity, to the detriment of the character of the Bulgars. I may add that I spent the past Summer in Bulgaria, and that for some weeks I stopped at the Hotel Splendid in Sofia, where Shakri Pasha, the brave Turkish defender of Adrianople; Hussein Arif, a distinguished Turkish artist and army officer, and about ninety other Turkish officers captured at Adrianople were being "entertained" as prisoners of war pending the final settlement between Turkey and Bulgaria. These officers spoke to me in the highest terms of the admirable conduct of the Bulgarian soldiers after the fall of Andrianople and of the humane treatment that they had received at the hands of the Bulgars.

I may add that the charges of the King of Greece of atrocities committed by the Bulgarian soldiers in the recent war have, so far as they have been investigated, been found false. As one journal puts the matter: "His vigorous denunciations of Bulgarian atrocities are now looked upon by recent investigators as due more to patriotic fervor than to knowledge of the facts." The Reichspost of Vienna has attempted to verify his charges, but has failed in its attempt.

W. S. M.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 23, 1913.

Is Ulster in Earnest?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would scarcely recognize Belfast if you saw it now. Everywhere you go the men are drilling and otherwise getting ready to meet whatever trouble the future has in store for them—the result is, a most noticeable improvement in the appearance and bearing of the people. No doubt of it at all, they are prepared to fight, and very well able to do so.

If any "Yankee scoffers" doubt this, just let them reflect on the character, discipline, and military efficiency of the troops on both sides in the earlier battles of the civil war, say the first fight at Bull Run. Then, let them remember what these crude, raw recruits subsequently developed into, what awful hardships they underwent, what unexampled achievements were theirs—and all for what? Because they fought for a great idea. That is our case, with this difference however: The North fought to compel the South to remain—we must fight because we refuse to go. On this great question our attitude to the Government is this—in paraphrase of Lincoln's great speech: "We won't go, and you sha'n't make us!"

ULSTERITE.

New York, Oct. 24, 1913.

Teachers or Mothers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"What do you want in life?" says Emerson; "Pay the price and take it." This pungent advice may be commended to the school teachers who want the family life and yet are so bitterly reluctant to pay the price. One is tempted to ask why these ladies' husbands keep so shrinkingly in the background. Can they not, like most American men, take care of their wives and families, and not allow the private incidents of family life to be the subject of such publicity?

Unless teaching is different from most other occupations, there are in the lower ranks young women of talent and training as eager for promotion as the older ones are for pensions—and with no husbands to take care of them. Why not make room in the ranks for the bachelor maid, follow the high and holy calling of a mother, and joyfully "pay the price" as so many thousands have done without being plaintive over it?

A MOTHER.

New York, Oct. 23, 1913.

Raising Suffrage Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of raising money for the cause of equal justice by selling lead pencils, R. A. Lawrence says: "It seemed a shame that there was no better way to raise money than by placing young girls at such work." It is a shame that money has to be raised to secure justice, but no one seems concerned about the Salvation Army girls standing on street corners in the dead of Winter, tingling little bells. Some of us can remember when they were persecuted and ridiculed and insulted, as the suffragists now are. Old fogyism has to die of old age. It can't be killed.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

New York, Oct. 19, 1913.

Special Bottles for Poisons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the case of poisoning of which I read in THE TIMES, let me tell you of a law which is enforced in Germany. All druggists have to carry two sets of bottles, jars, &c. Round bottles for non-poisonous prescriptions, while prescriptions that contain poison have to be made up in six-cornered bottles.

This law was passed after many similar cases to that of Mr. Levy had happened, and it has helped to hold down these dangerous mistakes.

B. M.

New York, Oct. 20, 1913.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Chief Engineer Thinks It Would Save the City's Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest THE TIMES's editorial article advising your readers to vote "No" on Constitutional Amendment No. 1, which is to be submitted to voters at the coming election. You treat this amendment in two parts, the first of which relates to the provision permitting the determination of compensation to be paid for land taken by the Supreme Court with or without a jury, but not without a referee, and this you approve.

The second portion of the proposed amendment, which adds new matter and permits the Legislature to authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, or extending of streets, &c., provides that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites. This provision you condemn, and advise a negative vote on the whole amendment. You argue that permission to acquire such excess land "would plunge the cities of this State into real estate speculation." Is there ground for this statement? It seems to me that the effect of this policy would simply be to prevent private real estate speculation at the expense of the public. There are almost numberless cases where individuals and corporations have bought up property along the line of some contemplated improvement where they knew that the city would be obliged to take a portion of the property and where the remnant would, as a result of the improvement, have a greater value than that of the entire parcel before the improvement was carried out. They secure damages not only for land actually taken and buildings partially or wholly destroyed, but for consequential damage to the remainder of the parcel, and within a few months they are able to dispose of these remnants at a very handsome profit, frequently for a sum greater than the original purchase price of the entire property. In other words, the city is obliged to pay for more property than it takes, and the object of the amendment is to permit the city to get what it pays for rather than to permit it to secure the "unearned increment." Is this real estate speculation?

NELSON P. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

New York, Oct. 22, 1913.

"LES HUGUENOTS."

Scene of Cardinal's Blessing Has No Foundation in Fact.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several Winters ago I enjoyed the opera "Les Huguenots," all but the scene where the Cardinal of Lorraine is shown bestowing his and by inevitable inference the Church's blessing on the poniards intended for use in the deplorable massacre that makes St. Bartholomew's Day a notable one in literature if not religion. Of course, I knew it was an unusually bold piece of poetic or dramatic license, and I resolved to learn just how the strange scene originated.

In a book, "Two and Two Make Four," written by the learned Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller of this city, the matter is fully explained. The revolutionary poet, Chenier, in his "Charles IX.," dealing with the same theme, was the first to besmirch the scarlet robe of the Cardinal in this manner, but in a footnote he explicitly states that his Eminence was in Rome at the time of the event, and that no such scene ever took place, as, indeed, how could it?

So much is said these days about church unity that perhaps opera lovers and managers of any and all creeds will unite in requiring the restoration of the footnote of Chenier to the libretto and programme of the opera, since Meyerbeer based his work on Chenier's. There is no reason why it should not be done this very season.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Oct. 24, 1913.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

The local political pot has begun to boil, and the candidates are making a whirlwind finish as election draws near. An interesting article in the Magazine Section of Sunday's TIMES gives a vivid idea of how Mr. Mitchel and Mr. McCall address and impress their audiences. It is called "Whirlwind Campaigning with the Mayoralty Candidates."

Interest in politics has taken hold of the college Faculties. One university has established a laboratory of research, where ward politics may be studied first hand. An article in THE TIMES to-morrow tells about it.

From ward politics to statesmanship is a long jump. Li Hung Chang established a reputation in the latter field that any one might envy. But his real fame with the American people was due to his ability as a keen observer. Few who interviewed him failed to be interviewed in turn by the great Chinese statesman, and he was very blunt in his queries. Naturally, he amassed a lot of information about this country that is very interesting. He wrote some of it in his diary, and his impressions of us are given at length in his memoirs, just out.

Even more gossipy—though much less important—are the revelations made by F. Townsend Martin in his new book dealing with distinguished persons he has known. Abstracts from a book of these personal documents are given in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

There are a number of other articles of serious interest. Roger W. Babson analyzes all the currency legislation of this country and points out lessons for the Owen-Glass bill supporters to heed. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard draws lessons for America from the Balkan war. Dr. Samuel P. Orth of Cornell writes of the co-operative movement in England—a slow-moving effort. Alexander Konta, who was present at the famous "ritual murder" trial in Hungary, tells of it, and George A. Birmingham, whose humor has delighted thousands, talks soberly and solemnly about Ireland. The plans of a commission which will see whether old-fashioned ideas about fresh air need revision, and the work of the Council of Jewish Women in protecting girls who come here from abroad are also featured in the Magazine to-morrow.

THE SCHOOLMARM'S INFANT.

My Ma and I do not agree
On what a mother's job should be.
She seems to think that it's the way
To bring a baby up to stay
Away from it the livelong day
And come home, tired to death, to me.

She says her place is where she earns
A little money. And she spurns
As very foolish my weak cry
To have my mother nearer by.
She even says to me that I
Should smother my poor infant yearns.

She says, since I was almost born
Within a schoolroom, one glad morn,
I ought to have desire to walk
In schoolroom ways; to play with chalk
And eat slate pencils—but I balk—
And oh, I am a child forlorn!

Of course I am a baby, still,
With rage uproarious, I thrill!
For many months, perforce, I went
And in the school my whole day spent.
But education's not my bent—
I'd rather get my tummy's fill!

My Ma and I do not agree;
A schoolmarm she is bound to be.
But when she's got a baby boy
It ought to be her greatest joy,
And greatest duty, to employ
Her time in taking care of me.

LURANA SHELDON.

FRESH AIR STACKS

Proposed for Subway Ventilation by Mr. Opdycke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject of the removal of the gratings from the street surface, together with a new plan of ventilation, was first brought to my attention by the occupants of several large banking institutions in Broadway, who feared that the polluted air arising, as it does, from the present gratings in the sidewalk would enter their buildings and be injurious to traffic. An investigation of the matter brought out the fact that this was not the only objection and led to my suggesting in a general way a ventilating plan to present in place of the one now used. It is a very simple scheme, and I believe it can be worked out successfully, and I am so advised by competent authorities.

Taking the experience of other successfully ventilated sub-structures, we propose to isolate the subway from contamination of the surface air, closing all the openings completely, excepting the entrances and exits to the stations, and to provide these with a specially designed revolving door which would accommodate the great rush of people passing in and out, and by means of erecting at proper intervals, say a half mile apart, stacks which would permit the freshest air reasonably obtainable to enter from upper strata directly into the subway. If necessary, it may be filtered and cooled. This air is to be distributed by means of proper ducts. Also, it is intended to construct, at proper intervals, stacks for the purpose of letting the foul and heated air out of the subway. This impure air to be gathered in a properly constructed duct and by means of either resistance coils or proper mechanical means forced out of the stack.

The effect of this proposed improvement, both inside of the subway and on the sidewalks, would be so beneficial to the public that it warrants the expenditure of much time and money for its proper solution.

The cost of the proposed system would probably not exceed the money saved by omitting the grating method of construction, and the division walls in the subway.

While the Broadway Association has only commenced an investigation of this matter publicly, the interest in the subject seems to be very great.

HENRY G. OPDYCKE.

New York, Oct. 24, 1913.

URGE PORTO RICO FREEDOM.

Speakers at Mohonk Conference Discuss Independence of Island.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Two remedies for conditions in Porto Rico were suggested to-day at the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples. The speakers agreed that the present situation was untenable, but while some of them thought the islands should be admitted to Statehood, others believed the solution of the problem lay in giving Porto Ricans independence under a protectorate of the United States.

The most urgent advocacy of independence came from José De Diego, Speaker of the Porto Rican House of Delegates, whose address was read by Major I. L. Hunt, assistant chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Porto Rican Statehood, he said, was impracticable. In fact, he asserted that the Republic of Porto Rico already had been founded by the acts of Congress after the close of the Spanish War.

The Right Rev. James H. Van Buren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico from 1902 to 1912, said that the islanders desired citizenship and deserved it. He advocated curbing the sugar and tobacco interests, which, he said, were emptying the wealth of Porto Rico into the coffers of syndicates in New York and Madrid without benefiting the natives.

LIFE SAVING MORE URGENT.

Treasury Won't Let Worker Absent Himself to Play Football.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Holding life saving to be more important than feats on the gridiron, Assistant Secretary Newton of the Treasury Department refused permission to-day to Carroll Dwight Hale to absent himself from the lifesaving service in order to play on the Northwestern University football team at Evanston, Ill.

President Wilson had referred to the department a petition signed by a host of Northwestern students, asking for the release of Hale, whose resignation the keeper of the Evanston Lifesaving Station refused to accept, on the ground that this was the most important time of the year for experienced lifesavers to be on duty.

CHIP IN FOR WEDDING GIFT.

Congressmen of All Parties Eager to Honor Miss Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Congressmen in an informal meeting, called to-day by Republican Leader Mann, selected Speaker Champ Clark chairman of a committee to choose a wedding gift for Miss Jessie Wilson.

"How much shall we chip in?" asked Mr. Mann. "Will $5 a member be too high?"

"No, no," chorused Democrats, Republicans and Progressives, as they handed in their money.

The membership of the House is 432. All contributing, the wedding gift fund would total $2,160. What the gift will be has not been determined.

FOR ALIENS' FINGER PRINTS.

Waldo Expected to Urge That Records Be Made of All Immigrants.

On the basis of an exhaustive report now in preparation by Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, Commissioner Waldo is expected to recommend to the authorities at Washington the taking of finger prints of all immigrants at the ports of this country. Such a system of immigration records would make much simpler the co-ordination of police work which tends to make the force of each city part of an international police. A foreigner with a criminal record could not possibly enter this country disguised and unnoticed, with such a system complete.

Furthermore, there would be an immense simplification of police work within the country. In arresting an alien, it would be an advantage to learn just when he entered this country, whence he came, and under what name and circumstances. This would be true in accident cases as well. In many industrial accidents, the alien laborer is recorded only by number on the company's books, but with finger print records at the port, the identity of dead and injured could be quickly established.

Pilgrims to Honor Ogden's Memory.

The Pilgrims of the United States will be represented at the services in memory of Robert C. Ogden at the Central Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon by the following members of its Executive Committee: Joseph H. Choate, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, William C. Demorest, George W. Burleigh, William Allen Butler, R. H. Ewart, A. Barton Hepburn, Herbert Noble, R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner; George Gray Ward, and Hunter Wykes. Mr. Ogden was a member of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims for many years, and was one of its most enthusiastic members.

JOLINE COLLECTION VALUED AT $61,092

Only Personal Estate of Dead Lawyer Taxable Here and This Is Appraised at $97,042.

LIBRARY PUT IN AT $25,000

Original Manuscripts of Famous Authors and Autographs of Statesmen Were His Treasure.

The original manuscripts of famous authors and the autographs of noted statesmen collected by Adrian H. Joline, the New York lawyer and railroad man, who died on Oct. 15, 1912, were valued at $61,092 in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Martin filed yesterday. In addition to this collection, Mr. Joline's library, comprising 7,000 volumes, was appraised at $25,000. Mr. Joline was a resident of Bernardsville, N. J., at the time of his death, and so only his personal effects at his New York residence, 1 West Seventy-second Street, and amounting in all to $97,042, were taxable here. His entire estate was not valued in the report.

Although at one time President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and a receiver for the Metropolitan Street Railway system, Mr. Joline was known most widely for his autograph collection. This brought a great deal of attention to him early in 1912, when it became known that he had among his letter files one from Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, in which he expressed curiosity as to the possibility of finding a method of knocking Bryan "into a cocked hat." This letter was not catalogued separately in the appraisal, but was probably included in Letters of American Statesmen, valued at $225.

Both the attorney for the State Controller and the executor of Mr. Joline's estate relied for the value of the autographs on Arthur Swann, employed by the American Art Association, and for more than twenty years considered an expert dealer in rare manuscripts. His valuations, he said, were based largely on his familiarity with the collection of M. C. D. Borden, Robert Hoe, and Edwin B. Holden. His statement that he had to rely in such appraisement work on his own judgment, for the most part, caused Attorney Rabenold for the State Controller to question him particularly on different values. Mr. Swann at one time said in his testimony before the appraiser:

> "I did not go to any dealer and ask his opinion. Why should I? I consider myself quite as competent as any dealer in New York through my twenty years' experience. If I were a dealer these are the prices I would pay were the articles in the market and had I the money. I did use in reaching my estimation of values the American Book Prices Current and my knowledge of the customs of dealers in specialties."

Mr. Swann also said that sentiment must enter very largely into any valuation of autographic collections, as it does in all other hobbies. As an instance of this he spoke of the payment of $207,000 for a Romney. Mr. Swann's services were paid for by the estate with $2,000.

The following is a partial list of the items, which amounted in all to some 500 original manuscripts or autograph letters:

Mark Twain's "Cradle of Liberty," in twenty sheets with six pencil sketches by the author, $130; a letter of George III. to Bonaparte, First Consul, dated Sept. 10, 1802, $75; Washington Irving's "Abderahman," from the Crayon papers, and containing a letter to the editor of The Knickerbocker, $300; Robert Southey's "Curse of Kehama" and other poems, on 150 sheets, $150; Thomas Gray's "Patria Potestas Quibritum Naturia Jus Contrarium Est," $325; Washington Irving's "Chapter 8 of the Life of George Washington," bound with a letter from George D. Morgan to William Cullen Bryant, $300; Charlotte Brontë's "Lord Douro" and "Wounded Stag," each $350; Thomas De Quincey's essay, "The Management of the London Magazine," $130; a collection of autograph letters and signed documents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, comprising seventy-three items, $7,000; the same of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1910, $3,200; a collection of the autographs of British poets, $3,000; letters from Bonaparte, $550, and a small manuscript of Algernon Swinburne, $700.

Not all Mr. Joline's autographs increased in value, according to Mr. Swann's testimony. At one time, he said, Mr. Joline was engaged in writing a political history of the United States and he bought for $500 a set of United States Congressmen's letters, numbering 1,000. These were appraised at $200. On the other hand, Mark Twain's "Cradle of Liberty," which was bought for $75, had increased in value to $130.

In order to establish Mr. Joline's residence in New Jersey, thereby escaping

GERTRUDE BRYAN NOW MRS. C. FAIR

New York Stock Broker Married to Recent Star of "Little Boy Blue" in Red Bank.

WEST INDIES HONEYMOON

Bridegroom the Son of R. M. Fair, Retired Member of Marshall Field & Co.—Bride Quits Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Miss Gertrude Bryan, recent star in "Little Boy Blue," and daughter of Mrs. Nellie Bryan, and the late Frank Bryan, a playwright, was married this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of her mother, in Pickney Road to Charles Fair, son of Robert M. Fair, retired member of the department store firm of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Moore Blake, pastor of the Methodist Church of Freehold, N. J.

The bride was attired in a white gown trimmed with white Duchess lace. She wore a lace veil, caught entrain with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. The bridesmaid, Mrs. Frank H. Bright of New York, a cousin to the bridegroom, was attired in a pale lavender gown trimmed with old point lace. Gilbert Greenway of New York, acted as best man.

About forty guests were present from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and New York and Brooklyn. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Fair left on a three months' honeymoon trip through the West Indies.

Mrs. Fair gave up the stage when she became engaged to Mr. Fair. Mr. Fair is a member of the Stock Exchange in New York, and has offices at 38 Wall Street. He is a graduate of Yale, class '99, and is a member of the Piping Rock, Garden City, Golf, and Yale Clubs as well as a half dozen more clubs in and near New York and Chicago.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM WEDDING.

Miss Josephine Erskine to Wed Charles McC. Nesbitt on Nov. 1.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Josephine Gillespie Erskine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Erskine of Tower Hill, Morristown, N. J., to Charles McClenahan Nesbitt of Larchmont, N. Y., which is to be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 3:30 o'clock. It will be a chrysanthemum wedding.

Mrs. Ralph A. Gamble, sister of the bridegroom, is to be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Evelyn Nesbitt, Charlotte Niese, Mary G. Illman, Charlotte Shrady, Ethel Doremus, and Constance Merrall.

R. A. Gamble is to be best man for his brother-in-law, and the ushers selected include Chandler P. Smith, John N. Gage, Ivan Stengel, George F. Shaw, Pascal S. Ritter, and Louis G. Erskine. Little Kathryn Hagerty, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Helen G. Erskine, sister of the bride, will be ribbon girls, while Louise McL. Erskine, another sister, is to be flower girl.

The Rev. James P. Gillespie of New York, uncle of the bride, will officiate.

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All Episcopal Bishops in One Picture

A remarkable photograph of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops, in session at the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, will be published in the Sunday Pictorial Section of The New York Times tomorrow.

Each likeness is clearly reproduced. It is a rare picture in which thousands will be interested. The one way to get it is to order in advance

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

CONGRESS WEDDING GIFT.

Present to Miss Jessie Wilson Will Probably Be a Silver Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The gift of members of the House of Representatives to Miss Jessie Wilson at her marriage to Francis B. Sayer on Nov. 25 will probably be a service of silver.

The members of the House did not unite in a gift to Miss Alice Roosevelt on the occasion of her marriage to Representative Nichoias Longworth except as regards the members from New York, who gave a handsome set of glass, numbering 200 pieces. New York and Ohio were the only States represented officially by their Congressional delegations at the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding, these being the home States of the bride and bridegroom, respectively.

Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest of the three daughters of the family, went to New York to-day for a short visit.

MISS F. C. FOLSOM ENGAGED.

Lenox Society Girl to Wed Cleveland Bigelow of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom of Lenox announced to-day the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Frances Constance Folsom, to Cleveland Bigelow of Boston. Mr. Bigelow is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bigelow. He was graduated from Harvard, Class '05, and is a member of the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, Eastern Yacht, and Harvard Clubs of Boston.

Miss Folsom is a member of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club and the Lenox Golf and Tennis Club. She is very fond of outdoor life and is well known in Lenox society as a pedestrian. She is a sister of Mrs. Churchill Saterlee, Miss Ethelred F. Folsom of Lenox, Mrs. Edward H. Delafield of Norotoń, Conn., Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitzgibbon of Tuxedo, Mrs. Clark Voorhees of Lyme, Conn., and Mrs. C. Sidney Haight of Fort Reily, Kan. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. Bigelow was best man at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Brooks in Lenox, June 7.

MISS VAN BUREN TO WED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Van Buren Engaged to H. C. Richard.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brodhead Van Buren have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vera Lanman Van Buren, to Harold C. Richard, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of 46 East Seventy-second Street, this city.

Miss Van Buren was introduced to society two seasons ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, for many years United States Consul General to Japan, and a great-granddaughter of the late Joseph Earle Sheffield of Connecticut, founder of the scientific school at Yale.

Mr. Richard is a nephew of ex-Congressman L. F. Littauer. He was graduated from Princeton, Class of '06, and is identified with the banking interests of his father. The wedding is to take place in January.

MISS CHAMBERS A BRIDE.

Daughter of F. R. Chambers Married to Charles W. Halsey.

Miss Margaret Chambers, daughter of Frank R. Chambers, president of the Rogers Peet Company, was married in the Reformed Church, Bronxville, last night to Charles W. Halsey of New York, advertising manager for the company. The Rev. James L. Robertson, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Halsey.

Five hundred guests attended the ceremony and the reception following at Crow's Nest, the Chambers home. Hundreds of electric lights along Pond Field Road formed a bright white way from the house to the church. Mr. and Mrs. Halsey sail to-morrow for Europe.

Brownell-Foster Wedding To-day.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde Foster, daughter of the late David J. Foster, ex-Congressman from Vermont, and Mrs. Foster, to Cleon Hickok Brownell of this city will be celebrated at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in Grace Church Chantry. The Right Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, rector of the church. On account of mourning only relatives and a few friends will attend the wedding. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Foster, as maid of honor. Mr. Brownell will have as best man his brother-in-law, Clayton E. Freeman.

Miss Webb to Wed Prof. Mendell.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Webb of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Webb, to Clarence W. Mendell of New Haven, Conn., son of the late Ellis Mendell and Mrs. Mendell of Brookline, Mass.

Miss Webb is the youngest of four sisters, the others being Mrs. George Philip Cromwell, Miss Carrie Pattison Webb, and Miss Elizabeth Webb. She made her debut three Winters ago. Mr. Mendell is assistant professor of Latin and Greek at Yale University. The date of the wedding has not yet been fixed.

Celebrate Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Merseles of 127 Fairview Avenue Jersey City celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last night by giving a dinner and dance at the Hotel Astor. During the dinner a programme was given by professional entertainers. The couple received a large silver loving cup filled with flowers. There were about 100 guests present, including H. E. Merseles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merseles, and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Thompson, Dr. Charles C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eveland, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Massey, and Dr. L. A. Opdyke.

Robitscher-Block Wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. Morris H. Block of 87 West 119th Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Yvette Gertrude, to Jonas B. Robitscher, on next Tuesday, at The Savigny, Lenox Avenue, this city.

Beekman-Smith Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Mary Elizabeth Beekman, daughter of Mrs. Henry Rutgers Beekman of 38 East Seventy-sixth Street, to Bayard Marston Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayard Smith of this city, now living in Englewood, N. J., is announced. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Yale, class of '01, and belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars and the St. Nicholas Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARKS—LEVENE.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Levene of 700 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sadye Levene, to Percy L. Marks, at their residence, on last Tuesday evening.

Gus Frohman in Vaudeville Field.

Gus Frohman, who for years has acted as business manager for companies of Charles Frohman, his brother, will enter the vaudeville field as a producer, and next month will present a one-act play, "The Tramp and the Fairy," which will be followed by other sketches. "The Tramp and the Fairy," a story of slum life, is being rehearsed under the direction of Mr. Frohman. There are three characters in the little play—a boy, a girl, and a policeman.

Kentucky Women Work on Roads.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 24.—Thousands of men and hundreds of women in all parts of the State donned their working clothes to-day and took part in the State's "Good Roads Day." Schools were closed in the majority of the cities and hamlets. Gov. McCreary, who is 77 years old, put on overalls and joined in the work.

GLEN ARDEN HUNT DANCES AT GOSHEN

Miss Carol A. Harriman and William A. Harriman Entertain at The Inn.

FARMERS AMONG GUESTS

Large Attendance of New York Society—Grounds Illuminated and Autumn Decorations in Ballroom.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—New York society turned out in large numbers at the Glen Arden Hunt Club ball, held at the Goshen Inn here to-night. The ball was given by Miss Carol A. Harriman and her brother, William Averell Harriman. Besides the society people in attendance, all the farmers over whose lands the hunt club has held its runs were present.

The grounds about the inn were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and there were decorations of Autumn leaves and flowers in the ballroom. The rain did not lessen the attendance. Two bands from New York City furnished music during the evening.

Among those at the dinner were Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, with a party of 22 guests; Mrs. C. D. Alexander, with 16 guests; C. D. Winslow, with a party of 6; Mrs. C. E. Burrough and a party of 14; Pierre Lorillard, Sr., with a party of 14; C. W. Stewart, with a party of 8; M. S. Rodwaid, with 6; F. W. Denton, with 4.

After the dance a buffet supper was also served to about 200 in the English taproom.

ROSES FALL ON BRIDAL PAIR.

Shower Descends After Miss Paris and C. W. P. Smith Are Wedded.

Miss Helen Paris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Walton Paris, of Fairview, Flushing, yesterday, in the presence of 200 guests, became the bride of Charles Warren Presser Smith of New York. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents and was performed by the Rev. Robert Davis of Englewood, N. J.

The Paris residence in Kissena Park was decorated with Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums.

The bride was attired in a gown of duchesse satin trimmed with rose point lace. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her ornament was a platinum pin set with diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. James Salisbury of Manhattan was matron of honor, and the maid of honor was Miss Maurine Curtis of Manhattan. They wore gowns of pink ttaffeta and black hats, and carried shepherdesses' crooks. Miss Katherine McDougall of Flushing and Miss Natalie Hencken of Manhattan were the flower girls. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, George Smith, as best man.

The ceremony took place under a canopy of Southern smilax, Autumn leaves, and chrysanthemums. Immediately after the ceremony the contents of an immense flower ball were released and the bridal party was showered with rose petals. A reception and dance followed.

The bride is a member of the Society of United Workers, a charitable organization of Flushing. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Carson Smith.

Perfect biscuit perfectly delivered

At the grocery store you will find many varieties of biscuit baked by National Biscuit Company. Each variety of biscuit—sweetened or unsweetened—whether known as crackers or cookies . . wafers or snaps . . cakes or jumbles —is the best of its kind.

The extensive distributing service of the National Biscuit Company extends from Coast to Coast.

This ensures a constant supply of all the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company being delivered to every part of the United States.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

"THE MAN INSIDE" READY.

Belasco to Produce Roland B. Molineux's Play in Cleveland.

David Belasco and the company which will present Roland B. Molineux's play, "The Man Inside," will leave this morning for Cleveland, where the first production of the drama written by the man who once stood in the shadow of the electric chair will be made next Tuesday night.

The tour of "The Man Inside" is to be a short one and the play is to be presented in New York early next month. Just what theatre it is to come to is causing much speculation, as both of Belasco's houses are now occupied. There is a well defined rumor, denied by all concerned, that one of the Belasco plays will go into the Hudson Theatre.

"The Man Inside" is described by the author as "a drama of crime," and all of the characters in the play are either crooks or city officials. The cast includes Charles Dalton, John Cope, A. E. Anson, A. Byron Beasley, John Miltern, Milton Sills, Edward H. Robins, Errol Dunbar, Joseph Byron Totten, Lawrence Woods, Jerome Kennedy, J. T. Chaille, Herbert Jones, L. C. Howard, Karl Ritter, Charles Sweeney, Joseph Barker, J. A. Esposito, Helen Freeman, and Clare Weldon.

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Deutscher Kreis Gives Sudermann Drama in "Beer Garden."

The Deutscher Kreis of Barnard College presented Hermann Sudermann's "Die Ferne Prinzessen" yesterday afternoon. Brinkerhoff Theatre was arranged like a German beer garden with long tables, at which the spectators sat.

The cast was as follows: Artist, M. Shaw; Princess, M. Bunzl; inn keeper, A. Vorhaus; maid, C. Palmer; companion, S. Billow; mother, F. Schwartzmann; two daughters, B. Fink and L. Cogan.

The parts were admirably taken, especially the artist and Princess. After the play coffee, pretzels and cakes were served by girls in German costume. Miss Helen Bliet sang and Miss Lillian Soskin accompanied her in Schubert songs. Miss K. Fries, President of the club, then introduced three German members of the Faculty, who addressed the audience. Dr. William Braun, Dr. A. V. Porterfield, and G. Betz were the speakers.

The entertainment closed with the singing of German folk songs and "Die Wacht am Rhein."

EDITH HELENA MAKES DEBUT

Sings Role of Madame Butterfly at the Century Opera.

Edith Helena made her début with the Century Opera Company last night, singing the title rôle of "Madame Butterfly" before an audience which, despite the weather, filled every seat in the house. Miss Helena's appearance was a somewhat hurried affair, as she was called in to relieve Ivy Scott, who had been under the necessity of singing four performances of the exacting rôle in three days, owing to the indisposition of Lois Ewell. Miss Helena was to have made her début with the production of "Lucia."

Miss Helena's performance was a satisfactory one, especially on the histrionic side. She is to sing the rôle again this afternoon. Ivy Scott is scheduled for to-night's performance, while it is expected that Lois Ewell will be able to sing in the performance in Italian Monday night.

WINS LONG MEDICAL FIGHT.

Illinois Decision May Cause a Reorganization of the A. M. A.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The probable reorganization of the American Medical Association, a national body, chartered under the laws of Illinois, with a membership of about 40,000, may result from a decision of the Appellate Court, which became known to-day. Dr. G. Frank Lydston, who for three and a half years has been fighting certain officials of the organization and its manner of operation, was the active factor in the suit.

The warfare between Dr. Lydston and the association began when the physician objected to Dr. George H. Simmons holding three offices at once. In discussing the verdict of the court tonight, Dr. Lydston said:

"I am living to present the association upon a platter in the near future to the membership from which it was stolen almost fifteen years ago. Should there be a reorganization I shall fight for the referendum, legal elections, a membership ballot, and nominations."

"The Appellate Court has decided that the A. M. A. had no legal power to vest election of its trustees in delegates elected by the alleged constituent bodies."

SOCIAL NOTES.

Charles E. Sampson will give a dinner to-morrow evening at his Tuxedo villa for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie Palmer of Morristown, N. J., will give a reception at the Morris County Golf Club on Nov. 3, to introduce their daughter, Miss Helen Campbell Palmer. The Misses Elizabeth McVickar, Edith Farr, Charlotte Strong, and Isabel Cumming, all debutantes, are to assist in receiving.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons have returned from their country home at Glen Cove, L. I., and will be at 449 Park Avenue for the Winter. They are to introduce their daughters, the Misses Laura C. and Mary M. Parsons, this season.

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Frederick H. Fleitmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, is returning from a two years' stay abroad, to be present at the ball which is to be given for his sister, Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann, this season.

George L. Kingsland and Miss Kingsland are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit.

Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street is to give a coming-out reception on Nov. 26 at her home, for her daughter, Miss Virginia C. Ward.

Mrs. William M. Postlewaite and her son, John E. Postlewaite, will be at the Vanderbilt for the Winter.

Miss Eloise Talcott, daughter of Mrs. Edward Wyckoff Harris, and Horace Dorsey Newson of Llewellyn Park, N. J., are to be married to-day at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Harris in Rye, N. Y.

The marriage of Ethan Allen Dennison of this city and Miss Clara E. Pugh, a daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Pugh of Overbrook, Penn., will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Overbrook, and will be a quiet affair, as Mrs. Pugh is in mourning.

Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker has returned to New York, and is at the Plaza for the Winter.

The Misses Frances and Augusta de Peyster, who spent several weeks at the Manhattan Hotel, sailed last week for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill E. Gates, Jr., who have been living in Bedford Hills for the last two years, have moved to their new place at Mount Kisco. They plan to spend most of the Winter in the country.

Barrie Cycle at the Duke of York's.

By cable yesterday Charles Frohman completed the plans for his London season at the Duke of York's Theatre, and in that house he will soon begin a Barrie cycle of comedies which will include "The Adored One," the earlier Barrie comedy, "Quality Street," "Peter Pan," and, later, other Barrie plays. Miss Julia Nielson-Terry has been engaged by Mr. Frohman as leading woman at the Duke of York's Theatre during the Barrie season.

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HAD POISONED DOGS, EATON TOLD DOCTOR

Also That Pill Witness at His Request Prescribed Had Killed a Child.

MRS. EATON DEVOTED WIFE

Refused to Have Admiral Sent to an Insane Asylum, Family Lawyer Testifies.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 24.—That Admiral Eaton was addicted to the use of drugs, and that his wife, instead of plotting his death, loved him and was loyal to him, is what the defense sought to prove to-day in the trial of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, accused of poisoning him.

Evidence introduced by the Government had indicated that the Admiral's death was due to arsenic in the stomach. To explain this condition, the defense called Dr. Brown, a former Boston practitioner but now serving a jail term for illicit practices, who testified that at Admiral Eaton's request he had prescribed a preparation containing arsenic. The prescription called for 4,600 pills, each containing one one-hundredth of a grain of the poison.

Later the Admiral brought some of the pills to the witness, saying that a child had died from eating one of them. Another time the Admiral showed him some capsules, which, he said, contained arsenic and which he used to kill dogs. The witness further declared that Admiral Eaton was often intoxicated when he called on him.

Peter S. McNally, a newspaper reporter of Boston, told the court that in 1897 and 1898, when Eaton was a captain in command of the training ship Enterprise, he frequently appeared intoxicated, talked incoherently to himself, and stared vacantly, yet no odor of liquor could be noticed on his breath.

Lieut. R. S. Keyes, a naval officer, testified that when Admiral Eaton was a captain in command of the battleship Massachusetts he spent an entire night on deck clutching the rail.

Judge George W. Kelley of Rockland, friend and legal adviser of the Eaton family, testified concerning the affection of Admiral Eaton and his wife. The Admiral once said to Judge Kelley:

"I have a remarkable wife who has been of great help to me, but she has one obsession, her daughter June."

Mrs. Eaton often expressed fondness for the Admiral, witness said, although she did not always speak of him in affectionate terms. She told him that her husband was becoming insane through the use of drugs, but when the witness proposed having him arrested or committed to an insane hospital, she declared that she would not allow any one "to harm a hair of the Admiral's head." Judge Kelley had no personal knowledge that Admiral Eaton used drugs.

Mrs. Eaton will testify to-morrow and the remaining witnesses for the defense will be heard Monday.

BACON PICTURES SOLD.

Highest Price, $825, Paid for "Madonna Holding a Crucifix."

The paintings of American, Spanish, and Italian artists from the estate of the late Francis M. Bacon of New York were sold last night at the Anderson Galleries. A large canvas, 72 by 46 inches, "Madonna Holding a Crucifix Attended by Angels with Musical Instruments," brought the highest price of the evening, $825. An early Italian altar piece, in three panels, with base and side columns, 72 inches high by 70 wide, "Madonna Enthroned Attended By Saints," in a frame of Gothic woodwork brought $400.

An early Italian altar triptych, 60 by 68, "Madonna and Child with two Female Saints," brought $300 and a section of an Italian altar piece, four panels in a Gothic framework, a Pieta and Female Saints went for $225. A charming Tiepolo. "Adoration of the Magi," 35 inches high by 50 wide, went for $200 and another early Italian altar piece in ten panels, "Christ Rising from the Tomb, Madonna Child and Saints," in a Gothic carved wood frame, 64 inches by 55, brought $170.

An excellent copy of Correglo's "Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine," brought $72.50. "Christ and the Apostles" after Fra Angelico, a panel, gilded, went for $125 and two decorative pieces, early Italian school profile portraits of a man and a woman, in octagona panels, brought $100.

The "Return from the Hunt," signed in monogram attributed to Philips Wouverman, brought $105; a little Henry P. Smith, "Old Whitby, England," signed and dated, 12 by 18 inches, went for $25. "Adoration of the Shepherds," unknown Flemish painter, brought $100 and "Reminiscences of Italy," by Daniel Huntington, from the Marshall O. Roberts collection, sold for $165.

Wood carvings, Venetian copper, musical instruments, etc., will be sold to-day.

President's Wife Receives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson this afternoon renewed the custom established last Spring of summoning a small company of visitors to the White House. To-day's guests were the wives of Justices of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice; Mrs. Joseph E. McKenna, Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Horace Lurton, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Willis Van de Vanter, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, and Mrs. Mahlon Pitney were received in the Red Room, where tea was served at 5 o'clock. The Misses Jessie and Eleanor Wilson, Miss Helen Bones, and Miss Isabella Hagner were also of the company.

McAdoo Stops Two Saloons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Secretary McAdoo to-day directed that the leases of two barrooms situated within the area between the Capitol and the White House recently purchased by the Government for new Federal buildings be terminated at once. The Anti-Saloon League had protested against the Government leasing its property for saloons.

DIXON'S Graphite Automobile Lubricants

put the double-cross on that busy little jinx called "Friction."

Ask your dealer.

Made in JERSEY CITY, N.J., by the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. *Established in 1827*

"HER HIGHNESS" BANKRUPT

Three More Creditors of Werba & Luescher File a Petition.

Werba & Luescher, the theatrical managers who were put into bankruptcy on Tuesday, met with further financial difficulties yesterday when three creditors of Her Little Highness Company, Incorporated, a subsidiary concern of the Werba & Luescher office, filed a petition to have the company also declared bankrupt.

The creditors were Richard H. Reed, who had a bill of $3,000; E. H. Hisman, with a claim of $2,000, and Henry Sinsabaugh, who is looking for $1,050. Each debt was for money loaned, according to the petition.

The three creditors claimed that Her Little Highness Company, Incorporated, producers of the musical play by that name, which failed after a week's run at the Liberty Theatre, made a preferential payment of $360 to the Commercial Trust Company while insolvent and that it removed scenery, costumes, and stage accessories from the Liberty Theatre following the collapse of the play last Saturday night and then executed a chattel mortgage on the production to a creditor to prefer him.

MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS DEAD.

Ex-Vice President's Wife Was Twice Head of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, wife of the former Vice President, died at her home in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday morning from pneumonia. Mrs. Fairbanks served two years as President-General of the Daugthers of the American Revolution and was one of the best known women in this country. Mrs. Fairbanks was Miss Cornelia Cole. She was born in Marysville, Ohio, and came of one of the best pioneer families in that State. Her father, Judge Philander B. Cole, was one of the prominent men in his State in his day. He entered his daughter in the Wesleyan College, Ohio, in 1868.

In her class was "Charlie" Fairbanks, then an awkward farmer lad. Both took the classical course, both were literary, and when he was elected editor of the college monthly she became associate editor. They were graduated in 1872, and two years later they were married.

The Indiana State Board of Charities honored young Mrs. Fairbanks by appointing her a member of the Board, the first woman to hold such an office in that State.

Mrs. Fairbanks lived nearly all her life in Indianapolis, except when Mr. Fairbanks's official position made it necessary for them to live in Washington. Her home was the rallying point for patriotic women. As chief executive of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fairbanks pacified warring elements, guided the organization through internal strife, and journeyed through the country arousing interest in State chapters and building up the organization.

The children are Adelaide, wife of Lieut. John W. Timmons, U. S. N.; Warren C., Frederick, Richard, and Robert Fairbanks.

SAMUEL E. GROSS DIES.

Real Estate Operator and Author Who Sued Edmond Rostand.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 24.—Samuel Eberley Gross of Chicago, a wealthy real estate operator and author, who sued Edmond Rostand, the French dramatist, for plagiarism, died here to-day.

In 1912 the United States Court sustained the contention of Mr. Gross that Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," had been plagiarized from Gross's comedy, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." Mr. Gross had employed literary experts to investigate here and abroad, and the case attracted international attention.

When Coquelin and Sarah Bernhardt were appearing in Rostand's play in Chicago Coquelin was summoned before a United States Court Commissioner and questioned.

Mr. Gross played an important part in the development of Chicago. He built 22 of the suburbs, which later were incorporated as parts of Chicago. He was born in Dauphin, Penn., in 1843. He served in the civil war and was promoted to Captain. He had served as President General of the Conventions of the American Revolution, President of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Deputy Governor of the Society of the Colonial Wars of the United States.

Peary Gives Pole Sledge to Munich.

Rear Admiral Peary has presented one of his north pole sledges to the Deutches Museum, Munich, according to announcement authorized here last night. In making the gift the explorer kept a promise made some time ago to the German Commission to this country to study museums. The sledge arrived here Thursday from the Peary Summer home in Maine and was placed on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, now on its way across to Europe, and will be delivered to Prof. Dr. Oskar von Miller of the Deutches Museum.

Obituary Notes.

SOL LITT, former manager of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, died yesterday in that city after a brief illness. He was a nephew of the late Jacob Litt. Mr. Litt was 41 years old and was associated with A. W. Dingwell of New York in several theatrical enterprises. He retired from active business last July, when McVicker's Theatre was sold and converted into a vaudeville house.

MRS. MARY C. PARKER, widow of Francis V. Parker, who was a member of the brokerage firm of Parker & Stackpole, died on Thursday in Torquay, England. She lived formerly in Boston, but had purchased a house near that of her daughter, Lady Carter, wife of Sir Gilpert Carter, K. C. M. G., former Governor of the Bahama Islands.

WILLIAM FARMER, a contractor of Williamsburg, is dead in his home, 18 Russell Street, Brooklyn. He was 74 years old and had been long active in politics.

MARTIN J. HICKEY, a policeman attached to Traffic Squad A, died on Thursday in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. He had been stationed for thirteen years at the Chambers Street ferry.

WILLIAM J. SPARKS, a retired stevedore, died yes

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Do Not Like Shoe Plan.

A prominent out-of-town shoe retailer said recently that much of the trouble experienced by extra help in becoming familiar with stock during rush seasons could be avoided by a simple plan. He suggested that manufacturers place small stickers on the outside of boxes showing cuts of the shoes contained in them in addition to the usual size marks. New York dealers do not think much of this plan. The head of one of the largest local shoe stores said yesterday that goods were transferred from factory cartons to stock boxes in most of the large stores, and that the scheme was not practical for this reason. He said also that while the suggested cuts might help somewhat in locating the desired goods, the dealers would either have continually to replace their stock boxes or change the cuts every time new styles were put into them. The expense incurred by such a plan, he contended, would not be offset by its value to the retailer.

***

Want Cigar Cutters Abolished.

Apropos of the agitation against pipe smokers putting new pipes into their mouths to try them before buying, it was learned yesterday that a movement is contemplated which will have for its object the abolition of public cigar cutters. These devices, it is contended, are active agents in spreading contagious diseases, because of the habit many smokers have of wetting the ends of cigars with their lips before putting them into the cutters. This habit is said to be especially prevalent among smokers of cheap cigars. A few days ago there was described in THE TIMES a device that would do away with cutting the ends off cigars by inserting in them a small aluminum spring to make them draw freely. So far as can be learned, however, this device is not yet being used by any of the cigar manufacturers.

***

Shipped Buyer's Presents.

What may be considered the acme in "toadying" buyers was told of yesterday by a local wholesaler. A buyer for a certain big store in the Pacific Coast region wrote to the firms he patronized in this market and told them that he was going to be married. He was a good buyer, and when he came East for the last time before the wedding he was given a great many valuable household presents. He was treated so liberally, in fact, that he had about half a carload of assorted merchandise to get back to the Coast as best he could. The freight on this shipment was large enough to make him come close to losing on the deal, but he got out of his trouble easily. He let the fact become known to a few of the men who had given him the remembrances. Not long afterward the carload of presents went West with the freight prepaid.

***

Good Business Hurts Agents.

Good business has its drawbacks as well as bad. The Crockery and Glass Journal is sponsor for this statement. In its current issue it tells of many of the domestic crockery and glass factories having their production disposed of for some time ahead. From this the question has arisen, it says, as to what to do with the sellers while the factories are catching up with their orders. It suggests that a traveling man could be called in under these conditions and put to work on the books, or else be given a vacation. But for the selling agent the situation is more serious. He has a showroom and office force to maintain. His income is curtailed for an indefinite period, but his expenses go on regardless. He is practically made to lose money through his own good work and the producer's refusal to enlarge his plant.

***

Discussion of Fire Law To-day.

A discussion of the new State labor and fire laws will be held this afternoon in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Seventeenth Street, at 2 o'clock. William Guerin, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, will be the principal speaker. Mrs. S. W. H. Christopher, a former inspector of the Bureau and now fire prevention adviser for the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, will speak also. The meeting will be held with the idea of making owners of real estate and manufacturers sufficiently familiar with the requirements of the law to prevent ignorance of them being pleaded as an excuse against prosecution for violations.

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New Customs Forms Issued.

F. A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, yesterday issued new invoice forms for expediting the handling of cotton goods invoices in the Appraiser's stores. The lack of a uniform blank for the filling out of the invoices in the past has resulted in much confusion to examiners, with a resulting delay in passing goods through the stores. The new form provides for filling in information regarding the goods in parallel columns. Copies of the form will be supplied to importers with a request that foreign shippers adopt it in the future.

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Minimizing Errors in Shipping.

A local wholesale coffee dealer has hit upon an idea that is minimizing discrepancies in shipping. This merchant noticed that his checker frequently made careless examinations of the shipments, and failed to detect shortages when the quantity of each item was given on the carbon duplicates. He decided, therefore, to use short carbons. When orders are checked now the checker is obliged to fill out the missing column on the duplicate and return it to the office, where it is checked against the original order.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were heavy yesterday. Wheat declined from ¼ to ⅝c., corn from ⅜ to ⅝c., and oats fell back about the same distance as wheat. Cotton also receded from 13 to 20 points on profit-taking sales. Provisions and cotton oil were steady.

WHEAT.

Leading operators in the wheat market seemed of the opinion that prices were ready for a reaction after the upturn of 2¼@3c per bushel during the week, and while the market showed strong opposition to pressure during the greater part of the day, values were easier at the close, with net losses of ¼@⅝c. The news of the day was rather conflicting in regard to its influence, and price changes were due largely to speculative operations. Most of the foreign markets were higher, owing to less pressure of offerings from Canada and Russia and on some improvement in the cash demand as well as on reports of dry weather in India.

Receipts at Northwestern points were again slightly larger than last week, and there were reports of larger country offerings, but Northwestern cash markets were fairly steady most of the day, and some of the leading mills were said to be buying. The Modern Miller issued a very favorable report on the Winter wheat outlook, stating that seeding is practically completed.

Broomhall estimated world's shipment, exclusive of North America, at 7,200,000 bushels, which, with Bradstreet's American figures, pointed to a total of 15,525,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 95c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 90½c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¾c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December ..	94 1-16	93 9-16	93 9-16	93¾	99⅞	
May	..	..	..	96½	96⅜	104⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

December ...	84⅝	84	84	84¾	93	
May	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	89	97⅛	

CORN.

The corn market was firm early in the day, owing to commission houses buying and covering, prompted by complaints of poor husking returns, but gave way toward the close under renewed selling pressure, final figures being ⅝c to ⅞c net lower. Argentine corn was again offered in the American markets at substantial discounts, and this seemed to be one of the factors of the late selling.

In the local cash market, export corn was quoted at 78¼c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December ...	65⅞	65¼	65⅝	65⅜	53⅞	
May	70⅜	69⅞	69⅞	70⅛	52⅝	
July	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	70⅛	52⅝	

OATS.

The oats market was nervous, and after showing firmness early, prices declined, closing ¼@⅜c net lower. Receipts were fairly liberal at interior points, and so far this week show moderate gains over the previous week, although much smaller than a year ago.

The local cash market was steady; standard white being quoted at 44@45c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44¼c; No. 4, 42½@43c; ordinary clipped white, 42@44c, and fancy clipped white, 44½@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Oats—						
December	39¾	39¼	39⅝	39⅝	32⅜	
May	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	43¼	34⅜	
July	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	42⅝	34⅝	

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, but prices were slightly higher, owing to buying by commission houses, and influenced by the relatively steadier tone to most of the interior hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,500, and Omaha, 3,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.	Last
Lard—						
January	10.57	10.50	10.55	10.50	11.22½	
May	10.75	10.65	10.72	10.67	10.97½	
Ribs—						
January ...	10.50	10.40	10.47	10.42	10.75	
May	10.65	10.55	10.62	10.57	10.22½	
Pork—						
January	19.77	19.60	19.70	19.65	17.00	
May	19.87	19.75	19.82	19.80	19.17½	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, with trading principally in the November and December positions. The undertone was steady on evidences of support from refiners and on covering, and prices closed net unchanged to 5 points higher. The crude markets were firm, with moderate offerings at old quotations.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.85@6.95	6.75
October	6.90	6.87	6.88@6.89	6.88
November	6.85	6.83	6.84@6.85	6.79
December	6.95	6.87	6.94@6.95	6.89
January	7.00	7.00	7.04@7.06	7.00
February	..	..	7.10@7.14	7.08
March	7.21	7.19	7.21@7.22	7.19
April	7.30	7.30	7.29@7.32	7.25
May	7.39	7.36	7.38@7.40	7.37

COTTON.

The cotton market was lower yesterday under realizing and selling for a reaction. There was no change in the generally bullish character of the private crop news, but, after the advance of the earlier week, there was evidently quite a general disposition to take profits in advance of the ginning report expected at the opening this morning, or for over the week-end, while the local selling for a reaction was also encouraged by the appearance of rather better weather in the South, reports of further financial troubles in Bombay, which may unfavorably affect the Lancashire trade, and a more serious view of the Mexican situation. The market was by no means without support, and an early decline was followed by quite a sharp rally, but prices weakened again in the late trading, with the close barely steady, at a net loss of 13 to 20 points—practically the lowest level of the day. December contracts sold at 13.78, or 27 points under the high record of Thursday.

The market opened steady, at a decline of 5 to 7 points, in response to lower Liverpool cables, better weather in the Southwest, and expectations that clearing conditions would follow the rains in the Eastern belt. Liverpool was a seller here, supposedly on straddle account, while there was also considerable Southern selling, and prices worked off to a net loss of 14 to 18 points. This was followed by a rally of 16 or 12 points on renewed bull support, covering, and reports that Southern mills had been heavy buyers of spot cotton in the Carolinas yesterday, but the market broke again, reaching the lowest level of the day in the late trading.

The Census Report, to be published this morning, is expected to show a ginning of nearly 7,000,000 bales up to Oct. 18.

Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged to ¼ lower. Galveston, New Orleans, and Memphis were unchanged, while Atlantic States markets were generally lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	14.12	14.00	13.98@14.01	14.14
November	13.72	13.71	13.68@13.70	13.88
December	13.92	13.78	13.80@13.88	13.93
January	13.67	13.52	13.53@13.54	13.71
February	..	..	13.40@13.51	13.60
March	13.67	13.52	13.52@13.55	13.72
April	..	..	13.51@13.53	13.71
May	13.65	13.50	13.50@13.51	13.70
June	..	..	13.42@13.44	13.60
July	13.53	13.40	13.40@13.41	13.58
August	13.35	13.20	13.20@	..

COFFEE.

Coffee was listless after firmness in the Havre and Hamburg markets resulted in an opening advance of 5 to 13 points. The close was at about low, 3 points up to 5 points net decline. Sales aggregated 76,750 bags. Rio lost 125 reis and Santos spots were 50 reis lower; white futures went down 50 to 100 reis. Cost and freight offers were irregular. There were no further bullish reports from Brazil, but, owing to recent stories of cold weather, the daily temperature report was resumed until Nov. 1 and for the day showed a range of 51 to 91 degrees. Spot coffee 1⅛ to 1⅜c lower; 10¾ for Rio 7s.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	10.15@10.20	10.12
November	..	..	10.18@10.20	10.18
December	10.48	10.32	10.30@10.32	10.30
January	10.57	10.42	10.40@10.42	10.43
February	..	..	10.51@10.53	10.54
March	10.81	10.68	10.66@10.68	10.67
April	..	..	10.78@10.79	10.78
May	11.00	10.86	10.85@10.86	10.89
June	..	..	10.95@10.96	10.99
July	11.17	11.06	11.05@11.06	11.09
August	..	..	11.10@11.11	11.13
September	11.30	11.15	11.15@11.16	11.19

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28@30½c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; held, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, extras, 26½@27½c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 23½c; current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 20½@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, w. m., colored, specials, 15½@15¾c; white, 15½@15¾c; colored, average fancy, 15¼c; white, average fancy, 15¼c; under grades, 15¼@15c; w. m., daisies, best, 16¼c; Wisconsin, w. m., flats, best, 15¾c; twins, best, 15¾c; daisies, best, 16c; State, skims, held, specials, 12½@13c; choice, 11@12c; fresh, specials, 12@12¼c; choice, 10½@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 1¼@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 34@36c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 24@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@22c; checks, good to choice dry, 20@21c; undergrade, case, $4.80@$5.70; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 27@27½c; firsts, season's charges paid, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 20@24c; dirties, (new line,) 16@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@55c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 50@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 46@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, small or otherwise seriously defective, 32@38c; Western gathered white, 32@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery brown, 35@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13¼c; No. 3, 11c; loins, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15½c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12¼c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; chucks, No. 1, 12¼c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—The local refined sugar market was steady and unchanged yesterday on a basis of 4.25 for fine granulated. The raw sugar market was firmer. Spot prices were $3.43@3.54 for centrifugal, $2.96@3.04 for Muscovado, and $2.78@2.77 for molasses sugar. The London beet sugar market was quiet and easier, being quoted at 9s 10½d for October, 9s 9¾d for November, and 10s 2¼d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Trading in molasses was quiet. Operators were inclined to hold off, awaiting the arrival of new molasses. Syrups were inactive and unchanged.

RICE.—There was no change in the rice market. Full prices were paid for all grades yesterday, owing to light stocks and the firmer tone of the Southern market.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Trading was of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices were steady, owing to the attitude of the mills.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—Further advances were noted in turpentine yesterday in sympathy with the trend in the South, where prices were ¼@½c higher. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

DRY GOODS TRADE IMPROVES

Holiday Business Larger Than in 1912, Marshall Field & Co. Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The volume of dry goods business placed through traveling representatives for both immediate and future delivery shows improvement over that of the previous week and is in excess of the business recorded for the corresponding period a year ago. Cash receipts are better than normal.

"Holiday business is assuming larger proportions than at this time a year ago, which in a measure reflects the estimate merchants are placing on the purchasing power of their communities.

"A very noticeable shortage has developed in cotton blankets within the last thirty days, and from the present outlook the scarcity will continue during the rest of the season. While all looms are running at full capacity, the product is sold ahead to December and January. The demand for cotton blankets has increased to the extent that there are not enough looms in this country at present to supply the needs of the trade, even when mills are running at full capacity. There is also a limited supply of all napped fabrics, especially bleached outing and Shaker flannels."

CONDEMN CHILD LABOR.

Textile Workers Would Bar from Mills All Those Under 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24. — John Golden, Fall River, Mass., was to-day re-elected President of the United Textile Workers of America, defeating Tobias Hall, Philadelphia, by a vote of 74 to 13. This makes the tenth successive time Golden has been chosen President. James Tansey, also of Fall River, was re-elected First Vice President.

The union adopted a resolution favoring a law prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age. The resolution, which was introduced by Samuel Rosser of New Bedford, Mass., provoked much discussion. Arthur MacDonald, a Philadelphia delegate, opposed it. "I am opposed to keeping children out of the mills and factories," said he. "I am the father of twelve children, and I would not keep them from work. Only bank Presidents and society people want children kept out of the mills."

The convention also adopted a resolution favoring pensions for widows.

MORE OLEO SUITS.

Government Files Actions to Collect Back Taxes and Penalties.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Substitute suits against oleomargarine manufacturers were filed in behalf of the Government to-day as follows:

Friedman Manufacturing Company, back taxes $258,500, penalties $800,000; William J. Moxley, a corporation, back taxes $400,500, penalties $500,000; G. H. Hammond Company, back taxes $390,600; penalties $450,000.

The total asked in the previous suits was $710,000.

"FAIR TRADERS" PLEASED.

See Hope for Price Maintenance in Redfield's Lansing Speech.

Regarding the statement of Secretary of Commerce Redfield to the effect that the Department of Commerce would, if funds were available, conduct an inquiry the coming year into the fixing of retail prices by manufacturers, C. H. Ingersoll, President of the American Fair Trade League, said yesterday:

"The Secretary of Commerce and others influential in Washington are getting a proper understanding of this important subject. An interesting point made by Mr. Redfield called attention to the fact that Supreme Court decisions are not always the last word.

"There are indications that Congress is conducting an investigation of the subject along very broad lines. The men in charge are capable, and, although the end seems far off, we assume that their conclusions will be that price maintenance is a sound proposition from the standpoint of the consumer and, broadly speaking, in the interest of public policy.

"The fair trade proposition is not generally recognized or followed up abroad. Germany, however, has a very effective control of prices and other things relating to fair trade conditions. This is a law which says that injury to the prices of trade-marked articles is against public policy. There is also a law in Germany that forbids misrepresentation in advertising, and while it is well designed, there are some ways in which it has reactionary effects. In England the attitude of the courts is the principal protection in all fair trade matters, and the courts are fairly well grounded in the defense of fair trade methods.

"The American Fair Trade League hopes to have a definite declaration by Congress on several points, the most important being price maintenance. Eventually, we expect to obtain these declarations."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sewing Wax in Fancy Forms at Lower Duty—Paper Protest Wins.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has sustained Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. in a contention regarding the classification under the Tariff Act of 1909 of small pieces of wax molded into forms of fruit or vegetables, intended to wax sewing thread as part of the equipment of women's sewing baskets. The Collector levied 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 438, on artificial fruit. Duty was claimed at 25 per cent. under paragraph 462, as manufactures of wax. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the importers' protest, but the Government appealed to the court for a reversal. Judge Martin held that as the wax was not for ornamental or decorative use, or for use in millinery, the lower duty was right.

The Board of General Appraisers sustained Eugene Dietzen & Co. on paper, some of which was held as writing paper, at 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 413, Act of 1909, while the rest was returned as solar paper at 3 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 411. The importerss established the goods dutiable at 30 per cent. under paragraph 415, as paper not specially provided for. Testimony was that the paper came in rolls, and was not convenient for writing purposes.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

One of the leading domestic manufacturers of veilings has brought out a crescent-shaped panel effect of plain net, which is placed so that it affords the wearer a clear vision. Outside this paneled space the veil is attractively decorated.

A big specialty shop is featuring a gown with a snug-fitting black charmeuse skirt made on straight lines and finished with a short train. The skirt's back and side seams are partly open, and a wide band of pink satin extends from below the hipline around the back to a point near the bottom. The lower part of the bodice is of pink satin, covered with a net veiling and silver tinsel. The gown has broad draped bretelles and sleeves of gold net, trimmed on the edges with rhinestones. A long net tunic with an embroidered border completes it.

Importers are giving special attention to embroidered waists for the holiday season. Some recent imports from Italy include embroidered batistes in eyelet designs, voiles with Venetian inserts, and crepes with inserts of Italian filet.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The United Fruit Company has opened an employment bureau in Colon, Panama, and is advertising for 5,000 field laborers, locomotive engineers, plumbers, firemen, trackmen, carpenters, and mechanics for railroad construction in Honduras and on its banana farms in Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Imports of kerosene at Hankow in 1912 amounted to 39,336,763 gallons, or about 2,000,000 less than in 1911. A decline was shown in both American and Asiatic oils.

A large packing plant has been opened for the Burns Company at Edmonton, Alberta. This plant, when completed fully, will have a daily capacity of 200 heads of cattle, 1,000 hogs, and 1,000 sheep. In connection with the plant there is a cold storage system for handling poultry, butter, and eggs.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office, in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

11,882. HARDWARE AND ELECTRICAL GOODS.—A firm of manufacturers' agents having good connections in Canada informs an American consular officer that it desires to be put in touch with hardware and electrical goods manufacturers in the United States with the intention of receiving agency rights.

11,883. AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES, AND MOTOR BOATS.—A European business man informs an American consulate that he desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of automobiles and parts of same, motor cycles, and motor boats, with the object of importing the same. The inquirer states that he will represent such manufacturers as selling agent, or purchase direct on his own account. Catalogues, prices, and terms of discount are requested. Correspondence should be in English. This man furnishes a list of English firms that he now represents, whose names are given as references.

11,884. DRIED FRUITS.—An American consular officer in Germany reports that a local business firm, which acted as German agent for an American firm until the American house established its own branch offices, desires to get in touch with responsible shippers of dried fruits. The firm furnishes bank references.

11,885. MOTOR FIRE TRUCK.—A report from an American Consul in Canada states that as a result of a dispatch from his office a local firm has purchased in the United States an automobile truck which is said to be cheaper and much better than the Canadian article. The possibilities of further sales are thought to be very favorable. The Fire Department of the city has under consideration the purchase of an automobile truck, and American manufacturers would do well to get in touch with the Chief of the Fire Department.

11,886. WATER METERS.—An inquiry has been received at an American consulate in the United Kingdom for the names of water meter manufacturers in the United States. The inquirer desires to purchase some for use in connection with a new local invention.

11,887. POSTERS AND PICTURES.—An American consular officer in Canada transmits the name of an established firm in his district which desires to receive from American printers, catalogues and price lists of posters and pictures suitable for sale to college students and young men in general.

11,888. PULP LICENSE.—The American Consulate General at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, reports that sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands until Jan. 2 for the purchase of pulp license to cut 10,002,000 feet of timber. Three years will be allowed for the removal of this timber. Further particulars of this sale can be had of the Chief Forester, Victoria, British Columbia.

11,889. WATCHMEN'S CLOCKS AND KEYS.—An American institution in a foreign country is looking for some device of timepiece and keys which will register the hour at which a watchman passes certain stations during his hours of duty. A simple and inexpensive system is needed, and if such exists it might find a considerable sale in the country in question, as all the large business properties are guarded by watchmen. Catalogues and other literature sent to the consular officer who forwarded this report will be placed in the hands of interested persons.

11,890. COTTONSEED OIL.—An American consular officer in a European country reports that a business man in his district is extremely anxious to secure the agency for the whole of Europe for an American exporter of cottonseed oil, and requests an immediate quotation for double-refined oil, cost, insurance, and freight, Galatz, Rumania, the price to include his commission.

11,891. AGENCY FOR AUSTRALIA.—An American with considerable experience as traveling salesman in foreign countries has written an American Consul in Australia that he is prepared to offer his services as a salesman to any American manufacturer on a commission basis, or in consideration of a monthly retainer. For the benefit of manufacturers who have not touched the Australian field he will be glad to undertake a preliminary tour and report on possibilities for the sale of their goods free of charge. If he forms connections, his work will include the introduction of the manufacturers' products, the consistent conduct of an adequate sales campaign, and the general promotion of the manufacturers' interests.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

The business situation continues fairly satisfactory, although evidences of a reactionary tendency are manifest in certain branches of trade. Cool weather has stimulated both the retail and wholesale distribution of seasonable merchandise in numerous sections, but unusually low temperatures at the South have led to reports of further damage to cotton. Conditions in iron and steel still reflect a curtailment of operations, with additions to idle forces, and there is a less optimistic sentiment prevailing. Reductions in prices are more frequent, yet, on the other hand, railroad demands are becoming more of a feature, and consumers are urging deliveries. Much interest is being shown in the question of importations, but thus far nothing of especial significance has occurred in that connection. A better tone is apparent in the copper market, with quotations firmer and buyers evincing increased disposition to replenish supplies. Continued favorable advices are received from leading dry goods houses, trade in both retail and jobbing circles being generally in excess of last year. The rise in the raw materiral has brought higher prices for cotton goods, while staple lines of men's wear worsteds have recently been advanced 2½ cents a yard.

Bradstreet's says:

It is probable that in large industries there is a slight quieting down, some of this based upon the advance of the season, as in building, and some of it, as in iron and steel, because of a sort of breathing spell after eighteen months of great activity. To some extent tariff changes and price cutting in finished steel are also chargeable. Talk of important shut-downs is, however, expressly denied by leading authorities, who report mills fully occupied. Still the pace is a trifle less active, and there are some reports of slowing down. Labor is still well employed, though some textile mills report some machinery idle, but whether this is due to inability to get labor or because of changes in fashion is not explained. The wool and kindred trades are quieter, shaping themselves for the advent of free wool and buying just enough to cover orders booked.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

American Label Co.—L. Kalina, Oct. 23, 1913, $300.
Goldsmith, Louis—J. Weinstein et al., Sept. 11, 1913, $119.
Leland, Wm. G.—N. C. Leland, Nov. 9, 1912, $4,193.
Levin, Max, and Samuel Berman—I. S. Vought et al., June 10, 1912, $222.
Columbia Graphophone Co.—J. K. Adams et al., Oct. 14, 1913, (vacated,) $1,874.
Schwartzpan, Chas. H.—N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co., July 27, 1909, $51.
McDonald, Frank, Harriet M. France, Frank H. Osborn, Seth G. Osborn, and John D. Lyons—A. W. Griswold et al., July 9, 1913, (canceled,) $1,448.
Bergfeld, Charlotte—L. Heppenheimer, Oct. 23, 1913, (canceled,) $550.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DELIVERY SUPERVISION COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Delivery Supervision Company, Inc., of 738 Seventh Avenue, manufacturer of meters and record distance and speed of travel motor trucks and other commercial vehicles, by Saul S. Myers for these creditors: American Taximeter Company, $44,329; W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, $28, and Webb Manufacturing Company, $67. It was alleged that the company had admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and had made preferential payments to the Edison Illuminating Company, Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Boyce, Perrine Company, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and Burr Vack Company. Judge Hand appointed William M. Lybrand receiver; bond, $15,000. Liabilities are said to be $75,000 and assets $30,000. The company was organized in June, 1913, to carry on the business formerly conducted by the International Supervision Delivery Company. The company leased meters which were placed on delivery trucks used by department stores and wholesale houses, and had a department which supervised the work of each truck daily and reported to the lessee of the meter just what had been done for the day in mileage, &c. It was ascertained that the cost of supervision made it impossible to do business at a profit. There are now 2,000 meters rented to various concerns, which are valued at $30,000. The other assets of the company consist of dies and tools, which are in the possession of the Regina Company at Rahway, N. J., which manufactured meters, and that company claims a lien on them. Some of the creditors believe that a satisfactory plan of reorganization can be worked out. The Delivery Supervision Company was incorporated on Jan. 15, 1913, with capital stock of $1,000,000. The business was begun by another company in 1905.

HER LITTLE HIGHNESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Her Little Highness Company, Inc., play producer of 1,520 Broadway, by these creditors: Richard H. Reed, $3,000; Ernst H. Hilsman, $2,000, and Henry Binsbaugh, $1,050, all on demand notes for money loaned.

INDEPENDENT EXCHANGE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Independent Exchange Company, manufacturer of motion picture machines and films, at 220 West Forty-second Street, by these creditors: Joseph A. McKinney, $3,100, of which $900 is salary as manager, and $2,200 breach of contract; Schilling Press, $27, and Reyer & Ninget, $21. It was alleged that the company was insolvent, had made preferential payments, $500, and had transferred merchandise, valued at $1,000. Liabilities are said to be $9,000, and assets $1,000.

VICTOR S. J. WENSLEY of Mount Vernon has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,685 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of W. F. Masters & Co., truckmen and piano movers, at 510 and 512 West Twenty-fifth Street, thirty-two years ago.

J. JUNGMANN, INC.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. Jungmann, Inc., druggist, at 50 Church Street, 1,020 Third Avenue, 1 East Forty-second Street, and 15 East Twenty-third Street, show liabilities $107,599, and assets, $80,121, cash in hands of the receiver, and $612 cash in escrow. There is also a claim for $100,000 damages, but it is considered of no value.

WELLS & MARION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Wells & Marion Company, building contractors, of 1,170 Broadway, bond $25,000, with authority to continue business for ten days. It was said that there was $15,000 cash in bank, that there was $140,000 due on the contract for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences addition, $42,000 due on contract for boiler house of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and $22,000 held on the contract for the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. If these contracts are completed, the balance of the contract price can be collected and saved for the creditors. There are also retained percentages held on the following buildings which have been finished: Flushing Hospital, Bayonne Trust Company, and Oswego State Normal School.

LOWELL UNDERWEAR COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed George H. Olney receiver for Tillie Greenberg, doing business as the Lowell Underwear Company at 656 Broadway, bond $250.

CLARK HANNA COMPANY. — Deputy Sheriff Winters has received an execution for $2,407 against the Clark Hanna Company which had a cafe at 60 New Street and 32 Broadway, in favor of the Hudson Building Company, for rent, and the Sheriff took possession of the place. The company was incorporated on May 4, 1908, with capital stock of $15,000. It is said there is no brewer's mortgage on the fixtures. The Deputy Sheriff said that it was the first cafe without a mortgage that he had ever taken charge of.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 246 business failures in the United States during the week, as compared with 292 for the previous week and 229, 231, 220, and 217 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 50; New England, 22; Southern, 47; Western, 43; Northwestern, 8, and Far Western, 25. Canada had 29, as compared with 49 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adelson, Harry M.—H. Markowitz, $780.
Ark, Barnet & Herman—S. Brinn et al., $1,419.
Bennett, Julia L.—G. Harms et al., $126.
Blun, Samuel—George Bernard Co., Inc., $360.
Battelle, I. Parkham—L. Heckler, $284.
Blaner, Joseph F.—Hall's Safe Co., $105.
Breuer, Samuel, and Mercury Realty Co.—Bronx National Bank, $585.
Darrin, Sidney I.—L. M. Rooney et al., $104.
Derby, John N.—James McCreery & Co., $587.
De Milan, Alexander—I. Mendelson, $111.
Dohrmann, Dora—D. Kahn, $195.
Deemes, Gertrude M.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $290.
Engelhart, Paul—M. Rosenthal et al., $108.
Fredericks, George—Tide Water Oil Co., $119.
E. B. Reese Engineering Co. and E. B. Reese—P. W. Bollman et al., $3,833.
Fields, Charles C.—American Moving Picture Machine Co., $217.
Frohman, Frederick—S. Elsner, $104.
Feinberg, Herman—United Auto Supply Co., $173.
Frosch, Alfred H.—H. Spear et al., $104.
Goldstein, Herman A., and Mortimer R. Julian—D. Karsh, $141.
Grant, Aditi W.—Colonial Bank, $4,381.
Giles, Annie E.—F. A. Simonson, $460.
Hoppe, Albert, and M. Jeanetti—Haldon Court, Inc., $112.
Hauser, Samuel—M. B. Schulman, $105.
Holley, William V.—George W. Lawton Co., $113.
Harold, Childe—E. A. Gillespie, $191.
Isaacs, Jacob L. and Isidor R.—G. Bruder, $2,575.
Johnson, William M.—L. D. Lovell, $555.
J. Angerman & N. Kropf—N. Seal and others, $176.
Karadontes, Peter—Charter Construction Co., $581.
Kearnes, Wilhelmina—H. Sugarman and others, $214.
Levy, Harris—B. Meyerson, $130.
Landeker, Adolph H.—Frescher, Rothburg Co., $428.
Mudgett, John W.—C. P. Browning and others, costs, $121.
Mulqueen, Joseph P.—W. W. Harrison, $1,191.
May, Max H.—M. Strachman, $185.
MacAuley, Charles R.—S. Merritt, $126.
Myers, J. Franklin—Yellow Taxicab Co., $286.
Notaras, Michael E.—L. Kahiman, $704.
Nusbaum, Phoebe, administratrix—A. M. Stewart and others, $180.
O'Brien, Edward G., administrator—W. E. Bostelman and others, costs, $116.
O'Toole, John, and Patrick McNulty—People, &c., $1,000.
Parker, James—S. Healy, $322.
Rothschild, Harry S.—F. Tutle, $10,191.
Rosenfeld, Julius—N. R. Clark, $1,431.
Rubinstein, Barnet—T. Trainin, $162.
Ryan, Patrick—National Reserve Bank of New York, $36,809.
Ryan, Mary A.—Same, $35,809.
Russell, David A.—J. D. Bower, $315.
Ryan, Daniel J.—Integral Waterproofing Co., $261.
Sneckner, Percy N.—

WILSON UPHOLDS GLASS MONEY BILL

But Senators Think His Statement Offers a Loophole for His Accepting Vanderlip Plan.

HOUSE AGAINST ONE BANK

Leaders Say If Senate Approves New Proposal There Will Be No Legislation at All.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—After a day's reflection on the idea of a central bank, as detailed yesterday by Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency remains just where it was last night with at least nine out of its twelve members in favor of the new measure.

The only obstacle in the way of a prompt report of a bill embodying the essential points described by Mr. Vanderlip is the attitude of President Wilson. The Senators realize that the President absolutely dominates the House, and they do not wish to press a measure, though intrinsically sound, if such a course would merely precipitate a deadlock when the bill is sent to conference between the two houses, with the probability of no legislation at all.

A statement was issued from the White House this afternoon, which merely reiterated the President's warm indorsement of "all the main features of the Glass-Owen bill." Undoubtedly the statement was intended to discourage support of the new proposal, and Senators calling at the White House got precisely that impression. But as so friendly a member of the committee as Mr. Pomerene of Ohio has said that the Vanderlip measure is not essentially different from the Owen-Glass bill except in providing a better control, the President's statement is construed as leaving a wide loophole through which he could finally come to the support of a provision for a central bank owned by the people and controlled by the Government, if the Senate should pass the bill in that form.

The statement from the White House, which is understood to be a paraphrase of extracts from a letter written by the President, presumably to a member of the Senate committee, is as follows:

White House, Oct. 24, 1913.

When inquiries were made at the White House as to what the President's attitude was toward the proposals made by Mr. Vanderlip of the National City Bank to the Currency Committee of the Senate it was stated with the expected emphasis, that of course the President would not recede in any respect from the position he had already so clearly taken and which the whole country understands.

He has warmly and unqualifiedly indorsed all the main features of the Glass-Owen bill. As regards the plan provided for in that bill as excellently suited to the existing conditions of the business of the country, and in every essential particular sound and calculated to render the business men of the country great and immediate service, and he believes that the early enactment of the bill into law is expected and demanded by the most thoughtful business interests.

The evidences which have reached him of the support of the country are unmistakable and overwhelming.

Look for Wilson's Approval.

Supporters of the Vanderlip proposal said this afternoon that they did not believe the President would go so far as to side permanently against the popularly owned and Governmentally controlled bank as provided in the new measure, in favor of a system owned by the banks, and at least partially controlled by the banks, which is provided in the Owen-Glass bill. Such a position would be too easily used as campaign material against the Administration, they said. And they now think the authorship of the new plan cannot in any sense be attributed to Wall Street, as the proposal differs radically from anything suggested by the delegations of bankers that have been heard, and was only prepared by Mr. Vanderlip at the request of the committee members.

Members of the committee are hoping to-night that these arguments will dissuade the President from committing himself irrevocably against the Vanderlip proposals. With some idea of urging the President to wait before proclaiming himself, Senator Reed of Missouri, one of the three Democrats of the committee who have opposed immediately reporting the Owen-Glass bill as it stands, called at the White House today and discussed the subject with Mr. Wilson and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department. He received the impression that the President opposed the new plan, and before it was known how vaguely the statement from the White House touched on the matter, it was reported at the Capitol that the President was issuing a denunciation of it.

"Does that mean," asked Senator Bristow, "that the President favors a privately owned and privately controlled bank rather than one owned by the people? I know that whatever anybody's else attitude may be, I am for the principles detailed on our suggestion by Mr. Vanderlip. This plan is much more to be desired than the pending bill, which is only the Aldrich bill in disguise. I am in favor of a people's bank rather than the privately owned regional banks of the bill passed by the House."

Steps Toward Compromise.

Senators of the committee are undoubtedly elated at the prospect of bringing their opposing factions together in support of a concrete proposal. This new hopefulness is emphasized by efforts on all sides to concede minor points with a view to hastening complete agreement. The opinion was expressed to-day that if the President would merely indicate his willingness to accept amendments along the line set forth by Mr. Vanderlip the committee would agree upon a unanimous report in a few days.

An interesting illustration of this new spirit of compromise was offered in regard to the disputed point whether notes should be issued on the credit of the Government or on the credit solely of the bank of issue. Much of Mr. Vanderlip's testimony yesterday was devoted to an argument against the Government's assumption of responsibility. But so conservative a banker as Senator Weeks of Massachusetts suggested a compromise which is expected to embody the Bryan idea of "Government money," while imposing all obligations upon the bank of issue. Mr. Weeks's suggestion is rapidly attracting support.

This compromise would call for a provision in the bill requiring the bank of issue to keep at all times on deposit with the Treasury sufficient gold for the current redemption of its own notes, all expense being borne by the bank. At the same time, the notes would bear on their face the legend that they were "redeemable in gold at the reserve bank, at any of its branches, or at the Federal Treasury."

Mr. Vanderlip strongly opposed the suggestion, but his opposition is not expected to prevent an agreement.

A prominent member of the committee pointed out to-day what was suggested in these dispatches last night, that the pride of authorship the House is supposed to feel in the Owen-Glass bill, as well as the President's good wishes for the measure, might be satisfied by retaining much of the text of the House bill on technical details relating to rediscount and the like. At the same time the vital modifications of the new plan would be injected into that bill by amendments made as brief as possible so as to avoid the appearance of "an amendment in the nature of a substitute."

Mr. Kern of Indiana, majority leader of the Senate, called at the White House this morning to discuss the advisability of a party caucus to handle the subject. Democratic Senators have indicated that they were overwhelmingly against any attempt to coerce the committee. There was nothing to indicate whether Mr. Kern and the President reached any decision on the subject, though Mr. Kern on leaving the White House said that personally he was against the Vanderlip plan.

Indorsed by H. Parker Willis.

Considerable impetus was given to the movement in support of the new plan when H. Parker Willis, news editor of The New York Journal of Commerce, and part author of the Owen-Glass bill, expressed approval this afternoon of Mr. Vanderlip's suggestion that the stock of the proposed system be subscribed by the people rather than by the banks. This approval was expressed in response to a series of questions propounded by Mr. O'Gorman, who, with Mr. Bristow, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Hitchcock, was responsible for the plan prepared by Mr. Vanderlip.

Mr. Willis thought, however, that the individual stockholders of the proposed bank should be allowed to elect its Controlling Board. Mr. O'Gorman argued in reply that the people through the Government in Washington, might appoint the Controlling Board instead of the stockholders. Mr. Willis stuck to his proposal, however, that he thought the directly interested stockholders should elect the directors rather than the people of the country as a whole through the Government, though he admitted that this belief was based largely on sentiment.

The Vanderlip plan does not appeal to the House leaders, who indicate that they intend to stand by the fundamentals of the Owen-Glass bill, and that if the Vanderlip plan is accepted, there will be no legislation whatever, in the belief that the House will not yield.

Chairman Glass, in an interview with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said the Vanderlip plan was a "mere paraphrase" in many respects of the House bill, warped into a plan for a central bank issue, with twelve branches, and that the Administration has pledged by the Baltimore platform against any central bank plan.

Mr. Glass does not believe President Wilson will accept the Vanderlip plan. Ultimately he thinks the essentials of the House bill will be enacted into law. The House leaders say that they are not concerned over the action of the Senate, but are playing a waiting game.

PLAN COMES TOO LATE.

Glass Bill Gives Only Chance for Currency Reform, Say Bankers.

The presentation of an alternative banking and currency plan at Washington on Thursday by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was a surprise to many of the leading bankers of this city. Mr. Vanderlip apparently had not disclosed his intention to others who have taken a leading part in the discussion of the Glass-Owen bill.

While these men, as might be expected, would prefer the Vanderlip plan because it embodied the advantages of one central system, they were not much disposed to discuss it yesterday, as they were a little puzzled over its legislative status. Some of them said that it seemed too late to take up and advocate an entirely new measure, after all the work that had been put in by bankers and legislators on the Glass-Owen bill.

Their information as to the situation in Washington did not indicate that the way was open for such new proposals and they thought the only chance of currency legislation lay in following the general lines laid down in the Administration bill. Some expressed the fear that the interposition of a new bill might have the effect of halting the impetus that had been created after several years of effort for currency reform in general.

The complete Government control provided in the Vanderlip plan was commented on as an indication of the view that bankers generally have come to take in the last week or two that further opposition to that feature of the Administration plan would be useless. Many of those who have most vigorously opposed Government control have abandoned this ground recently as politically untenable, and have turned their attention more and more to the advantages offered by the bill in the way of a rediscount market and an elastic currency. Indications are growing of extensive banking support for the Glass-Owen bill if a few changes, largely of administrative detail, are made.

DENY TRUST IN STEEL.

Witnesses at Inquiry Say That Competitive Conditions Still Exist.

Waddill Catchings, one of the receivers for Milliken Brothers Company, Incorporated, was among the witnesses who testified yesterday in the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation that competitive conditions existed in the industry. The Milliken company constructs large buildings, and obtained contracts for some of the heaviest work on the Panama Canal.

Materials were purchased, he said, from the United States Steel Corporation, Jones & Laughlin, and the Bethlehem Steel Company. Prices were often uniform, he said, and he had heard stories that they had been "fixed" at the Gary dinners. He had sometimes thought pools existed, but in general he had had no difficulty in obtaining competitive bids.

W. C. Hulshizе, purchaser for the Harold McCalla Company of Philadelphia, dealers in wire nails, plates, hoops, and other staples, said he had found plenty of competition, and that manufacturers were always after his company's trade.

Others who testified along the same lines were Edward H. Mason of Providence, who uses 40,000 boxes of tin plate a year; mark Fischel, buyer for the Universal Tractor and Foundry Company, and R. D. Samuels of the National Enameling and Stamping Company.

OXFORD MILLS BANKRUPT.

Linen Company's Officers May Appeal from Court's Decision.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Oxford Linen Mills, a $2,000,000 corporation of North Brookfield, was adjudged bankrupt by Judge Morton in the United States District Court to-day on recommendation of C. F. Aldrich of Worcester, the referee in bankruptcy. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000.

The company was petitioned into bankruptcy by creditors several months ago and has since been in the hands of F. H. Dewey and A. G. Butterick as receivers. Officers of the company contend that the assets exceed the liabilities, and it is said they intend to appeal from the decision of the court.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Cloudy, probably rain, Saturday. Sunday, fair; light, variable winds.

South Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday; light west winds.

Georgia and Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair; light, variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Utah—Cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Arkansas—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair in west, clearing in east portions, Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Ohio—Fair Saturday, probably preceded by rain in southeast portion. Sunday fair; light, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Saturday. Sunday increasing cloudiness; light, variable winds.

Michigan—Fair Saturday. Sunday unsettled; light, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, probably followed by local rains at night or on Sunday; light, variable winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy, with probably local rains Saturday. Sunday cloudy and cooler; light to moderate variable winds.

Iowa—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy and unsettled.

Missouri—Fair Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy.

North and South Dakota—Local rains and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair.

Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Saturday. Sunday unsettled and cooler.

WEAR ECCENTRIC GOWNS.

Society Woman Displays Crest on Back and Hips at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 24.—Evening gowns furnish the largest opportunity for eccentricities in dress of society women here. One worn in Peacock Alley to-night was emblazoned with the crest of its owner in gold embroidery in the middle of back and on each hip.

Numbers of the new lampshade gowns are worn by the young girls who, in seating themselves, are obliged to manipulate the wierd tunics of lace and chiffon with as great dexterity as were the wearers of the old-time hoop-skirts.

The riot of colors runs so much to russet and orange as to suggest the tints of Autumn foliage. Chiffons are bordered with furs, and the display of jewels is as conspicuous as are the gowns. Everywhere is seen the uncorseted figure, while skirts are so narrow that the ordinary evening dress with a train cannot be danced in, and special dancing frocks must be had.

Hair ornaments for evening are aping the trimming of the ultra hat. Two long, black quills appeared the other night in a carefully dressed coiffure, and crowning another were two upright ostrich feathers a foot high which resembled palm trees.

The horseback riders are going to Fassifern Farm to-morrow for the first fox hunt of the season, following theopening drag hunt Wednesday. To make certain of having a fox, some have been caught in traps, and will be released if the hounds fail to start one in the brush.

Word was received yesterday from ex-President Taft that Mrs. Taft will accompany him on his visit here, which he will begin shortly after Nov. 1. A suite in the wing of the Homestead has been set aside for the Taft party, who will be here through November.

Mrs. Arthur Gibb and the Misses Dorothy and Ruth Gibb of New York were hostesses to-day at a luncheon at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin.

Mrs. David B. Thompson of New York entertained at dinner at the Homestead for Mr. and Mrs. Hay Walker and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Shaw and James Shaw arrived to-day from New York. Other arrivals were: Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clarke, Jr., Harry Carroll, Harold W. Cart and B. McDonald of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hunt and Mrs. Samuel Carr, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Pelouze, Chicago; Mrs. Jos. Tettlow, Philadelphia.

PLEADS FOR COAL INDUSTRY

Mining Congress Urges Modification of the Anti-Trust Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The American Mining Congress at its final session here to-day adopted a resolution urging Congress and the State Legislatures to modify the anti-trust laws as applied to natural resources. The resolution recites that the coal industry is in a deplorable condition, returning only a small profit; that Federal and State laws, preventing reasonable co-operation, result not only in preventing a fair return for the investment of capital, but in most cases allow only the recovery of from 50 to 90 per cent. of the buried heat, light and power.

Other resolutions adopted urged the "more liberal administration of land laws in Alaska"; the creation of a department of mines; stringent laws for the protection of minority stockholders, and an investigation of "scandals regarding securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, addressed the congress and urged voluntary arbitration as a remedy for labor misunderstandings.

AIR SHAFTS FOR SUBWAYS.

New Plan Proposed to Draw Pure Current from Great Height.

The Broadway Association met yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin, with Jefferson De Mont Thompson in the chair, to consider the system for ventilating the new subways, which has been suggested by Thomas O'Brien of the office of Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the association. By this method the present system of drawing air from the streets by means of gratings would be done away with and ventilating shafts of great height would be erected in convenient places every half mile or so along the course of the subway, through which pure air would be obtained.

It was agreed that a committee of five or seven mechanical and ventilating experts should be appointed to examine the plan and to confer with the Public Service Commission on its feasibility and cost. It was pointed out that already this method of ventilation was partially in use, as such a shaft as Mr. O'Brien had proposed had been built in the Municipal Building to give air to the loop subway.

MATTEAWAN IS JAMMED.

Dr. Kieb Says the State Asylum Must Have Relief at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, Oct. 24.—Raymond F. C. Kieb, Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, said to-day that the institution was greatly overcrowded and that something must be done immediately by the State authorities to relieve conditions. Dr. Kieb declared that, should any more patients be sent there, they probably would be turned away.

The hospital building when erected in 1892 was intended to accommodate 675 prisoners. There are now 864 inmates.

The Superintendent said that in the near future several patients would be removed to other institutions.

LABOR WAR IN WORCESTER.

Town's 15,000 Unionists Threaten to Join Steamfitters' Strike.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Central Labor Union to-night adopted a resolution calling for a sympathetic strike of the organized trades of Worcester, numbering about 15,000 men and women, as a means of assisting the union steamfitters, who have been a strike for fifteen weeks. The resolution will be referred to the individual unions for a referendum vote. An offer of mediation was received from the Chamber of Commerce an da Conference Committee was appointed.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Oct. 21, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'mts	$6,944,035.85
From other bks.	152,724.31
Cash & reserve.	1,811,628.76
	$8,008,391.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$232,000.00
Surp. & profits	932,186.18
Circulation	245,800.00
Deposits	6,578,405.74
	$8,008,391.92

A. D. Seymour, Pres. A. D. Baird, Vice Pres.
J. Henry Dick, Vice Pres.
J.C.Nightingale,Cash. N.B.Tyler,Asst.Cash.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 21, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,881,481.09
Due from banks and bankers	2,255,981.67
Real estate and securities	587,500.00
United States bonds	525,000.00
Bonds to secure postal savings	125,000.00
Cash	849,370.08
	$8,224,232.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,397,988.49
Circulation	389,497.50
Deposits	6,036,746.85
	$8,224,232.84

GEO. T. SMITH, President.
ROBERT E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Cashier.
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 343.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Oct. 21, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,045,607.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,496.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		39,501.94
Bonds, securities, &c.		2,641,980.67
Customers' liability—letters of credit		1,245,188.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)	$5,128,525.47	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	671,602.60	
Checks and other cash items	44,369.37	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,953,468.72	
Notes of other national banks	73,800.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,910.02	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	6,985,372.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,160,196.00	
		15,020,244.18
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		80,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		185,996.40
Total		$50,863,015.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	382,074.52
National bank notes outstanding	1,583,600.00
Letters of credit	1,402,146.97
Due to other national banks	$13,128,948.48
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,475,388.17
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,186,350.10
Dividends unpaid	1,612.00
Individual deposits subject to check	19,899,551.33
Demand certificates of deposit	147,804.53
Certified checks	272,413.72
Cashier's checks outstanding	270,931.42
United States deposits	1,000.00
	40,383,999.75
Reserved for taxes	111,193.94
Total	$50,863,015.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HARRY E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.
C. TAYLOR,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAS. E. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM SKINNER,
S. Z. MITCHELL,
Directors.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 21, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,183,719.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		127.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,950,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		76,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		40,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		68,793.90
Bonds, securities, &c.		1,991,089.11
Banking house		995,257.34
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,510,737.82
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		453,865.25
Checks and other cash items		15,521.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,804,881.67
Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,987.65
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,986,980.75	
Legal-tender notes	480,000.00	
		4,416,980.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		97,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		30,006.00
Total		$27,701,868.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	784,085.46
National banknotes outstanding	1,855,287.50
Due to other national banks	$5,310,194.69
Due to State and private banks and bankers	488,605.38
Due to trust companies and savings banks	6,705,708.23
Dividends unpaid	589.50
Individual deposits subject to check	8,022,148.88
Demand certificates of deposit	142,269.07
Certified checks	575,808.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	281,551.80
United States deposits	105,901.00
	21,582,722.10
Reserved for taxes	29,373.12
Total	$27,701,868.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.
H. D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
CHARLES A. BOODY,
Directors.

[No. 1,352.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 21, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$66,288,941.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,729.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		5,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		4,268,943.78
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,348,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		3,456,622.04
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		3,234,272.53
Checks and other cash items		92,627.45
Exchanges for Clearing House		17,334,945.38
Notes of other national banks		40,740.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,416.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$21,087,423.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,607,306.00	
		22,694,726.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		60,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		143,000.00
Total		$124,319,464.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	640,933.15
National bank notes outstanding	1,106,800.00
Due to other national banks	$32,570,777.04
Due to State and private banks and bankers	14,310,514.02
Due to trust companies and savings banks	19,461,450.81
	66,342,741.57
Dividends unpaid	3,586.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$25,539,006.98
Demand certificates of deposit	3,310.67
Certified checks	9,304,414.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,114,793.51
	38,961,525.85
United States deposits	153,372.08
U. S. bonds borrowed	110,000.00
Total	$124,319,464.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.
WASH'N I. THOMAS,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
WILLIAM DE F. HAYNES,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Oct. 21, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$146,622,711.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		434.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,138,700.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation purchased, with agreement to resell		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		3,063,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		671,730.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		17,408.24
Bonds, securities, etc.		33,039,106.23
Securities purchased with agreement to resell		1,053,023.45
Customers' liability under letters of credit		7,845,115.10
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		8,146,234.54
Due from State banks and bankers		14,303,136.96
Checks and other cash items		500,947.26
Exchanges for clearing house		27,370,437.69
Notes of other national banks		226,745.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		1,099.22
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$38,387,047.00	
Legal-tender notes	3,890,000.00	
		42,277,047.00
Treasurer, (5 per cent. of Redemption fund with U. S. circulation)		206,935.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		88,000.00
Total		$298,171,812.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,723,142.32
National bank notes outstanding	4,112,500.00
Letters of credit	7,932,133.63
Due to other national banks	$46,787,497.14
Due to State banks and bankers	23,064,816.50
Due to trust companies and savings banks	22,602,100.06
Dividends unpaid	1,265.00
Individual deposits subject to check	108,567,967.14
Demand certificates of deposit	857,325.00
Foreign Government funds	852,829.57
Certified checks	8,598,732.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,549,328.04
	214,881,860.84
U. S. bonds borrowed	5,580,750.00
Securities sold with agreement to repurchase	2,384,143.00
Reserved for taxes	438,348.52
Other liabilities	118,934.15
Total	$298,171,812.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.
GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
J. P. GRACE,
SAM SLOAN,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Directors.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, October 21, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,142,508.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		167.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,649,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		6,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		180,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		307,500.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$2,443,326.86	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	978,452.63	
Checks and other cash items	274,814.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,677,558.80	
Notes of other national banks	42,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,323.59	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	4,752,411.00	
Legal-tender notes	600,829.00	
		10,780,215.88
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		82,455.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		70,000.00
Total		$33,217,947.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	683,812.86
Reserved for interest unearned	
Reserved for bills discounted	200,000.00
National banknotes outstanding	1,635,697.50
Due to other national banks	$4,923,306.85
Due to State and private banks and bankers	891,588.49
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,304,575.38
Dividends unpaid	1,996.00
Individual deposits subject to check	18,767,225.80
Demand certificates of deposit	174,664.30
Certified checks	295,992.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	154,639.91
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	98,372.54
	26,612,360.76
Reserved for taxes	36,076.19
Total	$33,217,947.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.
WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
RALPH L. CUTTER,
CHARLES A. MUNN,
Directors.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 21, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$81,697,259.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		62,178.53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,550,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		474,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		454,236.91
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,597,695.82
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		5,244,639.41
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		4,702,260.22
Checks and other cash items		184,230.62
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,859,073.75
Notes of other national banks		30,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$10,943,865.75	
Legal-tender notes	1,292,000.00	
		21,235,865.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		177,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		288,849.25
Total		$127,498,287.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,353,851.92
National bank notes outstanding	3,496,302.50
Due to other national banks	$33,588,798.23
Due to State and private banks and bankers	14,623,967.99
Due to trust companies and savings banks	18,580,647.36
Dividends unpaid	8,372.00
Individual deposits subject to check	39,505,154.39
Demand certificates of deposit	740,000.00
Certified checks	1,108,665.89
Cashier's checks outstanding	913,433.49
United States deposits	550,000.00
	104,509,039.35
Reserved for taxes	139,093.78
Total	$127,498,287.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. H. EWER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.
WM. E. DOUGLAS,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
JOHN G. MILBURN,
Directors.

Steady employment at a good salary obtained by reading the want columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. It pays to read them.—Adv.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$17,775,511.46	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	1,000.00	Undivided Profits	850,084.70
Bonds, Securities, etc.	3,794,898.54	Circulation	490,400.00
Due from Banks	1,697,677.42	Deposits	27,857,333.28
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,111,219.88	Reserve for Taxes	68,739.66
Cash	6,386,250.54		
	$32,266,557.84		$32,266,557.84

DIRECTORS

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, Vice-Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Better Tone in Stocks, Which Closed with Fair-Sized Gains —Railroads Favored.

The railroad shares led in a general, if moderate, advance made on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The average gain of representative rail issues was .43, while the advance in the industrials was but .9. The market had a good closing, most issues selling at or nearest their top price for the day in the last half hour of the session. The list, however, was narrow and dull throughout most of the day, and transactions were still further reduced from the small total of the previous day. The behavior of stocks in the face of rather alarming news from Mexico was very creditable. The leaders in point of activity all enjoyed fair gains, Steel selling up 1¼, Union Pacific up 1⅞, Reading up ⅞, and Amalgamated the same amount. Pennsylvania closed at 109¼, with a gain of a point after a slump to 107¾. The New Haven shares touched a new bottom price at 81⅛, and gave fresh evidence that holders are becoming reconciled to regarding this stock as a 4 per cent. investment.

While the Mexican troubles are of such long standing that it takes an occurrence out of the ordinary to create serious alarm, there was a little uneasiness around noon time, when the report was circulated that United States warships were likely to exercise more than moral influence in the harbor at Vera Cruz. American investments in Mexico have long since written off the enormous losses due to the destruction of property and the interference with business, but the possibility of a more aggressive policy by the Administration tended to check market activity, even if it did not bring about a slump in prices.

President Rea's admission that the Pennsylvania is considering the creation of a new mortgage had a harmful effect on the company's shares, but they soon recovered their lost ground. There is nothing unfavorable in the announcement of a plan for creating a comprehensive bond issue under which financing for a long time ahead can be handled, and the authorization of even a billion-dollar lien would not mean financing on any larger scale than must be contemplated if the old policy of raising capital is maintained. Bankers willing to comment on the new and rather radical currency proposals made by Mr. Vanderlip seemed to think that whatever merits his plan may have, it is not likely to gain much support, owing to the prompt disapproval expressed by President Wilson and Chairman Glass of the House committee.

The week's shipments of wheat and flour from this country and Canada totaled 8,325,000 bushels, the largest exports in twelve years. Corn shipments totaling 17,314 bushels showed a decrease of 111,000 bushls from 1912. Bradstreet's reports a slight quieting down in the large industries, but points out that talk of important shut-downs is expressly denied by leading authorities. To-day's bank statement is expected to show another net gain of something under two and one-half millions in cash.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $302,143,157; balances, $15,941,807; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,410,393.

The local banks have lost $5,653,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London was 4⅝ per cent. for short bills and 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3⅞ per cent., and Berlin, 4⅝ per cent. Money was 3½@3¾ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 29c.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Demand sterling, high, $4.8535; low, $4.8525; last, $4.8525.		
London—Cable, $4.8570.		
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-64; check, 5.20⅝ less 5-64.		
Berlin—Cable, 94⅞ less 1-64; check, 94 15-16 less 1-32.		
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21¼ less 3-32.		

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

	Bid.	Asked.
London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8080; ninety days, $4.7880.		
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.80⅝; ninety days, $4.78¾.		
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.25 plus 1-32; ninety days, 5.26⅛ less 1-16.		
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 93⅞ plus 1-32; ninety days, 93⅞.		

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c. premium; St. Louis, 10c. discount; St. Paul, 15c. premium; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, 15⅝c. premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d. higher in London at 27⅝d., and unchanged in New York at 60¼c. per ounce.

OFFERING MARCONI SHARES.

For Every Four Now Held Stockholders Can Subscribe for One New.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, is offering to ordinary and preference shareholders 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at £3 5s, at the rate, so far as practicable without issuing fractions, of one new share for every four shares held.

Shares not subscribed for by Nov. 11 will be taken by the guarantors of the issue, though applications by shareholders for more than their pro rata allotments will receive consideration.

$50,000,000 Electric Combination.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—A certificate of the consolidation of the Commonwealth Edison Company and the Cosmopolitan Electric Company, both of Chicago, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The combined capital is $50,000,000.

Call for National Bank Statements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Controller of the Currency to-day issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks of the United States at the close of business on Oct. 21.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The $10,000,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago & Northwestern, which were offered yesterday, were heavily oversubscribed at 103 and interest. The bonds were bought from the railroad company by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Louis M. Heminway has been elected a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

J. B. Blair has been appointed general counsel for the Southern Pacific, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maxwell Evarts.

The McCall Corporation has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable Nov. 1, 1913, to stockholders of record Oct. 28, 1913.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Atchison Financing Improbable.

A report that the Atchison would shortly announce an offering of about $6,000,000 of bonds appears to have been answered in advance by the gloomy comment on the railroad situation made by President Ripley at the annual meeting in Topeka a few days ago. Mr. Ripley said that no new lines are to be built at this time and that no extensive improvements are contemplated, for the reason that the company cannot get money except at a prohibitive rate of interest. It had been rumored in the financial district that the Atchison had been sounding bankers as to the probable reception of a small amount of sequrities at this time and had been discouraged. Like other big systems, the Atchison always has in view certain projects which can be put over when financing cannot be arranged on favorable terms.

***

Western Roads' Turn Now.

The possibility that following a settlement of the Eastern roads with their trainmen and conductors, the Western lines would have to meet fresh demands, which was hinted at by the employes' representatives at the arbitration hearings in this city, has been realized sooner than was expected. The 40,000 locomotive engineers and firemen employed by ninety Western roads have already come forward with demands for an increase in wages which would add about $50,000,000 a year to the companies' pay rolls. The railroads are expected to follow the usual course, which will result in the naming of another Arbitration Committee to hear the new demands. The Western trainmen are evidently holding off until they learn the result of the movement now pending in the East.

***

Small Net Earnings.

Analysis of August results on practically all of the railroads of the United States, as made by the Washington Bureau of Railway Economics, shows an increase in gross earnings for railways operating 224,500 miles of $3,965,000, while operating expenses in the same month increased $13,798,000. The aggregate net earnings, amounting to $87,000,000, were, therefore, $9,852,000 less than for August, 1912. The net earnings per mile of line averaged $388 this year as against $435 in 1912. For the first two months of the fiscal year gross earnings per mile have increased 2.4 per cent., operating expenses have increased 7.8 per cent. and net earnings have decreased 7.8 per cent.

***

A Cumulative Fall of Seven Years.

Shortly before the close of the market yesterday the tape displayed this symbol and these figures, "RI 33.S.50." Those who saw it and took the trouble to look on the table of abbreviations discovered that it meant that 33 shares of the old Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway stock had been sold at 50. It was seven years ago, almost to the day, that this abbreviation appeared on the last previous occasion, and then 100 shares sold at 150. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company owns $71,000,000 of the railway company's shares, which is pledged as collateral behind the railroad company's issue of collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds. While this stock was recording a sheer fall between sales of a hundred points, the shares of the Rock Island Company were showing much strength. The common stock gained 1½ points on the day and the preferred shot forward 3⅝ points.

***

Judge Gary Looks Ahead.

The Street had expected that Judge Gary's speech before the American Iron and Steel Institute in Chicago yesterday would paint conditions decidedly blue in business generally. This advance sentiment was due, largely, to rumors which went the rounds earlier in the week that the head of the Steel Corporation was holding the same views as Charles M. Schwab, the latter having given out a pessimistic interview on his return from Europe. The appearance of the Chicago address in full on a news ticker belied former expectations, and the market apparently reflected not at all the sentiments expressed. Judge Gary made it clear that he believed that industrial progress was being held back by political and other restraints which should be eliminated as soon as possible, but that, once removed, the country would forge ahead into an era of prosperity never before attained. Capital, said he, was frightened, but he made a point, also, that this was the only thing that ailed capital. There was plenty of it to come forth as soon as assurance could be given that it would be protected against loss or risk.

***

Drug Stock Declines.

The flurry in Riker-Hegeman Corporation stock on the Curb on Wednesday, accompanying the initial appearance of the shares in the Broad Street market, gave evidence of further broad trading which was not borne out. Next day not a share changed hands, and bid and asked prices fell back several points from Wednesday's closing figures of 120 and 122. Yesterday fifteen shares were offered and finally changed hands at 115. It was reported on the Curb that hopes of a union between the United Cigar Stores and the drug company had been tempered by a report that a meeting of Riker-Hegeman stockholders called for next week was not for the purpose of talking over an offer for their stock, but to consider some changes of the charter.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	...5	Mar.15,'15	99¼	99½	5.40
Am. Loco.	...5	Oct., 1915	98¾	99¾	4.25
Aust. Gov.	...4½	July,'14-15	97⅝	98¼	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	...6	July, 1914	99¾	100	5.40
Bost. & Me.	...5	Feb. 3, '14	..	97	12.00
Bost. & Me.	...6	June 2, 1914	..	98	13.25
B'klyn R. T.	...5	July, 1918	96¾	96¾	5.85
Ches. & O.	...4½	June, 1914	98½	98¾	4.70
C. & W. Ind.	...6	Sep., 1915	98⅝	99	5.55
Chi. Elev.	...5	July, 1914	95	96	12.50
Con. Gas	...6	Feb.25,'14	100¼	100¾	4.87
Erie R. R.	...6	Apr. 8,'14	100	100¼	4.87
Erie R. R.	...5	Oct., 1914	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Gen. Elec.	.....	Apr.16,'14	97¾	98¼	6.25
Gen. Motors	...6	Oct., 1915	5.30%	6.00%	..
Gen. Rubber	...4½	July, 1915	98¼	99	13.40
Ill. Central	...4½	July, 1914	98¾	98¾	6.80
Int. & Gt. N.	...5	Aug., 1914	99¾	99¾	4.90
Inter. Harv.	...5	Feb.15,'15	97¼	97½	5.75
Lack. Steel.	...5	Mar., 1915	95	95¼	8.20
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar., 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.90
Mich. Cent.	...4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Minn. & S. L.	6	Feb., 1914	99¾	99¾	12.50
Mo. K. & T.	5	May, 1915	96	96¼	7.50
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	99¾	99¾	12.40
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	94¾	94¾	6.00
N. Y. Cent.	...4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	4.85
N. Y. Cent.	...5	April 21,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	...5	Sept. 15,'14	99¾	100¼	4.70
N. Y. Cent.	...4½	May, 1915	99	99¼	5.05
N. Y. N. H. & H.	...5	Dec., 1913	99⅞	100	5.00
N. Y. State.	...5	Feb., 1914	100	100¼	4.40
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9,'14	100¼	100⅜	4.85
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25,'14	99¾	100¼	4.75
Peab'd Lin.	5	Mar., 1916	96	97½	6.75
So. Pacific.	5	June 15,'14	99⅝	99¾	5.55
So. Railway.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
S'ingf'r & S.	6	June, 1916	98¾	99¼	5.40
St. of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99½	99¾	6.70
U. S. Smelt.	.....	May, 1915	99¾	100¼	4.65
R. M. Co.	5	Aug., 1914	98¾	99¼	6.00
Un. Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	97½	6.20
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co.	...6	April, 1917	98½	99½	6.25
Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	6	Aug., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.90
W. Md. R. R.	5	July, 1915	95	98	6.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	April, 1914-23	5.10%	5.00%
C. & N. W. eq. tr.	4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.85%
Erie R. R. eq. tr.	5	Jan., 1914-23	5.30%	5.25%
Hock. V. eq. tr.	5	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%
Ill. Cent. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.10%	4.90%
N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-27	5.20%	4.95%
Penn. RR. eq. tr.	4½	April, 1913-22	5.00%	4.85%
So. Pac. eq. tr.	4½	Mar., 1914-23	5.15%	5.00%

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Dull and Prices Move Narrowly—Riker-Hegeman Shares Decline.

The Curb Market was very dull yesterday and prices moved narrowly. There was practically no feature to the trading although small lots of Riker-Hegeman shares sold at 115 and 112, as compared with 125 on Wednesday.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..	Anglo-Am. Oil	22	22	22	22
1,000..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛
200..	Br.-A. T. new	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
150..	Con. R. Tire	34	35	34	35
10..	Con. R. Tire pf	93	93	93	93
100..	Man. Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000..	*Mays Oil	.23	.25	.25	.25
500..	Moab Oil Co	25	25	25	25
625..	Pue. S. & R	3	3	3⅛	3
15..	Riker-H. Corp.	115	115	112	112
40..	St. Oil of N. J.	376	379	376	378
1,500..	United C Sts. Co. of Am	93	93½	93	93

MINING STOCKS.

1,000..	*Ariz. Belmont	14	14	14	14
1,800..	*Big Four	18	18	18	18
100..	Buffalo Mines	2 1-16	2 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
2,600..	Can. G. Sil	19	19	18	19
300..	*Caribou Cob	59	59	59	59
1,000..	*C. O. D. Cons	4	4	4	4
700..	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
3,000..	Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
5,500..	*Greenwater	5	6	5	6
50..	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
4,500..	La Rose Con	2	2 1	13-16	1 13-16
400..	Mason Valley	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200..	McKinley-D	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,200..	*Nevada Hills	73	73	72	72
100..	Stewart	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
4,700..	*Tonopah M	56	57	56	57
200..	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000..	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	9-16	9-16
2,000..	Wett. Sil. M	8	8	8	8

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING CO.'S.

2,500..	W. End Ext	5	6	5	6

BONDS.

$15,000..	St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼

*Sell cents per share.
Note—Not reported yesterday 400 Stewart at 1⅝.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 24.		Oct. 23.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	114½	116	114½	116
Borden's Con. M. pf	105½	106	105½	106
Brown Shoe	53	56	50	53
Brown Shoe, pf	86¼	92	89	93
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf	97	100	97	100
Emerson-Brant	22	27	23	27
Emerson-Brant, pf	86	92	86	92
Havana Tobacco	2⅛	4	2⅛	4
Havana Tobacco, pf	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	13½	15½	13½	15½
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs	6⅛	8	6⅛	8
Leh. Val. C. S. Co	205	215	205	215
Marconi of America	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅜
Maxwell Motors	1⅛	2½	1½	2½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	21	23	21	23
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	5	7	5	7
New York Trans.	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	74	76	74	76
Otis Elevator pf	94½	95½	94½	95½
People's Gas rts. w.i.	1½	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tobacco Products pf	87	90	87	90
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & Heat	3	8	3	8
U. S. Light & H. pf	25	35	25	35
Willys Overland	62	64½	63	65
Willys Overland pf	84	92	84	92

MINING STOCKS.

Barnes King Dev	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Beaver Consol	30	32	30	32
Braden Copper	7	7½	7	7¼
Brit.-Col. Copper	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Butte & London	33	36	33	36
Butte-New York	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Consol. Ariz. Smelt	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Diamond Black B	1	2	1	2
Diamond F. Daisy	1	3	2	3
El Paso Con	3	3½	3	3½
First National	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Florence	8	9	8	9
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Greene-Cananea	5½	7	5¼	5¾
Greene-Can. new	28	30	28	30
Hancock Consol	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Mines of America	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Nipissing Mines Co	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
North Butte Devel	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tonopah Extension	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Tonopah Mining	4 11-16	4 13-16	4⅝	4⅝
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	13-16	15-16
Union Mines	5	6	4	6
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
West End Consol	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	148	155	148	155
Braden Cop. 7s, new	148	155	148	155
Chicago Elevated 5s	95¼	96	95¼	96
Cons. Rub. Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	60	85	60	85
N. Y. City 4½s, '60	97¾	98	97¾	98
N. Y. City 4½s, '62	97¾	98	97¾	98
Western Pacific 5s	77	79	79	80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22	23	21½	22½
Atlantic Refining	630	655	630	633
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	162	164	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg	650	655	650	655
Colonial Oil	115	120	115	125
Continental Oil	182	185	182	185
Crescent Pipe Line	58	60	58	60
Cumberland P. Line	75	78	75	78
Eureka Pipe Line	340	345	340	345
Galena-Signal Oil	170	173	171	174
Galena-Signal Oil pf	140	143	140	143
Indiana Pipe Lines	126	128	127	130
National Transit	39½	40	39	41
New York Transit	308	312	308	312
Northern Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Ohio Oil	129	130	129	130
Prairie Oil & Gas	368	370	367	370
Solar Refining	208	212	208	212
Southern Pipe Line	240	242	239	243
South. Penn. Oil	234	236	235	237
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	150	153	150	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	190	192	189	191
Standard Oil (Ind.)	388	391	390	392
Standard Oil (Kan.)	393	405	395	405
Standard Oil (KY.)	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil (Neb.)	310	302	306	306
Standard Oil (N. J.)	376	378	376	378
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	146	147	145	146
Standard Oil (Ohio)	290	295	290	295
Swan & Finch	285	290	296	300
Union Tank Line	78	79	78	79
Vacuum Oil	171	172	170	172
Washington Oil	40	41	40	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	145	150	146	148
American Cigar pf	85½	87	85½	87
British-American	23¼	25¼	24⅞	25
British-Am., new	25¾	26	25¼	25¾
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	160	180	160	180
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
McAndrews &	195	197	195	195
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	220	230	220	230
R. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	248	240	248
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	102	100	102
Tobacco Products	100	100	100	125
Tobacco Products pf	87	89	87	90
Un. Cigar Stores	92¾	93¼	92½	93
Un. Cigar Stores pf	111	116	111	116

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	334	340
American Light & Traction pf	104	107
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	51
American Gas & Electric	75	78
American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	66	69
American Power & Light pf	75	78
American Public Utilities	48	52
American Public Utilities pf	74	76
Appalachian Power Co	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	42	45
Cities Service	74	77
Commonwealth P. R. & L	70	73
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	53	56
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	95
Electric Bond & Share	63	67
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	80	85
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	25	28
Federal Light & Traction pf	74	76
Federal Utilities Co., Inc	29	32
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	..	72
Gas & Electric Securities	95	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	35
Montana Power Co	40¼	41
Montana Power Co. pf	96	97
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	63	65
Northern States Power	19	20
Northern States Power pf	72	74
Ozark Power & Water Co	37	42
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	87	88
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	55	57
Republic Ry. & Light Co	18	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	72	74
Southern California Edison Co	86	88
Southern California Edison pf	96	98
Standard Gas & Electric	7	7¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	31	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	15½	17
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	65½	70½
United Light & Rys	75	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	77	79
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	72	73
United Utilities Co	2	3
United Utilities Co. pf	97¼	102½
Utah Securities	15½	18
Utilities Improvement	..	41
Utilities Improvement pf	62	66
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	49	51

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Fidelity & Dep. Co.	149	148½	149
32..	Md. Casualty	90¾	90¾	90¾
416..	United Ry. & Elec.	26½	25¾	26⅛

BONDS.

$4,000..	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s.	102½	102½	102½
3,900..	A. C. L. of Conn. 5-20s	91½	91	91
3,200..	City Balt., 1961	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000..	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s.	93½	93½	93½
4,000..	Fair. & C. Tr. 5s.	99½	99¼	99¼
2,000..	Fla. Cent. Pen. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000..	N. O. M. & C. 5s.	48	48	48
2,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	63½	63½	63½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,045..	Alaska Gold	22⅝	22⅜	23⅛
25..	Allouez	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1,570..	Amalgamated	74⅝	72⅛	73⅞
100..	American Zinc	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
850..	Arizona Com.	5⅛	5	5⅛
200..	Bonanza	32c	32c	32c
3,200..	Butte-Balaklala	5¼	4 1-16	5
1,405..	Butte & Superior	32½	32	32½
37..	Calumet & Arizona	64½	64¼	64¼
2..	Calumet & Hecla	412	410	410
45..	Centennial	14	13½	14
160..	Chino	40⅝	39¾	40⅜
270..	Copper Range	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
20..	East Butte	12	11⅝	11⅝
20..	Franklin	3¼	3¼	3¼
155..	Granby	72½	72	72½
40..	Greene-Cananea	28	27⅝	27⅞
35..	Greene-Can. frac.	30	28	30
10..	Hancock	15½	15½	15½
100..	Isle Royale	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50..	Hohawk	40	40	40
50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 24, 1913	286,101
Same day last year	704,761
Total year to date	71,218,276
Same period last year	107,533,831
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.98 +.26
Same day last year	82.32 —.20

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 24, 1913	3	2¾	3	$4.8535	$4.8525	$4.8525
Same day last year	6¼	4	5½	4.8590	4.8570	4.8575
Range year to date	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8520	.....
Same period last y'r	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
122	126	50	Adams Express	122	122	122	122	...
23	23½	900	Alaska Gold Mines	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	30,000	Amalg'ed Cop. x d	73½	74¼	72⅞	74	+ ⅞
31¼	31½	15,300	Am. Can	30⅝	32	30⅝	31⅝	+ ½
90¼	91	1,000	Am. Can pf	90⅜	91	90⅛	90½	— ⅛
44	44⅜	400	Am. Car & Fdry	44	44	43⅝	44	...
63	64	200	Am. Cities pf	63	63	63	63	— ¼
118	119½	10	Am. Express	119½	119½	119½	190½	...
21	22	100	Am. Ice Securities	21	21	21	21	...
9	10	100	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+1⅛
41	42	100	Am. Malt pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
63½	63¾	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63	63½	62½	63½	+ ¾
99	100	170	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
122	122¼	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122¼	122¼	121⅞	122	...
235	230	200	Am. Tobacco	229	229	228	238	— ¼
...	...	48	Am. Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	...
35⅞	36¼	500	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
93½	93⅝	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	93⅜	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	+ ⅜
114¼	115½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	+ ½
93½	93⅝	400	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	93½	93⅛	93½	+ ¼
30	30½	300	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30	30	...
87	87½	10	Brook. Rapid Tran	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
17¾	18¼	310	California Petrol'm	17¼	17¼	17	17	+ ⅜
46	50	900	California Pet. pf	46	47	45¼	47	+1
228¼	228⅝	10,400	Canadian Pacific	227¼	228⅝	226⅝	228⅝	+1⅝
21⅛	21½	200	Central Leather Co	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
57⅜	57½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ½
101¼	101¾	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	101¼	101¾	100⅝	101¾	+ ½
131¾	133	100	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	132	132	132	132	—1
127	127½	500	Chi. & Northwest'n	127	127	127	127	+ ¼
...	...	33	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	50	50	50	50	...
40⅝	40⅝	2,000	Chino Copper	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅞
60	70	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	...
27¾	28½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+ ½
9⅝	10	400	Corn Products Ref	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	...
18½	19	1,400	Distillers' Secur	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	...
27½	27⅝	2,600	Erie	27⅝	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
43¼	43½	200	Erie 1st pf	43	43	43	43	...
34½	35	10	Erie 2d pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
77	78	20	General Motors pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	...
21	21¼	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅝
123⅞	124¼	300	Great Northern pf	123½	123½	123⅜	123⅜	...
32½	33	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
105	110	250	Homestake Mining	106¼	107	106¼	107	...
106⅜	107½	300	Illinois Central	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ¾
15	15¼	100	Inspiration Copper	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅞	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
57¼	57⅝	800	Inter.-Met. pf	57⅜	57⅝	57½	57½	+ ¼
6	7¼	200	Int. Steam Pump	6	6½	6	6½	...
24¾	25	200	Kan. City Southern	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
95	98	100	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97	— ½
151½	151¾	830	Lehigh Valley	150¼	151½	150¼	151½	+1½
131	132½	100	Louisville & Nash	131½	132¼	131½	131¾	— ⅜
63	66	700	Mexican Petroleum	64½	66	64	65¾	+ ¾
22⅜	22⅝	250	Miami Copper	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
130¼	132	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	129⅜	130½	129⅜	130¼	+1½
20¾	21	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	...
29¼	29½	700	Missouri Pacific	28¾	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
43½	44¼	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	+ ¼
104	106	25	Nat. Lead Co. pf	105	105	105	105	...
12	12½	200	N. Rys.of Mex.2d pf	11½	12	11½	12	+ ¼
15⅝	15⅞	300	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
96¾	96⅞	1,600	N. Y. Central	96	96¾	95½	96¾	+ ⅞
82	82½	5,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	83⅜	83⅜	81⅞	82¼	— ⅞
103¼	103⅝	100	Norfolk & Western	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	...
107½	108	1,200	Northern Pacific	107¼	107½	106⅝	107½	+ ¼
106	106¼	8,200	Penn. R. R.	106½	106¾	104¾	106¾	—1
20	21	300	Pitts. Coal	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
89¼	89½	750	Pitts. Coal pf	88¼	89	88¼	89	+ ½
152½	154	100	Pullman Co	153	153	153	153	...
18⅜	18¾	600	Ray Con. Copper	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
162¼	162½	44,300	Reading	161⅝	162⅞	161	162⅝	+ ⅞
80	83	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ½
14⅝	14⅞	4,600	Rock Island Co	13½	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+1⅛
23½	23½	9,070	Rock Island Co. pf	20¼	23½	20¼	23½	+3⅝
5½	5⅝	200	St. L. & San Fran	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¼	9⅜	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	...
47	47¼	1,250	Seab. Air Line pf	47⅜	48	47	47	...
176	177½	200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	175	175	175	176	...
87¼	87¾	5,300	So. Pacific	87¼	87½	86⅜	87½	+ ⅞
22½	22⅝	1,100	So. Railway ext	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	...
28½	28⅝	2,900	Tenn. Copper	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	— ⅜
109	110½	300	Texas Co.	109¾	110	109¾	110	— ⅞
38	38¼	800	Third Avenue	37⅜	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
85	93	100	Underwood Typew	90	90	90	90	...
4⅝	4⅞	100	Union B. & P. Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
151⅜	151⅞	31,300	Union Pacific	150½	152⅜	150⅞	151⅞	+1⅞
82	82¼	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	...
98	102	50	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
59	59½	200	U. S. Rubber	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅝
57⅝	57⅞	78,950	U. S. Steel	56½	58	56¾	57¾	+1½
106½	107	200	U. S. Steel pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
53	53¼	1,900	Utah Copper	53	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
41	48	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	42	42	42	42	+1¾
60	72	10	Vulcan Detin. pf	70	70	70	70	...
3¾	4½	100	Wabash	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
35⅞	36¾	300	West. Maryland	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
66¼	67	400	Westinghs. E. & M	66¼	66¼	66	66	+ ⅛
3⅜	4	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜	— ⅛
43½	46	100	Wisconsin Central	44	44	44	44	— ⅞
91	91¾	100	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	99
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103
3s, c, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	110	111
4s, c, 1925	110	111
Pan. 2s, r, 1936	....	96¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & S	250	275
Allis-C, 5th pfd	6	8
Do pf, 5th pfd	14	16
Am Ag C	45½	46
Do pf	89	93
Am B S	23	23½
Do pf	67	75
A B S & F	89¾	90
Do pf	128	150
A C & F pf	114½	114⅝
Am Cities	36	37½
Am Coal	75	100
Am C. P.	84	86
Do pf	100	102
Am Cot O	39	40
Do pf	92½	..
Am Exp	118½	119½
A H & L	4	4¼
Do pf	20¼	22
Am L pf	22½	23
Am Locom	31	31½
Do pf	98	100
Am Malt	5¾	7
A S pf. B	81¼	83¾
Am Snuff	156	165
Do pf	100	105
Am St Fd	25	28
Am S R	106¾	110
Do pf	113	115
A T & C	56½	62
Am T pf, new	101	102
Am Wool	20	22
Do pf	76	79
A W P pf	15¼	15¾
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
Assets R	73	79
A, T & S F pf	98¼	98⅝
Bald Loc	40	44
Do pf	103	105½
B & O pf	79	81
Batop M	1	1¼
Bethl S pf	69½	72
B Un G	122½	128
Bruns Ter	6¼	7¼
Do pf	64½	65½
B, R & P	103½	104
Do pf	115	135
Butt Co	26	27¾
Canada So	..	64
Case (J I) pf	98	..
Cent L pf	90	93
C R I & P pf	85	..
C, C, C. & St. L	290	320
Do pf	104	..
Cal Petr	9¾	10
Chi & A	10	20
Do pf	20¼	40
Chi Gt W	11¾	12¼
Do pf	27	28½
C, I & L pf	50	80
C & N W pf	170	180
Chi. St P, M & Om	118	125
Do pf	135	140
C. C. C & St L	35	46
Col F & I pf	190	197
Col & So	27	28
Do 1st pf	64	66
Do 2d pf	35	70
Cons Gas	129	130
Corn P R pf	66	67½
Crex Carp	70	82
Cub-Am S pf	84	..
D & Ge pf	82½	98½
Del & H	150	157
D, L & W	390	400¼
D & R G	18	19
Do pf	29	32
D M & Ft D	1½	5
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	83	87
Det Ry	70	73
D, S S & A	5	5½
Do pf	9	10½
Du P de N pf	86	..
F M & S	11	16
Do pf	37	40
Gen Chem	180	183
Do pf	106	106½
Gen Elec	140	141

	Bid.	Asked.
Pitts S pf	95	..
Pr St Car	24½	25½
Do pf	96	98
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Do pf	3	4
R R Sec	..	..
C stk cfs	78	..
Ry St Spr	24½	28
Do pf	91	97
Rdg 1st pf	83	85
Do 2d pf	87	92
R I & S	19¼	20
Rumely (M) Co	19	21
Do pf	45	50
St L & S F 1st pf	13	20
St L & S F L & E	..	..
1 new	15	30
St L S W	20	23
Do pf	56	65¾
Seab A L	17½	18
Sears-R pf	120½	..
S-S S & I	26	29
Do pf	86	91
So P R S	105	..
Do pf	..	105
So P cfs	91¼	92
So Ry cfs	90⅝	98
So Ry pf	76¾	78
So R, M & O cfs	65	77
Stand Mi	131½	134
Do pf	59	62½
Studeb Co	18	20
Do pf	71	73½
Tex Pac	14	15¾
T P L	92	100
T St L & W	6½	12½
Do pf	18½	24
T C R T	104½	108
Do pf	130	..
Und T pf	105	109¾
U B & P pf	21½	25
Un Cig M, ex div	42½	46
Un Dry G, Do pf	91	97
Un Rys Inv	18	22½
Do pf	36	37
U S C I P	9⅛	10½
Do pf	44	48
U S Exp	45¾	50
U S Ind	27	28
Do pf	83	90
U S R & Tmp	56	58
U S R 1st pf	110	117
Wash R R	..	..
W & L E 1st pf	15	20
Do 2d pf	6	10
W'n Un T	62¼	64
W) pf	111½	113¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Advices from Washington that President Huerta of Mexico would not accept election to the Mexican Presidency at the polls on Sunday stimulated a general buying movement in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which carried prices to their highest for the day. Before that there had been considerable irregularity, following an early bulge. At the start of the day, on the 9:30 o'clock call, Union Pacific recorded an advance compared with Thursday's closing of ⅝ of a point, while Southern Pacific was up ¾, and Amalgamated Copper and Steel each up ⅛. Reading and Smelting registered declines from the night before. There was a sale of American Beet Sugar at 23, the only sale of that stock in Wall Street during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞
3,680	Amal. Copper	73	74½	72⅜	74½
10	Am. B. Sugar	23	23	21	23
1,580	Am. Can	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅝
20	Am. C. & F	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
320	Am. Smelting	62⅜	63½	62⅜	63½
20	Am. Copper	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
70	Am. T. & S. F	93½	93½	92½	93¼
30	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92½	92½	92⅝
30	Brook. R. T.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
490	Can. Pacific	226⅝	226⅝	226⅛	226⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
140	C., M. & St. P.	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
10	Chino Con	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10	Col. F. & I.	27½	27½	27½	27½
60	Dist. Secur	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
130	Erie	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
70	Gt. Nor. pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123⅜
20	Int.-Met. pf	58	58	58	58
180	Lehigh Val	149⅝	151¼	149⅝	151¼
110	Mo. Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
10	Nat. Lead	45	45	45	45
70	N. Y. Central	95¾	96	95¼	96
410	N. Y., N. H. & H	83¾	83¾	80⅞	82
30	Nor. Pacific	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
940	Pennsylvania	108⅝	109½	107⅞	108⅞
9,020	Reading	161¾	162⅜	161	162⅝
240	Rock Island	12⅞	14¼	12⅞	14½
90	Rock Isl. pf	20¾	22⅞	20¾	22⅝
270	So. Pacific	86⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87⅜
70	So. Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
60	Tenn. Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
110	Third Av	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
5,510	Union Pac	150⅝	152⅜	150	151⅝
18,390	U. S. Steel	56⅝	57⅝	56¾	57⅜
80	Utah Copper	53	53	52⅞	52⅞

42,190

MINING STOCKS.

200	Cons. Va	12½	12½	12½
200	Elkton	.50	.50	.50
150	Goldf'd Con	1.45	1.45	1.42½
300	Jim Butler	.58	.58	.58
900	McNamara	10½	10½	10½
200	Mexican	1.15	1.15	1.15
1,950	North Star	.37	.37	.36
250	Pitts. Sil. P	.40	.40	.39
700	Tono. Merger	.56⅛	56½	.56⅛

4,550

42,000		52		
10,000		52⅝		
1,000		52¼		
1,000		96⅜		
1,000	Timberl Tel 5s			
1,000	1st gen 4s	71½		
2,000		70		
4,000	Gen Motors 6s	98⅜		
6,000		98¾		
1,000	Gulf & Ship I 5s	90		
5,000	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	90		
1,000	Inter-Met 4½s	75		
8,000		75½		
1,000		75¾		
3,000		70¼		
1,000	Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s	98⅛		
15,000		98⅛		
25,000		98⅛		
2,000	Inter Paper 6s	102		
10,000		102¼		
1,000		102¼		
1,000	Kan City So 5s	95⅜		
1,000	Lack Steel 5s, 1923	92⅜		
2,000		92½		
1,000	Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931	90¼		
5,000		90¼		
1,000		90¼		
1,000	Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds	120¾		
5,000		120¾		
1,000	Ligg & Myers 5s	97½		
6,000				
1,000	Lorillard Co 5s	96⅜		
1,000	L & N unified 4s	93⅝		
3,000		93⅝		
32,000		93½		
1,000	Mil Elec Ry & Light Con 5s	102		
1,000				
1,000	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	87		
2,000		87¾		
1,000				
1,000	s f 4½s	82⅝		
1,000				
3,000	Mo. Pac conv 5s	79½		
3,000				
1,000	M & E con 7s	103		
1,000				
1,000	National Tube 5s	96		
1,000	N Y Cent gen 3½s	83		
2,000				
1,000	Lake Shore col 3½s, reg	79½		
1,000				
1,000	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	100		
15,000				
32,000	when issued	105¾		
10,000		105¾		
16,000		105¾		
847,000		105¾		
1,000		105¾		
110,000		105¾		
5,000		105		
1,000		105¼		
5,000		105		
25,000		105⅜		
40,000		106		
11,000		104⅞		
1,000		104⅜		
10,000		104⅞		
5,000		105		
1,000		104⅞		
35,000		104⅞		
1,000		105		
50,000		104¼		
1,000		104¾		
1,000		104⅞		
12,000		105		
conv 5½s				
9,000		70		
N Y & Put 1st 4s		92		
2,000				
N Y Rys adj 5s		54⅝		
7,000		54⅝		
11,000		54⅝		
N Y Tel 4½s		97⅝		
6,000				

Norf & W con 4s				
5,000		93		
conv 4½s				
4,000		102½		
divisional 4s				
5,000		88⅞		
Poc C & C 4s				
10,000		87½		
5,000		87⅝		
Nor Pacific 4s				
3,000		94⅜		
3,500	20f	94⅜		
5,000		94⅞		
4,000		95		
Nor Pacific 3s				
1,000		65⅝		
1,000		65⅝		
Pac Tel & Tel 5s				
5,000		97¾		
4,000		97¾		
4,000		97¾		
Penn conv 3½s				
8,000		97⅛		
gtd 4½s				
1,000		101½		
Pub Serv C s f 6s				
1,000		89¾		
Reading gen 4s				
5,000		94⅛		
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940				
1,000		90½		
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s				
1,000		79		
St L & S F R & P 5s				
5,000		78		
St L & San Fran R R gen 6s				
26,000		56½		
Tr Co ctfs				
10,000		56½		
Seab Air L adj 5s				
12,000		73¼		
So Pac col 4s				
1,000	20f	93		
5,000		93		
conv 4s				
2,000		85⅞		

1st ref 4s				
1,000		89¾		
1,000	20f	89¾		
5,000		90		
1,000		89⅞		
Southn Ry 1st 5s				
11,000		103⅜		
gen 4s				
1,000		73½		
1,000		73⅝		
Mem Div 4½s-5s				
3,000		104½		
Tenn Coal, I & R, Tenn Div 6s				
2,000		100⅝		
Texas Co conv 6s				
1,000		99¼		
Third Av ref 4s				
2,000		79⅝		
adj 5s				
15,000		73		
Tol, St L & W 4s				
2,000		53		
Union Pac 1st 4s				
1,000		96½		
10,000		96¼		
10,000		96¼		
1st & ref 4s				
1,000		92		
U S Rubber 6s				
10,000		102½		
U S Steel C s f 5s				
6,000		99⅝		
41,000		99⅝		
1,000		100		
10,000		99⅞		
Virgn Ry 1st 5s				
1,000		98		
2,000		97⅝		
Wabash 1st 5s				
2,000		103⅛		
4,000		103¼		
Western Elec 5s				
4,000		100⅝		
West Shore 4s				
12,000		94¾		

FOR CHEAP TYPEWRITERS.

Blickensderfer Company Wants to Give Up Moyer Make.

Holders of more than one-sixth of the capital stock of the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company have asked that a special meeting be called for Nov. 6 to consider the cancellation of the so-called Moyer contract.

Notice of this action has been sent to the stockholders by John A. Le Boutillier and George H. Bartholomew, both of whom are Directors in the company. They say that the sale of Blickensderfer typewriters has shown a gradual but steady growth in the last five years, and that it is a mistake to enter the field of high-priced machines with the Moyer typewriter without available capital. The probable result, they say, is loss to the company and its possible destruction.

"We believe," they say, "that the conservative, sound, and most profitable business policy for your company at present is to continue the development, manufacture, and sale of the low-priced, light, and portable wheel typewriter machine, for the making of which your company was formed. The Moyer contract obligates your company to undertake, on a total royalty basis of $40,000 to be paid by it, the manufacture of an invention of undemonstrated merit, under patent rights which have never been settled and determined."

Proxies for the meeting are requested by Messrs. Le Boutillier and Bartholomew.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 24, 1913	$1,797,000
Same day last year	1,667,000
Total year to date	410,687,920
Same period last year	584,351,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.02 +.15
Same day last year	92.13 —.03

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Julia	.01
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.02	Kentucky Con	.02
Best & Belcher	.13	Mexican	1.15
Caledonia	1.30	Occidental Con	.70
Challenge Con	.08	Ophir	.16
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.37	Savage	.12
Con. Cal. & Va	.11	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.09
Crown Point	.27	Union Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.29

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.20	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.58	Comb. Fract	.03
McNamara	.10	D'field Daisy	.01
Midway	.37	D'field Bl. B	.02
Mispah Exten	.25	Florence	.24
Montana	1.02½	Goldfield C. M.	1.40
North Star	.37	G'field Merger	.13
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten	.09
Tonopah Exten	1.67½	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.56	Sandstorm Kend	.07
West End	1.32½	Silver Pick	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.72
Atlanta	.12	Round Mountain	.38
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6	6¾	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	52⅞	53⅜	McKinney	52	54⅝
El Paso	290	310	Old Gold	1¼	2½
Findlay	1⅞	2½	Portland	96¼	97⅝
Gold Dol	7	7⅜	Vindicator	85	86
Isabella	9⅝	10	R. B. H.	4	4½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Treasury statement issued to-day of receipts and expenditures for the present month and fiscal year as follows:

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$23,789,535	$109,575,636
Internal rev., ordinary	22,320,426	99,692,002
Corporation tax	116,508	2,341,874
Miscellaneous	2,414,840	15,075,910
Total receipts	48,650,311	226,985,420
Expenditures

QUEENS HAS PLANS FOR MOTOR PARADE

Good Roads Celebration Is Expected to Call Out 2,000 Automobiles.

To celebrate the fact that in the Borough of Queens there are 160 miles of highway which have withstood the hardest kind of automobile wear for eighteen months, the automobile owners of that borough, helped by owners from Manhattan, will hold a parade on Saturday, Nov. 1. The parade will pass through the principal cities and villages of the borough and will call out more than 2,000 automobiles. Banners calling attention to the excellent quality of the Queens roads and urging other communities to follow the example of Queens in road building will be seen in the parade. Entry blanks were mailed last night to 4,000 owners of automobiles and automobile trucks in Queens. The roads were constructed under the direction of G. Howland Leavitt, Superintendent of Highways under Borough President Maurice E. Connolly.

***

A meeting will be held on Nov. 20 in the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany which will be attended by committees representing all automobile dealers in New York State for the purpose of organizing a New York State Automobile Dealers' Association. Counsel have been retained and a tentative plan of organization will be laid before the meeting. The new association will seek to protect all the dealers of the State and its 130,000 motor car owners from unjust legislation, to introduce bills for safety and for traffic regulation and to aid good roads.

***

In his attempt to reach Chicago in an electric runabout, E. W. M. Bailey arrived at Erie, Penn., on Thursday night after a run of 106 miles from Buffalo. On Wednesday he made 177 miles with Syracuse as a starting point, running from Rochester to Buffalo in two hours and fifty minutes. He reports bad roads.

***

Col. W. M. Black of the United States engineers has issued an order that will have a direct effect on motorists, although it does not mention them. It prohibits the ferry boat Huguenot from using, after to-morrow, its present landing at the Hudson Park Pier in New Rochelle. The company which operates the New Rochelle-Sea Cliff Ferry accordingly has announced that its contemplated all Winter service will have to be postponed until it can build a new ferry landing near the old landing. The service will be discontinued temporarily with the 6 o'clock trip from Sea Cliff on Sunday night.

***

Through its Chairman, William Schimpf, the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association has issued the following revised list of automobile contests for the rest of the season, with date, kind of event, and promoter:

*Oct. 26—Track, St. Louis; J. A. Sloan.
*Oct. 27—Track, San Marcos, Texas; F. Bradley and H. D. Story.
Nov. 1—Track, Hot Springs, Ark.; J. A. Sloan.
*Nov. 3—Los Angeles-Phoenix road race, via San Diego; Maricopa Auto Club, Phoenix, Ariz.
*Nov. 4—El Paso-Phoenix road race; Maricopa Auto Club.
*Nov. 6—Track, Phoenix, Ariz.; Maricopa Auto Club.
*Nov. 7-8—Economy run; Quaker City Motor Club.
*Nov. 9 and 12—Track, Shreveport, La.; J. A. Sloan.
November—Track, Waco, Texas, or Temple, Texas; J. A. Sloan.
Nov. 19-21—Track, San Antonio, Texas; San Antonio Auto Club.
Nov. 27—Track, Bakersfield, Cal.; Kern County Fair Association.
*Officially sanctioned by A. A. A.

INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Companies incorporated to-day included the following:

American Motorists Protective Corporation, of Manhattan, hotels, garages, motor parts, &c., $250,000; James B. Reilly, Harold L. Sharp, and Henry D. Reed, Manhattan.

Removal Letter Sign Corporation, of Manhattan, electric advertising and display, $100,000; David A. Russell, Clarence B. Fortler, and Robert H. Forrester, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

Guayabal Tobacco Company, Incorporated, of Ithaca, $50,000; Sherman Peer, Harold Wesson, and A. Shaler Williams, Guayabal, Cuba.

Schapiro Specialty Shoe Company, Incorporated, of Norwich, $30,000; Milton M. Goldsmith, Edgar J. Rosenfield, and Louis Schapiro, 580 West 161st Street, New York.

Barbers' Sterilizing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, barbers' cups and supplies, $30,000; Maurice Rosenthal, Cecilia Rosett, and John Phillipsteln, all of 161 West 160th Street, New York.

Tiernon & Co., Incorporated, of Buffalo, realty, construction, and insurance agency, $25,000; John L. Tiernon, Louis E. Dessecker, and Florence B. Tiernon, all of Buffalo.

Rymer, Incorporated, of Manhattan, tourist bureau, ticket agent, $20,000; Leo J. Leffler, Charles J. Haug, and George K. Willard, 824 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sanville, Melhado & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, ladies' and children's clothing, $50,000; Colin C. Melhado, Otto C. Sommerich, and Arthur J. Sanville, 260 Riverside Drive, New York.

Anderson Stage Line Corporation, of Newcomb, operates omnibus route, $10,000; John Anderson, Jr., Patrick J. Tummius, and Thomas A. Dillon, all of Newcomb.

Thornett Poultry Farms, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $10,000; T. Helmer Thorne, William Ettlinger, and Albert D. Schanzer, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

Individual Sanitary Shaving Cup Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $50,000; Bernhard Hauolt, Adolph Guttman, and George J. Young, 880 Broadway, New York.

The People's Restaurant Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, $10,000; Charles Erseinann, George E. Howland, and Fred Stevenson, all of Buffalo.

Traders' Metal Goods Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $10,000; Victor Gaertuer, Samuel L. Posen, and Bernhard Benedict, 174 Centre Street, New York.

Realty Managers, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $10,000; Frank Degrisch, Randolph N. Souffront, and Marguerite S. O'Neill, 13 West 100th Street, New York.

These increases in capital were recorded to-day:

Peck Brothers & Wuich, (America,) of Manhattan, from $50,000 to $100,000.

Union Lighterage Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, from $5,000 to $60,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BUTTS, ARTHUR C., (died Oct. 12;) left more than $1,000 each of realty and personalty in uncomputed shares to Arthur C. Butts, his son, and Sara H. Butts and Florence E. Human, his daughters.

DURAND, CATHERINE, (died Aug. 18;) left $3,000 personalty in equal shares to Beatrice Donahue and Frances Durand, her daughters.

FRANK, JACOB M., (died Oct. 4;) left more than $5,000 personalty; $40 a month for life to Caroline B. L. Frank, his former wife; residue of unknown value to Nettie B. Frank, his second wife.

SCHLICHTING, CATHERINE F., (died Oct. 15;) left $1,900 personalty; $1,450 to Emil Schlichting, her husband; $450 to Anna Murray, her sister.

STRAUSS, FANNY, (died June 23;) left less than $2,500 personalty; $1,500 to Louis Schloss, her brother; $500 to Jennie Berkitz, her niece; $200 to Congregation Anshe Chesed; uncomputed amounts to Ida Schloss, and to Emma and Helen Haas, her nieces.

VAN BENSCHOTEN, CATHERINE IDA, (died Oct. 15;) left $1,000 realty and about $12,000 personalty; $500 each to Charles H. Still, Jr., and Maus R. Van Benschoten, her grandsons, and Sarah V. Darling, her granddaughter; residue to Katherine I. Van Benschoten, her daughter.

VON POST, HERMAN C., (died Oct. 10;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $10,000 each to Louise and Emily M. Punnett, his cousins; uncomputed amount to William Whitlock and James and Alfred M. Punnett, nephews of his deceased wife; $20,000 to the Sheltering Arms; $50,000 each to the Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital; $10,000 each to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, the American Geographical Society of New York, the Society of St. John Land at Kings Park, L. I., and the House of Rest for Consumptives; $500 to Jane Nolan, a former servant; uncomputed amounts to all servants in his employ at the time of his death; residue in equal shares to the nephews and nieces surviving and the lineal descendants of those who had died.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated motions—Garretson, J. No day calendar.
SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

146—Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railway Company.—Dismissed, with costs.

501—St. Louis Gunning and Advertising Company, plaintiff in error, vs. City of St. Louis et al.—Dismissed per stipulation.

482—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada et al., appellants, vs. Michigan Railroad Commission et al.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

439—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

550—William C. McBride, individually and as President, etc., et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Advanced to be heard with No. 511.

511—The Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association et al., appellants, vs. the United States; and

550—William C. McBride, individually and as President, &c., et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Four and a quarter hours allowed for argument.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Day call for Oct. 27: Nos. 511 (and 550,) 539, 546, 567 (and 568,) 571, 257, 2, 3, 5, and 7.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Albina Coyle, respondent, vs. Jeremiah Lucey as administrator, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Engineer Company, respondent, vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Loih-und-Sparassa Asdorf, appellant, vs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., respondent.—Judgment and order reversed with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., respondent, vs. Horace Inman and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur Hargrave, an infant, respondent, vs. M. Groh's Sons, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Same, vs. The Same.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John H. Ranger, respondent, vs. Charles E. Locke, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Ormes, respondent, vs. Daniel Winent, Inc., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert S. Smith, appellant, vs. Max Rubel, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva Wolf, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. Charles L. Carpenter, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the evidence does not sustain the finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Consolidated Railway & Light Co., appellant, vs. Electric Bond & Share Co., et al., respondent.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Elmehar Company, appellant, vs. The People's Surety Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cornelius Driscoll, respondent, vs. Cadillac Hotel Company, appellant. Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered on verdict. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

People ex rel Andrew F. Kelly, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Dominio Do Frisco, appellant, vs. Patrick Goodman, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ernest Werner and another, respondents, vs. Ruth N. Heinze, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Kate Duchardt et al., respondents, vs. Kate Huxley et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James A. McNelus and another, respondents, vs. Edwin A. Stillman et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to answer in payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Onslow W. Mosoimer, appellant, vs. New York Dock Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael J. Drummond, as Commissioner, respondent, vs. Frank Di Paolo, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel B. Kingman, appellant-respondent, vs. Board of Education, &c., appellant-respondent.—Judgment modified by reducing interest on plaintiff's claim so that it will be estimated only from the date of demand, and also by allowing plaintiff his taxable costs, and as so modified affirmed without costs to either party in this court. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Percival L. Hoops, respondent, vs. William T. Hoops, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Cross & Brown Company, appellant, vs. Hegeman & Co. of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel Charles F. Burke, relator, vs. Henry S. Thompson, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Anthony Zahn, an infant, respondent, vs. Nathan Saal et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel James S. Varley, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Domenico Castelli, respondent, vs. Alexander S. Burns, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Edith Fabbri, appellant, vs. Anna C. Meyer and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Harry Vanta and another, respondents, vs. Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Midtown Contracting Company, appellant, vs. Louis Goldstein et al., respondents.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, without costs to either party. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Robert Herbst, respondent, vs. Keystone Driller Company, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed with $10 costs to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Manuela N. Einstein, appellant, vs. Monroe Einstein, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Manuela N. Einstein, appellant, vs. Julius Einstein, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Samuel Lipschitz vs. Herman Boskowitz.—Motion to amend record denied. Settle order on notice.

Mary M. Tullis vs. Walter S. Tullis.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Selig Eisenstat vs. Edward Maher.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same vs. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Louis Casper vs. Albert Naef.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William H. Rohr vs. George W. Linch.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Florence Guernsey vs. Butterick Publishing Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

James Sullivan vs. Wilhelm et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

William P. Hardenbergh v. Employers Liability Association Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Dora Newman v. Waterman Building Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Augustus Linden v. Arthur Lipper et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

The People, &c., v. Ralph Furcolo.—Time to file and serve papers extended until Nov. 18, 1913. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Louis A. Cuvilliier; The Same vs. The Same.—Orders affirmed. No opinion. Orders filed.

In the matter of Richard Krause.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Moses A. Sachs.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Harry Levor.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Charles L. Hubbell.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Jackson v. Perkins—Roger A. Pryor, Taylor v. Spencer & Blake Realty Co.—Phoenix Ingraham.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Sulecy v. National Surety Co.—William Klein. United States Trust Co. v. Walsh, (2)—Samuel Strasbourger.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Barber v. Weeks—Charles C. Martin. Matter of Bickford, (Prospect Av.)—Adrian T. Kiernan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Louis Steinfeld v. Tonsto Tuozzo Albini Sanders.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The southern storm is central Friday night over Eastern Tennessee and moving northeast. It has caused general rains during the last twenty-four hours in all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River. Another storm is central Friday night over Wyoming, moving southeast. It has caused scattered rains along the northern border from the Dakotas to the Pacific Coast. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperatures have fallen in the East Gulf States and the Far Northwest, and are moderate and generally above nomal elsewhere. The indications are that there will be rains Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday along the northern border from the Great Lakes westward to the north plains States.

In all other parts of the country the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures will be lower Saturday in the Northwest States and on Sunday in the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

In all other parts of the country temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southeast and east, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest and west.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Rain Saturday. Sunday probably fair; light to moderate south winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday; probably preceded by rain. Sunday fair; light variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, with probably rain Saturday. Sunday fair; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	53	55	4 P. M.	54	62
6 A. M.	52	55	6 P. M.	55	62
9 A. M.	53	59	9 P. M.	50	62
12 M.	52	62	11 P. M.	40	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

No fires were reported at Police Headquarters from 8 o'clock Thursday night up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

A. M.		Loss.
10:35—157 W. 72d St.; Hubert Rogers		$1,000
P. M.		
2:40—210-212 Canal St.; Royal Machine Works		$25,000
5:35—125 E. 118th St.; Eric Oleson		Trifling
7:05—323 W. 14th St.; Dr. William P. Cunningham		Trifling
8:15—587 Broadway; H. E. Berram		Trifling
8:55—3,456 Park Av.; F. Macke		Trifling
10:45—345 E. 11th St.; S. Randazo		Trifling

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 242.

Transfer—To take effect 1 P. M., Oct. 24: Patrolmen H. J. Luse, Traffic Precinct D to Traffic A.

Assignments—(Temporary.)—Lieut. Richard Manning, 28th, to command precinct, from 4 P. M., Oct. 23, 1913, during absence of Captain. Sergeants L. Duffy, 33d, to Commissioner's office, 9 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; T. C. Dezell, 42d, C. D., Bureau Bronx, 9 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27. Patrolmen E. C. C. Xendochlus, 1st Precinct, to 3d Inspection District, 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; J. J. Argenzio, 5th, and P. Marino, 37th, to Detective Division, 9 days, from noon, Oct. 26; G. W. Ruppert, 16th, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; W. O'Shaughnessy, 25th, to Marine Division, 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; A. Johnson, 20th, to Commissioner's office, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25. To Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, as indicated: C. J. King and M. J. Mulcahy, 23d, 3 days, from 10 A. M., Oct. 24. From 4 P. M., Oct. 24, to 12 P. M., Nov. 4, commands indicated: F. May, 39th; W. E. McGowan, 43d; J. J. Riordan, 155th; J. McElligott, 2d District; W. C. Dailey, 5th District; A. Zakl, 36th; C. C. Gutgsell, 146th; W. J. Dowling, 1st District; J. J. Powers, 3d District; D. J. A. Mahoney, 6th District. Discontinued: Patrolmen D. J. Traffic A, and H. J. Luse, Traffic D, as chauffeurs, from 1 P. M., Oct. 24. To Commissioner's office, duty in Chief Inspector's office, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24: A. Zankl, 36th; W. E. McGowan, 43d; J. J. Riordan, 158th; F. May, 39th; C. C. Gutgsell, 146th.

Leaves of Absence (With Full Pay)—Capt. Alfred W. Thor, 29th, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25, to be deducted from vacation. (With out Pay)—Patrolmen: A. L. Carroll, 26th, 2 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; H. D. Bloomfield, 38th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 25; J. Isaacs, 37th, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 26; J. B. Hagen, 149th, 2 days, from 10 P. M., Oct. 22; P. Clarke, 150th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 29; J. G. Frey, 157th, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 26; A. McCambridge, 161st, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 28; W. Sanders, 165th, 2 days, from 10 P. M., Oct. 25. Probationary Patrolman: A. G. Froehlich, 26th, 3 days, from 10 P. M., Nov. 7.

Suspended—Patrolman William Ranges, 8th, to take effect 9:48 A. M., Oct. 23.

Resignation—Patrolman Arthur A. Apol, 1st, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 23.

Death—Patrolman Martin H. Gorman, Traffic A, at 7:15 A. M., Oct. 23.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 206.

Laborer Employed—Julius Belzner, Bureau of Telegraph, for 3 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 20.

Pension—Fireman (1st grade) Eugene J. Lynch, Engine 206, after more than twenty years' service, on his own application, at $700 per annum, to take effect from 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

Special Leaves of Absence (Without Pay)—Fireman (1st grade) J. M. Peer, Engine 158, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; Fireman (1st grade) J. R. Vaughn, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Capt. L. D. Potter, H. & L. 39, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 28; Engineer of Steamer J. A. Langdon, Engine 276, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Department of Education is offering courses in manual and book illustration to courses in manual and book illustration to men and women who are either students of art or are engaged in industrial work involving illustration, to enable them to apply their knowledge to remunerative industry. Classes will be conducted by Arthur Sinclair Corey and George W. L. Bladen, Instruction is free. Application may be made to the New York Evening School of Industrial Art, 214 East Forty-second Street.

Academic examinations for such applicants for License No. 1 as are required to take the academic examination will be conducted by the Board of Education Hall on Jan. 5 and 6 and June 11 and 12. The examination on Jan. 5 will be in mathematics and Jan. 6 and June 12 in geography and elementary science, and on June 11 in history. Circulars may be had on request at the City Superintendent's office.

The following have been appointed Principals in the evening elementary schools: Robert R. Doidle, Rupert H. Hopkins, Morris E. Siegel, Frederick W. Mar, John D. Moffet, I. G. Hornstein, Joseph Remey, Alexander S. Massell, John H. A. Burkhardt, Abraham T. Korey, and Alfred Rado.

In the evening high schools these appointments have been made: Sarah T. Johnson, as teacher of English; Lillian M. Murphy, Bertha B. Lepere, and Florence Marquardt, as teachers of Latin, and Margaret E. McCabe, as teacher of sewing and dressmaking.

The following have been appointed as tool boys in the evening trade schools: Robert Colsten, Morris Goldenberg, George E. Mc-Kay, Henry Marshall, Simon Marshall, and William Schmucker.

The High School Teachers' Association will meet on next Tuesday afternoon in the High School of Commerce, Sixty-fifth Street, west of Broadway. An election of delegates to the Teachers' Advisory Council will be held.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BACHE, ELIZABETH, (died Feb. 4;) net estate, $96,418.62; bank accounts, $407.11; 25 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and subsidiaries; 100 shares Havana Tobacco Company preferred; 25 shares Central Leather Company common; 80 shares Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company common; 20 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company; 100 shares Milliken Brothers preferred; 150 shares International Nickel Company; 60 shares Underwood Typewriter Company common; 600 shares British American Tobacco Company; $5,000 bond New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad; $5,000 bond Braden Copper Company; $5,000 bond Pere Marquette Railroad; personal effects, $9,112.75.

JOLINE, ADRIAN H., (died Oct. 15, 1912;) net New York estate, $1,581,581.58; personal effects, $850; automobile, $1,000; books and autographs, $95,692.

SCHOENHOLZ, MORRIS, (died Aug. 4;) net estate, $8,328.83; bank accounts, $3,506.69; mortgage of $1,500; equity of $3,799 in 254 East Fifteenth Street.

SOFFEL, JOHN, (died Oct. 1, 1910;) net estate, $8,345.69; bank accounts, $1,918.86; mortgage of $2,500 on 1,172 Fox Street; claim against City of New York, $5,187.50; equity of $2,164 in 1,445 St. Lawrence Avenue, valued at $7,000.

TAYLOR, JENNIE, (died April 22, 1909;) net estate, $15,452.57; bank accounts, $837.57; personal effects, $1,952; one-half equity of $18,781.75 in 281-283-285 First Avenue, valued at $51,000.

WEINMANN, FANNIE, (died on Jan. 3, 1909;) net estate, $1,503.82; bank account, [illegible] $284.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Transfers effective Feb. 1: Major B. B. Buck from Thirteenth to Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. A. B. Coxe from Eighth to Second Cavalry, Capt. G. A. Purington from Eighth to Second Cavalry, Capt. R. S. Fith from Second to Eighth Cavalry, Capt. P. A. Murphy from First to Eighth Cavalry, First Lieut. W. A. McCain from Eighth to Fifteenth Cavalry, First Lieut. J. H. Dickey from Fifteenth to Eighth Cavalry, First Lieut. K. S. Perkins from Second Field to Third Field Artillery, First Lieut. W. H. Shepherd from Third to Second Field Artillery, First Lieut. L. S. Sharp from Second to Fourth Field Artillery, First Lieut. L. D. Sloan from Fourth to Second Field Artillery, Second Lieut. H. H. White from Eighth to First Cavalry, Second Lieut. N. B. Briscoe from First to Eighth Cavalry, Second Lieut. W. R. Henry from Eighth to Fourteenth Cavalry, Second Lieut. L. D. Beach from Fourteenth to Eighth Cavalry, Second Lieut. L. H. Taliaferro from Second to Sixth Field Artillery, Second Lieut. C. H. Nance from Sixth to Second Field Artillery. Each of the officers transferred to the Philippine Department will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Feb. 5 for Manila. Each officer transferred to regiments in the United States will proceed Feb. 15 to join his regiment.

First Lieut. F. H. Turner, infantry, to Grand Forks, N. D., to inspect machine gun company of the militia of North Dakota.

First Lieut. M. E. Mallow, Twenty-ninth Infantry, relieved from duty with organized militia as inspector-instructor and join regiment.

Capt. W. V. Cotchett, Fourth Field Artillery, retirement announced.

Second Lieut. J. Phassmeyer, Jr., Fifteenth Cavalry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty with army service schools.

First Lieut. M. B. Rush, cavalry, assigned to Fourteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. F. E. Wilson, Sixth Infantry, to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to commanding officer for annual physical examination.

Major G. D. Moore relieved from assignment to Eighteenth Infantry on Feb. 1.

First Lieut. H. C. Maddux, Medical Corps, report to commanding officer, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, cavalry, report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, President of Army Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

Leaves: Major C. Keller, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. J. N. Greely, Fourth Field Artillery, one month; Capt. R. E. Frith, Fifth Infantry, two months and fifteen days, thence to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation; Second Lieut. P. L. Whitley, First Infantry, leave extended twenty-two days; Major C. C. Collins, Medical Corps, twenty days.

The Navy.

Commissioned: Commanders—J. M. Reeves and D. F. Sellers; Assistant Surgeon—J. T. Borden.

Commander G. W. Laws, detached command the Dolphin, home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander R. Earle, detached connection fitting out the Balch, to command the Dolphin.

Lieut. H. M. Jenson, detached Union Iron Works, to command H-1.

Ensign C. C. Clark to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Ensign M. B. McComb, detached the Walke, to the Drayton.

Surgeon C. C. Grieve to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. B. Westlake to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Machinist T. J. Hayes, detached the Olympia, to sick leave.

Ensign R. R. Thornton, detached the Pompey, to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Naval Constructor J. H. Walsh, detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., home and wait orders.

Marine Corps.

Capt. R. P. Williams, detached headquarters, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. D. C. McDougal, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., to Naval War College.

First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds, detached the Albany, to the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Pontiac, at New York Navy Yard; Paducah, at Norfolk Yard; Panther, at Hampton Roads; Iwana, at Boston; Truxtun, at San Diego; Cheyenne, at Bremerton; Vitalobos, at Kiukiang; Quiroz, at Nanking; Tennessee, at Philadelphia.

Sailed—Birmingham, from Santo Domingo City, for Cristobal; Tacoma, from Vera Cruz, for Tuxpan; Uncas, from Rockland, Me., for Portsmouth, N. H.; Ajax, from Shanghai, for Guam.

The H-1 and H-2 have been ordered in commission at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and the Aylwin at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The flag of the Commander of the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Kansas to the Connecticut.

The Tennessee has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending that the communication from the Secretary of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in which he says that the examination requested for promotion to third grade clerk will not be necessary, be filed, as the request recently was denied by the commission pursuant to Mr. Murray's recommendation.

Recommending the certification of the preferred list of Inspector of Pipe Laying, Pipes, &c.; also the list of Inspector of Hydrants and Stop Cocks, &c., Grade 3, to the Board of Water Supply, in response to their requisition for a list from which to appoint one Inspector of Pipes and Castings at $1,800 a year.

Recommending that the commission grant the request of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses that eligibility for examination for promotion to fourth grade clerk be extended to include fourth grade stenographer and typewriter.

Recommending that the commission grant the request of the Secretary of the Department of Docks that the examination ordered for promotion to General Foreman, Grade 3, be extended so as to include General Foreman, Grade 2, in the Bureau of Supplies.

The commission has also approved the following:

Request of the President of the Bronx for the reinstatement of Theodore Weberg, a veteran of the civil war, as Foreman, from which office he was dismissed after repeated leaves of absence on account of illness. It is said that he has presented additional facts with reference to his illness.

Letter from the Department of Health notifying the commission that at a special term of the City Court, held on Aug. 6, an order was issued by Judge Lynch, authorizing Paul Rabinowitz, a clerk in the Health Department, to change his name to Paul Robinson, and that his name will appear on the pay rolls hereafter as Paul Robinson.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination to be held on Nov. 10 for assistant petroleum chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, (at San Francisco, Cal., or Pittsburgh, Penn.,) at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,160 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to assist in chemical researches in petroleum, and especially the refining of petroleum or petroleum products. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and technical training, professional experience, fitness, and publications or reports. An educational training equivalent to that required for graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for this place. It is desired, if possible, to obtain a person who has taken his Ph. D. degree in chemistry and physics and who has at least one year's experience in chemical and physical researches in petroleum. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Oct. 26
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Den of Crombie ..... Oct. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Oct. 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Oct. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... Nov. 6
Tahiti, Margruses, Cook Islands, and New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Nov. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Nov. 13

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:20|Sun sets..5:08|Moon rises..1:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:36	3:35	9:43	10:13
Governors Island	3:52	4:13	10:18	10:45
Hell Gate	5:45	6:03	11:58	12:25

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 24.

SS France, Havre, Oct. 18.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, Oct. 11.
SS Comanche, Dublin, Oct. 5.
SS Ikaria, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
SS Maracaibo, Mayagues, Oct. 18.
SS Monterey, Havana, Oct. 21.
SS Cincinnati, Boston, Oct. 23.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 18.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 21.
SS Ivest

DRAGS WOMAN FROM TRACK.

F. Haines Leaps from Subway Platform as Train Is Approaching.

Passengers waiting for a Manhattan bound subway train in the Borough Hall Station, Brooklyn, yesterday morning shortly before 9 o'clock, stood terror stricken when they saw a woman dressed in black fall from the platform to the tracks as a ten-car train was approaching from the Hoyt Street Station. One of them recovered his wits and acted quickly. He was F. Haines of 297 Henry Street.

Haines jumped from the platform to the tracks and picked the woman up. She was unconscious. With the train coming nearer Haines saw there was only one chance to save the woman. He dragged her over to the eastbound tracks. A train from Manhattan had just left the south side for Hoyt Street and he knew that there was a couple of minutes before another train would come up from the tunnel.

In the meantime the westbound train was brought to a stop within a few feet of where the woman fell. Charles Schwab, the motorman, saw the woman on the tracks as Haines jumped down to pick her up, and applied the brakes. All the passengers on the train were shaken up, and there was great excitement among them.

Several men gave Haines a helping hand and they carried the woman to the platform. The surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital said she had sustained no injuries. She was taken a prisoner to the Adams Street Station where she gave her name as Celeste Yorke. She is a Syrian and lived with her sister at 147 Amity Street. The police learned that she was a sister-in-law of Ellis Mollouk of 426 Amity Street. He is a senior member of the firm of Mollouk Brothers, lace importers, of 47 Worth Street, Manhattan. The firm has a large establishment in the Madeira Islands and agencies in France, Italy, and Spain. Miss Yorke is employed as head of one of the departments in the Worth Street place.

Her relatives said she has been subject to fainting spells. They scout the idea that she tried to commit suicide.

MILDRED RUDD GONE AGAIN.

Disappears While Annulment of Her Marriage Is Pending.

When on Tuesday Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum reluctantly granted the suit which George Rudd of 1,979 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, brought for the annulment of the marriage of his daughter Mildred to Vincent Micari, nothing was said in court about her having run away again, and it was not until yesterday, when Mr. Rudd sent out an alarm through the police, that it became known that the girl had been gone since Oct. 13.

Statisticians have lost count of the exact number of times Mildred Rudd has been "kidnapped" or otherwise moved to depart from the Bronx. Originally, the reports of her disappearance were treated with the gravity due the distressed family, but there have been so many alarms for Mildred Rudd that the circulation of a new one is the occasion for no little hilarity in Bronx police circles. And she is only 18 years old. It was on one of her mysterious departures that she married young Micari and with him settled down in a Harlem flat—for a while. Her next departure presented a problem which was not solved until she was found in a box car in Indiana. She girl's father is a prominent real estate owner in the Bronx and served as a member of the Rockefeller white slave Grand Jury.

FINDS NEW TYPHOID SERUM.

California Doctor's Discovery Is Backed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—A new treatment of typhoid fever, based on the injection of a serum drawn from typhoid convalescents, was announced here to-day by Dr. George R. Carson of the Southern Pacific Hospital at the annual convention of Pacific Coast railway surgeons.

Dr. Carson's research work was financed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who provided a sixty-thousand-dollar fund for the purpose.

"Now that prophylactic vaccination against typhoid has been proved successful," said Dr. Carson, "next must follow some curative agent, vaccine, serum, or chemical combination which shall rob typhoid of its third week of complication and its prolonged, exhausting fever. I feel that we are now on the threshold of its discovery."

"Up to the present time I have used the serum in but four cases," said Dr. Carson, "and it is too early to draw any definite conclusions. However, I must say that I felt rather pleased and encouraged. A severe case is rendered mild, and there has been no local reaction."

ENGINEERS ASK NEW SCALE.

Will End Wage Agreements with Western Roads on Nov. 10.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Forty thousand locomotive engineers and firemen employed by ninety railroads running west of Chicago have notified officials of the lines that they will terminate their present labor agreements Nov. 10 and demand a wage increase amounting to $50,000,000 a year.

The railroads in turn notified Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. S. Carter, chief of the firemen, that they would welcome a readjustment of wage schedules.

In addition to a wage increase, the firemen and engineers are asking for a joint contract with the roads. The advance sought ranges between 25 cents and $1 a hundred miles, according to the nature of the service.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Seven Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OLYMPIC, (Southampton)—J. J. Alexandre, J. R. Ardery, Duchess of Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Boody, W. H. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Caryll, Mrs. F. H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip E. Curry, Miss Dorothy Curry, Miss M. W. Elliott, Miss Barton French, W. S. Graves, C. H. Harper, W. J. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Howard, H. C. Ide, H. H. Johnstone, T. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leguia, S. Owen Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Muir, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. J. Phillips, Sir William and Lady Priestly, Mrs. W. H. Slater, Frank Vernon, Graham Watson.

TAGUS, (Southampton, via West Indies)—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Archibald, Ernest Canning, Miss A. R. Hopwood, H. R. Mallory, F. G. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. W. Peck, J. J. Powell, Robert Rutledge, P. C. Taylor, J. J. Turner, Henry Wheeler, R. R. Tilley.

MINNETONKA (London)—Miss Caroline Ashley, Mrs. A. H. Brown, C. H. Franklin, S. P. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Halsey, E. J. Hansford, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Herriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Judge, Mrs. A. Lockwood, Miss M. Pritchard.

GRAF WALDERSEE (Hamburg)—Miss K. Allen, Miss Stella Devine, Mrs. L. Hilton, Edward Lee, Miss A. L. Post, Mrs. A. Wilder.

CHICAGO (Havre.)—Mr. and Mrs. N. Bellemore, Miss Z. J. Richards, E. B. Smith, Miss G. White.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow.)—Mrs. G. M. Hollister, W. B. Waldo, Rev. G. Henderson, Miss G. G. Stoddard, William Gilmour, Robert Allison, Capt. G. Maxfield, Miss Jessie Hamilton, Alexander Gibbs.

VERONA (Naples.)—Rev. Vencense Riasi, Arturo Magnoni, Antonio Sunseri.

Woman Broker Convicted of Fraud.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—After deliberating for half an hour the jury trying the case of Mrs. Carlotta Thompson Brown, charged with embezzlement, to-day found her guilty. Mrs. Brown was alleged to have embezzled stock valued at $21,471 entrusted to her by one of her customers while she was conducting a brokerage business in this city.

Forest, Auto Racer, Killed.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 24.—"Jack" Forest of El Paso, Texas, an automobile racing driver was killed, and John Pryor, a negro mechanician, was injured when Forest's racing car turned turtle early to-night on the El Paso-Phoenix course thirteen miles west of this city.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57th St. Rev. JOHN B. BARBOUR, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Erie, Penn., will preach to-morrow, 11 and 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4-8 West 46th Street. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday. Morning Sermon by Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Evening: Rev. FRED. R. MacARTHUR. BIBLE SCHOOL AT 9:30 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class. Leader, Rev. FRED. R. MacARTHUR. Young Women's Class. Leader, Mrs. Merrett. Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Weekly meetings Friday, 8 P. M., Dr. Woelfkin.

HOPE CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor. 11, "Searching the Title"; 8, "The Eleventh Commandment." Welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 31st St. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"The Street Called Straight"—Election Sermon. 8 P. M.—"Are We Surrounded by Invisible Spiritual Beings? If So, Who and What Are They?" Ordinance of Baptism administered. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. A. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Dr. Judson, 11 and 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., Near 127th St., Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 o'clock, "An Age of Great Unrest Demands a Religion of Positive Leadership." 8 o'clock, "Dives in the Temple." 10 A. M., John P. Peters, D. D., speaks on "Christian Unity."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST Church, 145th St. and Convent Av. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., MINISTER. 11 A. M.—"The Second Commandment." 8 P. M.—"Crimes and Criminals."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

New York Society of the New Church, (Swedenborgian.)

NEW CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS. REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "STANDING TRUE," a sermon on the tendency to regard Christian allegiance lightly and to treat religious beliefs and observances with indifference.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. FRANK J. HANSCOM preaches at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Special Musical Service, "The Conversion," by H. Alexander Matthews, Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Dr. Stimson, Pastor, 11 and 8. People's Forum, 9 P. M., the Hon. Wm. A. Prendergast will speak ON "ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN."

PILGRIM CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St. George Requa Lockwood, Minister. Service, 11 A. M. Musical, 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Evening, Rev. Dr. Tenney.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.—Rev. James M. Philputt, D. D., Rev. D. H. Bradbury, Dr. Philputt will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Bradbury at 8 P. M. } Ministers.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St. 11 A. M., Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject:—"FALSE ETHICS IN THE SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS OF OUR DAY."

Evangelical.

Spanish Evangelical Church, 24th St. and Madison Av., 24th St. entrance. Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, M. A., Pastor. Sundays, 3; Thursdays, 8 P. M. Spanish students welcome.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday at 11. Dr. Wise: "Who Is a Good Jew?" All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Sermon by Dr. SILVERMAN, "The Universe with God or without God." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. | Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. Remensnyder.—Service, 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner Morton St.—11 A. M., Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss of Metropolitan Temple. 7:45 P. M., Pastor, Rev. George W. Downs.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner, D. D.—11, "New York Needs." 7:45, "Men and Church Attendance." Marcus Marks speaks.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 E. 17th St., and People's Home Church and Settlement, 543 E. 11th St. Rev. Millard L. Robinson, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Proofs of Divine Revelation." 8 P. M.—"God's Care." Men's Bible Class meets at 10 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST, 76th Street, west of Columbus. 11 A. M.—DR. W. McK. DARWOOD. 8 P. M.—DR. FINCH.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. C. L. GOODELL, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. George Clarke Peck. 8 P. M. Musical Service.

Brooklyn.

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Presbyterian.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.

Preacher To-morrow, THE REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. West End Av. and 91st St., EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William Roberts, D. D., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph.D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach, 11 A. M. Mr. Montgomery, 8 P. M.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 128th and 7th Av.—Rev. D. J. McMillan, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Living Christ." 8 P. M.—"The Gifts of Christ."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. PATRICK M. PLAYFAIR, D. D., of St. Andrew's, Scotland, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Service Wednesday evening at 8 Conducted by Rev. WM. CARTER, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 o'clock and Mr. Janeway at 4. Bible School, 9:40 A. M. Primary Department at 9:30. Preparatory Service, Wednesday, 8 A. M. Visitors welcome at all services.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock, preacher, the Rev. Prof. THOMAS CUMING HALL, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Avenue, at 105th Street. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic, "The Impeachment Trial from Christ's Standpoint—A Ringing Challenge to the Spirit of the Times."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson F. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M. } Pastors.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St. and Wadsworth Av. The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTTE AVE., BROOKLYN, Cor. So. Oxford, (3 blocks from Subway Terminal.) The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers. Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30 and 7:45.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. SUNDAY, October 26th. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds. 4:30 P. M.—Choral Service daily, except Monday and Saturday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Anthon Memorial, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St. Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Rector. Serv. 8, 11, & 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. 11 A. M., Bishop Rowe of Alaska, Preacher. 8 P. M., The Rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St., G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher at 11, Bishop Spalding of Utah.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Very Rev. S. P. Delaney of Milwaukee,) at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon. Rt. Rev. Julius W. Atwood, Preacher. Subject: "The Great Refusal." 8 P. M.—Haydn's "The Creation." Preacher, Dr. Grant. Subject: "Young Men in Politics."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av. Rev HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Rev. A. J. P. McClure. 12 M., Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M., Pastor Griglio. 8 P. M., Right Rev. Dr. Reeve.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 and 11 A. M. Holy Communion; 11, ordination service. Sermon by the Bishop of California. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Sermon by Rev. Francis J. Little. Tuesday, Oct. 28, 10:30, Bishop Aves of Mexico.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION. 1 East 29th Street. Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock. STAINER'S MASS AND SERMON, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession), 4 o'clock. SERMON 8 P. M., by BISHOP OSBORNE. COMMUNION DAILY AT 7.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY. 334 West 57th Street. Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer: Preacher, Right Rev. J. H. Van Buren, D. D..11 A. M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST. 27e Rue.—Service divine le dimanche a 10:30; et 8 h. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, Rector. 8. Holy Communion. 11. Preacher, BISHOP C. D. WILLIAMS. 4. Preacher, BISHOP SPALDING. 8. Preacher, BISHOP GAILOR.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, H. P. NICHOLS, D. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Bishop KINSOLVING of Brazil. 8 P. M.—Bishop THOMAS of Wyoming.

ST. ANDREW'S, 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. BISHOP BREWER OF MONTANA preaches at 11 A. M. Rev. LLOYD THOMAS of Nevada at 8 P. M. on "Expansive Enthusiasm." All welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Rector.—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rev G. Sherwood Whitney of Augusta, Ga.) 8 P. M., Archdeacon Windiate of Nashville, Tenn.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. The Rev. LIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Preacher, The Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Western Colorado. 4 P. M., Preacher, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 16th St., east of 3d Av. 8, 11, and 8. All seats free. 11, A. M. Preacher, the Rector.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Bishop G. H. Kinsolving, 11 A. M. Annual Service, Sons of St. George, 4 P. M. Organ Recital, 5 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av., William Norman Guthrie, Rector. 11 A. M.—Bishop Gailor, Chancellor of Sewanee, will preach at Memorial Service to Edgar Gardner Murphy. Informal after-meeting for Comrades in St. Mark's Hall. 8 P. M.—Socialist Pulpit and Forum, Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th St., Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 8, 11 and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-128 WEST 69TH ST. Rev. Dr. SEAGLE, Rector, 8, 11, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St., Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon. BISHOP LAWRENCE OF BOSTON. 4 P. M., Evensong and Address. BISHOP KINSOLVING, OF BRAZIL.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7 and 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:15 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11:00 A. M.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon. 8:00 P. M.—Shortened Evensong and Sermon. 11:00 A. M.—The Right Reverend Charles Henry Brent, D. D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands. 8:30 P.M.—The Right Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, D. D., Bishop of Kyoto, Japan. Week-day Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 5 P. M. Short service for business people daily (except Saturday) at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"How Shall I Vote?" 8 P. M.—"The Lesson of the Loaves."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Quartette accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Church School at 9:45 A. M. Mid-Week Service, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Subject: "The Story of an Old Hymn." Choral Service, Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer." Choir assisted by Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St. REV. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D. D. REV. HUGH BLACK, D. D. 11 A. M. 4:30 P. M. Bible School, 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR PHILSON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for Worship, 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. Augustus T. Murray proposes attending New York meeting.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) FOURTH AV. AND 20TH ST. Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: THE SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN A LIBERAL RELIGION. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, Will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: THE GOSPEL OF THE AUTUMN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister. Rev. EDGAR SWAN WIERS, of Montclair, N. J., will preach on "MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET."

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER ALL, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP."

Y. M. C. A.

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK. "Can Democracy Succeed in New York?" West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P.M

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., near 7th Av., at 3:45. PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. BROOKS, Free Illustrated Lecture, "THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS."

Other Services.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. S. Simpson, Pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M., Rev. J. Hudson Ballard. Subject: "The Care of God." 8 P. M., Rev. J. Hudson Ballard. Subject: "Relation Values."

JESUS, A JEW, SAID THE PURE IN heart see God; Benj. Altman, a Jew, said Honor-Integrity is my stay. FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD. WM. T. HOOKEY Invites you to visit our parlors, 204 West 131st St., Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, 8 P.M.

HENRY FRANK, SCHUYLER THEATRE, SUN., NOV. 2. WATCH.

MADISON C. PETERS, N. Y. THEATRE Bldg., 45th St., Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Blindness of Virtue." Following this address Gov. WILLIAM SULZER will speak.

VEDANTA—Swami Bodhananda, 8 P. M., 135 West 80th, "Self Control." Tuesday evening, Josephine Locke, Japanese Art. Collection.

Advertising That Pays

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New York, Oct. 10, 1913.

The New York Times:

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(Signed) J. Wolff, Sec'y.

According to the statements published by the New York daily newspapers, THE NEW YORK TIMES has an average net paid total sale more than DOUBLE the next high-class morning newspaper; MORE THAN THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES that of the third high-class morning newspaper; MORE THAN FOUR AND ONE-HALF TIMES that of the fourth high-class morning newspaper, and considerably more than the three COMBINED.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal in Leather District Involving Sale of Cliff Street Building—Resale of Harlem Apartment—Transactions in Old Chelsea—Bronx and Suburban Buyers—Uptown Business Leases.

A deal aggregating $100,000, involving the sale of a new six-story structure in the old leather district, formed one of the features of the realty market yesterday. The deal was virtually a trade, in which the properties at 60 Cliff Street and 297 Pearl Street changed hands. The former, occupied by a new six-story building, on a plot 20 by 100, was sold by Henry A. Mark to Seig Goldstein, and in part payment Mr. Goldstein gave the five-story structure at 297 Pearl Street, on a plot 17.7 by 104 and irregular, between Beekman and Ferry Streets. In the deal the former figured at a valuation of $75,000 and the Pearl Street property at $30,000.

The deal was negotiated by the Charles F. Noyes Company, which, a short time ago, leased the Cliff Street building to the J. E. Linde Paper Company for a term of years at an annual rental of $5,400. Mr. Goldstein was represented in the transaction by Harry Seig Goldstein of Ascher, Ogust & Goldstein.

Green Court Resold.

Green Court, a six-story elevator apartment on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 111th Street, has been resold by the Bendheim Construction Company. The structure occupies a plot 100.11 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

The buyer, John W. Wellbrock, gave in part payment a farm of forty-five acres at Smithtown, L. I., adjoining the estate of the late Mayor Gaynor.

The seller purchased the property July 26 of this year from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, which acquired it the week preceding at a foreclosure for $277,000. W. S. Baker and S. Saltzman negotiated the sale.

Sales in Chelsea District.

In the Chelsea district, where there has been considerable buying and leasing activity during the past month, James N. Wells Sons sold 308 West Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 92, leasehold, to the Arlhorst Realty Corporation.

The same brokers recently sold the dwelling leaseholds 504 and 506 West Twenty-fourth Street to E. H. Burns and 449 West Twenty-eighth Street to the Arlhorst Realty Corporation. All of the houses will be altered for business.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The Billiken Realty Company sold to Mrs. W. I. Norris, for occupancy, the three-story private dwelling 66 Kingsbridge Road.

The Batson Farm Agency sold for K. Oshinsky, 1,061 Boston Road, a five-story brick apartment house on a plot 37.6 by 120 feet. In part payment the buyer, F. Colot, gave a farm located at Wallingford, Conn. About $60,000 was involved in the trade.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $28,000 on the five-story flat on lot 37.6 by 125, known as 762-4 East 168th Street. Also a first mortgage loan of $6,000 on the two-family brick dwelling known as 1,219 Vyse Avenue.

Brooklyn.

F. C. Sauter sold the three-story dwelling 635 Tenth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, for Stephen Cisin to Capt. Henrik Normann, who will occupy the property.

In the Arlington section Frank Richards has sold the following one-family stucco detached houses: No. 88 Warwick Street to Louis J. Montagnon, 90 Warwick Street to Samuel E. Brown, and 94 Warwick Street to Emily and Bertha Hills.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold in the Kensington Park section of Flatbush lots to J. H. Cutter, D. B. Miller, J. A. Rose, Charles A. Brady, E. T. James, C. O. Schmidt, M. A. Stroup, L. L. Candles, A. M. Herron, and S. S. McCord.

Joseph P. Day has sold for a client four lots fronting on Beaumont Street, 240 feet south of the Oriental Boulevard, at Manhattan Beach Estates.

Brooklyn Houses in Trade for Manhattan Apartment.

Melvin E. Boas was the buyer of the Briar

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 167th St, 36.1x100x101.2x119.3, (foreclosure July 29;) Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Adele Kneeland, West St, Lenox, Mass., executrix of Charles Kneeland, Oct. 15; attorney, Hy L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St.....$17,500

DELANCEY ST, n s, bounded w by 120 Delancey St and e by land of Mary Marsh, 25x100; Elias Warshaw and others to Samuel Warshaw, 813 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, (mtg $58,200,) Sept. 2; attorney, D. Frieberger, 350 Broadway.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 236, n s, 23.11x108.6 to 225 Division St; also Division St, 219, s s, 23.10x— to 230 East Broadway; Abraham Greenberg, referee, to Harvey J. Underhill, 148 Turrell Av, South Orange, N. J., mtg $70,000, Oct. 23; attorneys, Chrystie, Williamson & Boyles, 115 Broadway.$10,000

GREENWICH AV, 24, e s, 23x94.1; Helena Heller to Henry Heller, 24 Greenwich Av, Oct. 23.....$1

HAMILTON ST, 23, n s, 12.6x63.3; Eliza A. Thorne to Luigi Sorregrossa, 18 Monroe St, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1,925, w s, 25x105; Adolph Fischer to Roxford Holding Co., 906 Broadway, (mtg $15,000;) attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 277 Broadway $1

9TH AV, 865 and 867, w s, 50.5x75; Union Land Holding Co. to Samuel H. Martin, West Orange, N. J., (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, Robert G. Perry, 55 John St.....$1

10TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 22d St, 12.4x100; Charles May and another, executors of George V. N. Baldwin, to Bernhard Seymann, 1,232 45th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, Oct. 15; attorneys, King & W., 27 Cedar St $1

12TH ST, 346 East, s s, 21.1x63.1x21.1x68; Michele Campis to Francesco Coscia, 217 East 5th St, ½ right, title, and interest, all liens, Oct. 23.....$100

52D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 25x100.5; John J. Rafferty and others to John J. Rafferty, 327 West 46th St, and Peter I. Rafferty, 467 West 57th St, July 30; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St...$1

61ST ST, 132 East, s s, 20x100.5; Michael W. De Vanny to Bridge De Vanny, 131 East 74th St, Oct. 14; attorney, William J. Lamey, 60 Wall St.....$1

77TH ST, n s, 436 ft w of West End Av, 28.8x102.2x irregular; Thomas S. Clarke and another to Albert E. Smith, Oyster Bay, L. I., (mtg $50,000,) b. and s. all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

98TH ST, 133 and 155 West, n s, 49.7x100.11; Elizabeth C. Fillis and others to Caroline Steffens, 133 West 98th St, mtg $35,000, Oct. 22; attorneys, Fuller & Prest, 145 Nassau St.....$1

101ST ST, 108 West, s s, 24.6x100.11; Sarah J. O'Shaughnessy to Ann Collamore, 506 West 22d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

103D ST, 311 and 313 East, n s, 50x100.11; 106th St, 311 East, n s, 25x100.11; Michele La Sala and others to Raphael R. Murphy, 1,547 Vyse Av, b. and s., Oct. 23; address, 84 Nassau St.....$50

117TH ST, s, 173 ft e of Pleasant, 50x100.11; Charles H. Sherrill, referee, to Stephen P. Sturges, at Shelter Island, L. I., and 56 Liberty St, Oct. 22.....$800

120TH ST, 132 West, s s, 16.8x81.6; Cecile M. McGrann to Philip Simon of Passaic, N. J., (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Edward T. Moore, Passaic, N. J.....$1

Bronx.

BARNES AV, w s, 134.7 ft s of Lydig Av, 159.6x—; also land in Brady Av; Sarsfield Doyle and others, trustees, to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, Oct. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $4,500

CITY ISLAND AV, s e corner of Scofield St, 72x92; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Annie Kane, 735 East 150th St, Sept. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $3,000

DEVOE TERRACE, 2,470, 25x90; Susan F. Smith to Oscar Bocklund, Montclair, N. J., Oct. 17, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Robert M. Boyd, Jr., Montclair, N. J.....$100

FULTON AV, 1,531 and 1,533, w s, 50x173; Mary S. Rich to Realty Options Company, 200 5th Av, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway..$1

GRANT AV, n w corner of 166th St, 156.6x100; Paul Jones, referee, to Central Realty Co, 103 Park Av, Oct. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$5,300

LOTS 14 & 15, blk 28, map Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Aron Realty Corpn, 1,018 E 163d St, Oct 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 51 & 52, blk 72, same map; same to Myrtle E Russell, 517 W 171st St, Oct 15; same attorney $1

LOTS 7 & 8, blk 69A, same map; same to Max Rodin, 1,470 Webster Av, July 22; same attorney $1

LOTS 30 to 33, map Wm B Ogden; August Nelson & Helma Nelson, 193 W 168th, (mtg $12,500,) Oct 23; attorney H Froehlich, 66 Broadway $100

LOTS 72 and 73, map Cebrie Park; Louis Padula to Louis Padula Company, 291 East 149th St, Oct. 24; attorney, William Weil, 150 Nassau St $1

LOT 79, map Crotona Park; Louis Padula to Louis Padula Company, 291 East 149th St, Oct. 24; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 94, same map; same to same, Oct. 24; attorney, same $1

LOTS 658 and 660, map Elizabeth B. R. King, City Island; Henry Hunneke, Jr., to John Ryan, 243 West 109th St, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 259, map of Washingtonville; Richard W. Kempshall to Henry E. Bliss, 431 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 2; attorneys, Holden & Cavanaugh, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1

LOT 106, map of Forster & Schmitt; Genevieve G. Cosgrove to Mary A. Sullivan, 619 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 16.....$850

LOTS 32 and 33, map of Maclay Av, R. Co.; Victoria D'Andrea to Benjamin Kaplan, 1,468 Seabury Place, Oct. 23, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, R. Lowenthal, 1,347 Boston Road. $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 240 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Martha Perna to Bridget Gonnells, 1,428 Vyse Av, Sept. 1, (mortgage $5,000;) attorneys, Joline & Davis, 68 William St $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,213, 25x100; Martha Perna to Bridget Gonnells, 1,428 Vyse Av, Oct. 1, (mortgage $4,500;) attorneys, Joline & D., 68 William St.....$100

TRINITY AV, 968, e s, 27.6x100; Hugh P. O'Rorke to Mary E. Doyle, 963 Cauldwell Av, Oct. 23, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, D. O. L. Cohalan, 5 Nassau St.....$1

UNION AV, n e corner of 166th St, 40x100; Max Hofmann to Fanny Nathanson, Eatontown, N. J., Oct. 22; attorney, N. G. Goldberger, 288 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, s e corner 173d St, 25x100; Bridget Gonnells to Martha Perna, 1,074 Fox St, Oct. 1, (mortgage $52,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WALLACE AV, 1,854, e s, 30x100; Wallace Av, 1,861, w s, 25x100; D'Andrea Construction Co. to Benjamin Kaplan, 1,468 Seabury Place, Oct. 23, (mortgage $10,500;) attorney R. Lowenthal, 1,347 Boston Rd.$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,113, w s, 25x103.3; Abina Carroll to Nane Schalle, 664 Oakland place, (mtg $4,000,) Oct 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,321, w s, 24.1x150; Hayman Eckman to E. Lowenthal & Son, 1,347 Boston Rd., Od, Oct. 24, (mortgage $3,500;) attorney, R. Lowenthal, 1,347 Boston Rd $100

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x—; Jacob Streifler Company to Frank J. Johnson, 1918 Daly Av., Sept. 4, (mtg $6,000) $1

165TH ST, n s, 21.4 ft w of Tinton Av, 45.6x102.2x46x102.2; Elizabeth T Bell to Daisy H Bell, 1,204 Boston rd, Oct 23.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BATHGATE AV, 1,604, part of store; Simon Levinson to William Annis, 1,636 Washington Av, 4 7-12 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, N. A. Heynesfeld, 1,477 Washington Av $420

BAYARD ST, 47, third and fourth floors; Herbert Baum and another to Michael Colombo, 75 Baxter St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St.....$1,500

BELMONT AV, 2,477, store and basement; Lurbar Realty Co. to Benjamin Dorman, 199 Bleecker St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1913..$540

GRAND ST, 542 and 544, all; K. O. Realty Co. to Morris Stahl, 95 Forsyth St, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, M. N. Krakower, 320 Broadway.....$7,311

MONROE ST, 134½, store, &c.; Michael Meckler to Jessie Katz, on premises, 5½ years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Herman A. Yondin, 277 Broadway.....$720

1ST AV, 1,082, store, &c.; William Infeld to Ignatz Adler, 331 East 69th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Interborough Brewing Co., 960 Franklin Av, Brooklyn.....$1,800

14TH ST, 115 and 117 East, second to fifth floors; Emma Siebert to Marie Hannigan, 1 year from Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, I. Gainsbury, 271 Broadway.....$1,800

27TH ST, 531 West, all; Noah B. Shute to Henry Hencken, 282 10th Av, 10 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,500

116TH ST, 254 West, store and basement; Kate V. Ferris to Isidore Greenberg, 160 Lenox Av or 256 West 116th St, et al, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1913.....$2,400

151ST ST, 248 East, all; Giovanni Lordi to Gennero Carozza, 251 East 151st St, 5 years fromAug. 1, 1913; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.....$1,560

161ST ST, 447 East, store and cellar; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to Isidor Greenberg, 1,563 Stebbins Av, 8 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Louis Siegel, 302 Broadway $780

LIS PENDENS.

HOUSTON ST, 436 East; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Isidor Berger and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

LINCOLN ST, w s, between Barnett Place and Morris Park Av, Lot 232; Land and Lien Co. against Pauline Rosensweig and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.

MERCER ST, 98, Solomon A. Fatman against Mary F. Stanley and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Paskus.

PARK AV, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Catherine W. Hering and others against Henry Hering and others, (partition;) attorney, E. J. Helmick.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 26x90; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Maria Book and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

TELLER AV, n w corner of 169th St, 90x20; Hayman Eckman against Louisa M. Esche and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Rabinowich.

4TH ST, s s, between Seddon and Rolland Sts, Lot 0-7; Land and Lien Co. against Elizabeth Healy and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.

120TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 81.6x—; Mary A. Kaufman against James M. Scofield and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

141ST ST, 486 East; Hugo Helburn against Ester Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. D. Cameron.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St; Domenico La Sala against Charles Friedman et al; Sept 2, 1913.....$18,500

1ST AV, e s, whole front between 110th & 111th Sts; E F Keating Co against Consolidated Gas Co et al; Mar 18, 1913...$715

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533-541 Canal Street,

N. E. Cor. Washington.

9 Stories.

4,500 square feet to a floor.

Fire proof.

All Improvements.

Capacity 250 lbs. to the sq. ft.

2 Elevators.

Excellent Shipping Facilities.

Will rent to one tenant or divide.

WM. S. BAKER,

149 Broadway, Singer Building.

CONFECTIONER'S FACTORY

Fully equipped candy factory, now in active operation within three minutes of Broadway and 42d St.; can be leased or purchased. Exceptional inducements to responsible parties. Seen by appointment with

McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co.

489 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 2000.

N. W. COR. CENTRE AND WHITE STS.

EIGHT-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, 40,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE.

S. H. STONE, AGENT,

135 BROADWAY,

OR ANY BROKER.

Large light loft, 60x100, for storage or light manufacturing purposes. Reasonable rent. Central location. Inquire 218 East 37th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 housekeeping apartments, 6, 7, and 9 rooms and baths respectively; furnished or unfurnished; yearly or on shorter term leases. Special prices. Apply Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT $25 and $30 in Brooklyn.

Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Broklyn; on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare; send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 5528.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

50 E. 96TH

(Southeast Cor. of Madison Ave.)

TO RENT

One apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths, $780 per year.

One corner apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000 per year.

Superintendent on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

EXCEPTIONAL SUITE

TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.

47 West 72nd Street.

$60 per Month.

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,

MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.

Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.

Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH ST.

1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1; meals optional.

Exclusive Apartments At Low Rentals

49th Street 146 East

Near Grand Central Station.

Rents $540 up.

Rooms .....In suites of 1 and 3

Baths .....One each

For Occupancy .....At once

Features—New building, convenient location, sunny rooms.

Note—Kitchen with 3 room apartments, rooms large.

57th Street 130 West

Near Carnegie Hall and 58th St. Station 6th Av. "L."

Rents $720 up.

Rooms .....In suites of 2 and 3

Baths .....One each

For Occupancy .....At once

Features—Vacuum cleaning, hotel service, restaurant in the house.

Note—Also large studio, northerly light.

62nd Street 27 East

A new building, just east of Madison Avenue.

Rents $1,000 up.

Rooms .....In suites of 4 and 6

Baths.....One to two each

For Occupancy .....At once

Features—Southern exposure, exceptional neighborhood.

Note—An excellent opportunity for families wishing small apartments in the social centre.

68th Street 11 East

Corner Madison Avenue.

Rents $2,000 up.

Rooms—In suites of 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13.

Baths .....Two to four each

For Occupancy .....At once

Features—New building, large rooms, ample closets.

Note—All living rooms have either southeast or west exposure.

75th Street 103 East

Adjoining Park Av. Best residential section.

Rents $1,900 to $2,600.

Rooms .....Suites of 7, housekeeping

Baths .....Two and three, east side

For Occupancy .....At once

Features—Large living rooms, 3 master's bedrooms, conveniently planned service portions.

Note .....Some duplex apartments

PEASE & ELLIMAN

Main Office, 340 MADISON AVE., Cor. 42d St.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6200

Branch Offices: 165 West 72d Street and 55 Liberty Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Belnord

Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

One of the *most distinctly desirable apartment homes* to be had in the heart of New York City. Satisfy yourself of the fact—ask us for full information or inspect the few apartments that are available for lease.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,

Agents, Broadway, at 80th St., N. Y.

Highest Class Bachelor Apartments

in a modern fireproof 12-story building of the latest type, central to many transit lines and in the heart of New York's club district.

THE

Mansfield

12 West 44th St.

2 & 3 Rooms & Bath.

Complete and superior hotel service, with many features. An ideal home for Bachelors.

Inquire on premises or

E. S. Willard & Co.,

52 William St.

36 Central Park South

All conveniences of a modern hotel and apartment house combined. Between 5th and 6th Aves. 14 Story, High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof.

ONLY A FEW LEFT

Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park 2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.

RENTAL $1,000 UP.

Satisfactory References Indispensable. Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.

Dining Room on first floor. Tray service in room if desired.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

FORREST CHAMBERS

113TH ST. TO 114TH ST., ON BROADWAY.

Apartments of

6 TO 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.

These apartments are especially attractive, containing many unique and individual features.

All rooms are large and light and should appeal to families of refinement.

RENTALS, $1,200 TO $2,400.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. TEL. 6261 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,

71 Broadway.

New Elevator Apartments Now Ready for Occupancy.

The Trossachs

NORTHERN AVE.,

Just North of 181st St.

The ideal location of this new high-class building is one of the many features, being right on the banks of the Hudson River and surrounded by natural country, within a few minutes' walk of the Subway and Broadway cars.

5 & 6 Large Outside Rooms, Foyer & Bath.

Attractive Rentals.

Renting Agent on Premises, or

KEMPE & CO.,

S. W. Cor. Broadway and 87th St.

Telephone, 3610—Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

40 Morningside Park East

North Corner West 118th St.

Overlooking Park

7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Advantageous Terms Obtainable Now

THE ADLON THE ALJOMOR

7th Ave. & 54th St.

Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.

Suites of 3,4,5&6 Rooms & Bath

With Large Foyer and Reception Room

At Very Moderate Rental.

Every known appointment can be found in these spacious apartments.

MAID AND VALET SERVICE.

References Absolutely Indispensable.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

42 East 66th St.

6 ROOMS WITH 3 BATHS

An exclusive new apartment house just finished, in a most desirable family location. Only one apartment on a floor, every modern facility and convenience for tenants.

Rentals $2,400 to $3,000,

which includes extra maids' rooms individual laundries and store rooms.

One 3-Room Apartment, $1,200

Also a handsome duplex apartment of 8 rooms and 4 baths conveniently arranged for a physician. Apply to your broker, or to Superintendent on premises.

42 East 66th St.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.

RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.

See Superintendent on Premises.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

43 to 49 East 58th St.

7 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,440 to $1,550

All-night elevator, hall 'phone service; all improvements. Resident agent.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

39 W. 55TH

Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

3 housekeeping apartments, 6, 7, and 9 rooms and baths respectively; furnished or unfurnished; yearly or on shorter term leases. Special prices. Apply Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th Street.

New 9-story Elevator Apartments, all improvements.

3-4-5 and 6 Rooms.

$58 TO $95.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths.

55 West 95th St.

Telephone 6621 River.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

Concessions Now Being Made.

SONOMA

55TH ST. AND BROADWAY

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS

4 & 5 Rooms and Baths

IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION

Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

REXMERE

328-330 West 85th Street, near Riverside.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

7 and 8 rooms.

$900 to $1,800.

5 & 8 ROOMS,

1 & 2 BATHS.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE.

New six-story elevator house, NORTHWEST CORNER

St. Nicholas Av. and 150th St.

PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.

W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way. (147th St.)

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

WHITE COURT

203 WEST 107TH ST.

Elevator Apartment, bet. Amsterdam and Broadway. Six elegant, large, light, front rooms and bath, two toilets; select tenants; efficient service; rent $70 only. N. BRIGHAM HALL & W. D. BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Ave. 'Phone 7632—Bryant.

RIVERVIEW COURT,

611 WEST 136TH STREET, near Riverside Drive.

Subway station 137th St.; four rooms and bath, large and light, $30; select tenants. N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. 'Phone, Bryant—7632.

5 ROOMS

St. Nicholas Ave. and 176th St.

SOUTHWEST CORNER.

New five-story fireproof and soundproof apartments; every room outside and large. Apply on premises, or

W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

THE HUNTINGTON

High Class Apartments.

218 W. 112th, 6-7 Rooms all improvements $600-$840.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

BROOKLYN.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT. JUST COMPLETED.

THE VERNON

708 OCEAN AVENUE,

Bet. Beverly and Albemarle Roads, Flatbush. Surroundings unsurpassed. Only 5 minutes' walk to Brighton Beach "L" Station. 30 minutes to Manhattan.

4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.

RENT MODERATE.

Illustrated booklet and particulars, apply

JUDSON H. PAIGE, Rental Agent,

1621 CORTELYOU ROAD, FLATBUSH.

Tel. 903 Flatbush, or Supt. on premises.

New Jersey.

IN the midst of the bracing air atop of the Palisades, opposite 42d St., beautiful view of the Hudson, convenient to all cars, Weehawken or West Shore Cortlandt St. ferries; richly decorated. 6 Large, Sunny Rooms. Bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light, &c. $28, $29, $30

Same in N. Y. City would cost $65.

13 4TH ST., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

To the People of the Bronx & Washington Heights

LOOK BACK 5 YEARS, and see the wonderful development that has taken place in your neighborhood.

LOOK BACK 10 YEARS, and you will recall that there were hardly any buildings north of 150th Street, on Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, or on Broadway north of 125th Street.

TO-DAY these parts of the city are as thickly built up as lower Manhattan. What has made the marvelous change? There is but one answer:

RAPID TRANSIT and the **NORTHWARD GROWTH** of the city. ALONG THIS LINE Real Estate has increased tremendously in value and large profits have been made.

THE NEW SUBWAY LINE is now being built up Jerome Avenue. The same increase in value and profits will be made along that line.

YOU HAVE SEEN IT.

YOU KNOW IT.

YOU BELIEVE IT.

345 LOTS OF THE MOSS ESTATE will be sold at auction next Tuesday. They must be sold no matter at what price. There will be a chance to pick up bargains.

GO TO THE SALE, OR in a few years you will regret it.

MOSS ESTATE 345 LOTS ON

Jerome Avenue, 174th, 175th and 176th Sts. and Adjoining Avenues and Streets,

which **MUST BE SOLD** at Auction

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.,

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1913, Commencing at 10:30 A. M.

70% Can Remain on Mortgage.

Titles insured free to purchasers by Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANKS BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT ON PURCHASE.

For Maps Apply to

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Agents and Auctioneers.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

84TH ST., 11 WEST.
A desirable single apartment, near Park entrance; seven rooms, bath; two toilets; all light; quiet neighborhood.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Genuine sacrifice.—Cozy house, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights; best section of Corona, 3 blocks from new subway, 2 blocks from trolley; fare 5c.; title guaranteed. Price only $3,850. Small payment down; balance as rent. H. Kendregan, 502 2d Av., New York.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Look at 691 Elmore Place, (East 22d St..) corner Farragut Road, 10 R., with garage. Sell, rent, or exchange; also 1,516 President St., near Albany Av.; new, 2-family stone, 18 R., driveway. Open daily. Elliott, 44 Court St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owner will sacrifice new bungalow on Sound shore, about ½ acre high ground, sandy beach; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, range, tubs, &c.; garage; $6,500; reasonable terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; 2½ acres, on the north shore of Long Island; bargain to quick purchaser. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 4135 Rector.

Forest Hills, L. I.—12 minutes from Penn. Station; invitation plot, 60 feet front, 92 feet deep; best choice in the development; sacrifice price. Room 954, 1,328 Broadway, New York.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

MONROE.—100-acre dairy farm; good 9-room dwelling, barns, etc.; fruit; $8,000. Box 196, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Rutherford, N. J.—One of our new 1914 houses, just completed; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace, decorated; beautiful shaded plot; every improvement; near school, station, &c.; only $4,200; $500 cash, $27 monthly. Call Van Winkle Co., opposite station.

Ridgewood. — Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, $25 MONTHLY. Commutation, $4.85; 8 rooms; fireplace; city conveniences; near trolley; trains; privilege buying. Owner, Room 459, 200 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Modern 12-room cottage; corner plot, 110x150; also some fine plots of lots in the fine Bayview section, Freeport. Sealy, Freeport, or 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A choice private residence suitable for rooming and boarding; 14 rooms, 3 baths; ready for occupancy; rent low; in the eighties, near Central Park West. S. Harris, 198 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 8063 Cortlandt.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

18 ROOMS, 5 BATHS; $3,000, furnished or unfurnished; 4 story 19 ft. house; b. p. extension; 125TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE; HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 114 Liberty St.

Mortgage Loans.

First Mortgage Wanted.—$35,000 at 6 per cent. for three years, on large business building, Westchester County; valued at $65,000. Address Owner, Box 63, White Plains, N. Y.

MORTGAGE MONEY, ANY AMOUNT, on Commercial Buildings, 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th. Dc Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

$12,000 first mortgage at 6 per cent. Interest wanted on private residence, Westchester County, worth $25,000. Address Owner, Box 197, White Plains, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

SUITABLE for FIRST CLASS CAFE and business men's RESTAURANT, at EAST 41ST ST., entire five-story modern building, 20x52, with plate glass front, stores on ground and first floors; steam heat and electric light in the heart of the new business and railroad terminal centres; long lease. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St. and 114 Liberty St.

NORTH RIVER PIER SPACE.

Pier space 50x90; most desirable along North River; immediate possession. Telephone Broad 5045 for particulars.

555-357 WEST 36TH ST, store and basement, 1st and 5th loft; about 3,000 sq. ft. each; manufacturing building containing electric elevator, light, power and steam heat; rents very moderate; possession immediate; particulars, T. A. Hill Co., owners, 247 W. 36th St.

88-90 Walker St.—Lofts 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rents $1,900. Steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire J. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. 'Phone 4045 Worth, or engineer, on premises.

BEAUTIFUL, LARGE STORE, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS; RENT VERY MODERATE. HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 72D, LEXINGTON AV.

Studio to sublet, mornings; large, well located; $25 per month. N 137 Times.

For storage or light manufacture; good location; elevator service; steam heated. G. B. Rossetto, 408 West 113th St.

57th, 218 East.—Parlor floor, 6 rooms, $35; fine business location; also 4 rooms.

Space to let, milliner, corsetiere, any refined business. Anthony, 16 West 46th.

Parlor floor and basement to let; suitable doctor or business. 328 West 23d.

Desk room to let with all conveniences. Room 34, 45-49 William St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Artists desire to rent store or part, with window space, to demonstrate French pen painting; short period. A 25 Times.

Business Opportunities

A manufacturer, at present located in New York City, wishes to move his plant to a small town within 100 miles of New York, where labor is plenty; would like to hear from Boards of Trade located in desirable place. Address Manufacturer, N 112 Times.

DETECTIVE, licensed and bonded by State, with established office, desires an active partner; college man preferred; able to furnish bond to State and willing to invest. M 218 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity, through an imperative sacrifice; excellently appointed private rooming house filled with business men; good lease; furniture, piano; four baths. Owner, 352 West 58th St.

Slate quarry worth $50,000; United States Government pays $1.00 on the best; 24 acres; fully equipped; price, $20,000. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, 7128.

Wanted—Capital for expansion of moving picture and vaudeville circuit now in successful operation. Address first instance Box X 339 Times.

Bargain.—Complete real estate office, fully established, must be sold. 138 Reid Av., near Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Capital of $2,000 wanted for increase in business; splendid opportunity. Japanese, 18 Times.

Bargain, poolroom; $1,500 cash needed; reasonable offer taken. 358 West 125th St.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
245 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Worth.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 181 West 31st.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Fine Bros., 358 Broadway.

SEVENTY TYPEWRITERS.
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 130 University Place. Stuyvesant 1870.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place 2298 Stuyvesant.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. 11. Morton, 110 West 90th St.; telephone.

Lost

LOST.—Lady's silk bag, large size, containing sum of money and jewelry, taxicab, Oct. 21, 1913, neighborhood 41st St. and 5th Av.; if driver will return jewelry and keys he may keep the money and receive further reward; no questions asked. W. P. Sheridan, 214 Riverside Drive.

LOST — A link bracelet on 50th St. or Columbus Av., 9 rubies, 5 small diamonds; reward. Kindly return to Mrs. Juliet Zag, 104 W. 61st St. No questions asked.

LOST—Between Plaza Tea Room and 65th St., via 5th Av., small gold purse containing no money, small sapphire clasp. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning Room 1,112, 20 Broad St.

LOST—October 20; gold hunting case watch and chain; inscription B. B. E. M. A. S. to Jennie Bellman, neighborhood 55th, 59th St., and 3d Av.; liberal reward. Timekeeper, Bloomingdale's, 59th and 3d Av.

LOST—Gold monogram, made up of letters "S. H. R.," and belonging to a watch fob; liberal reward offered. Return to S. H. Rowe, Wadleigh High School, 215 West 114th.

LOST—String of gold beads, Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, on Broadway, 139th-145th Sts., or on 145th St.; liberal reward. Return G. C. H., 3,485 Broadway.

LOST—Suitable reward for return of diamond and sapphire bar pin lost between Plaza Hotel and Globe Theatre, Oct. 22. Apply J. McLaughlin, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Small package, containing black crepe de chine waist, between 97th and 98th Sts. and West End Av. Finder kindly send to 320 2d Av.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring, Tuesday, in or near St. Michael's, 99th St.; $5 reward. Write X 344 Times.

LOST—Monday, old-fashioned gold watch; reward offered. Return to Mrs. Boughton, 418 West 118th St.

LOST.—Package containing furs; reward offered. Return to H. Livingston, 13 Astor Place.

LOST—Child's string of gold beads; reward. M. Straus, 401 West End Av.

$100.00 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of diamond bar pin lost in Healy's restaurant, 66th St., in taxi between there and Jack's, or in Jack's. Write X 338 Times.

Found.

FOUND—Watch, on 42d St., Oct. 24. Address Box 116, Berlin, Mass.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$10 REWARD
FOR RETURN ORANGE ANGORA CAT. P. THOMPSON, 127 WEST 56TH.

REWARD for return of female tabby cat, lost Saturday, at 94 Riverside Drive.

REWARD for return white Persian kitten, lost Oct. 14. 31 West 54th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $50, $60, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
Broadway at 72d St.
6, 8 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 8547.

A.—Riverside Drive, Nos. 120-125, north corner of 84th St., handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, ALL-LIGHT SIX-ROOM APARTMENT; 7 MONTHS, YEAR; $90. 600 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, APT. 6-A. PHONE 1600 AUDUBON.

2 St. Nicholas Place.—Four-room apartment; fine outlook; terms moderate; complete housekeeping arrangements. Phone 1710 Audubon, Apartment 52.

5 handsomely furnished large corner rooms; grand piano; near theatres; ideal downtown home in Fifties. Phone 876 Columbus.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; view; $130 month. Archibald Foss, Claremont Morris, Rafal De Florenz, 45 East 44th.

140 Claremont Av.—Apartment 34; leaving city; six outside rooms, furnished, housekeeping.

124th, 510, West.—Corner apartment, six rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator; complete for housekeeping.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.—Seclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, preferably east side, below 50th, not over $60; mother and daughter; references exchanged. C. B. Hale, 71 Irving Place.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

To sublet Nov. 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, unfurnished apartment of seven rooms, bath, and extra maid's room; three wood-burning fireplaces; West 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; can be seen on appointment. Telephone 6022 John.

The Saville, Cathedral Heights, 420 West 118th St.—Six rooms, all improvements; vacuum cleaner, roof chairs, fiction library, public dining room; owner, premises; $53; choicest location in city; one left; concession.

93d St., 46 and 48 West.—Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; exceptional rear, half flat; Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

Eight-room apartment, 11th floor; sun in every room; wide outlook; two baths; modern appointments; near 116th St. Subway; to sublet unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent, 35 Claremont Av.

FOR A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
A three-room apartment, two baths, on busy Broadway corner, to be sublet at sacrifice. 3,690 Broadway, (53d St.)

244 WEST 104TH.
Eight newly decorated rooms, near Subway, elevated; west of Broadway; exceptionally light.

WEST 70TH ST.,
near Broadway.—Attractive private dwelling, $1,000; possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Riverside Drive.—Fine seven room, bath; facing Drive; $1,100. Very attractive. THE HUDSON, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th.

Beautiful spacious apartment to lease; unfurnished, with or without hotel service. Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chel.

East Side.

39th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcoves, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $660 per annum.

Artist's studio apartment with skylight; north; bedroom and bathroom; $65 per month. 146 East 39th St.

Seven large rooms and bath; single apartment; light on all sides; all improvements; $55. 155 East 45th St.

Bronx.

EIGHT LARGE ROOMS; BATH, HEAT; 2-FAMILY HOUSE. 2,779 BAINBRIDGE AV., (NEAR 198TH.)

Brooklyn.

$35—ST. JAMES PLACE, NR. FULTON—$35
Four-room apartment, gas, electricity, steam, hot water included; near Subway. GOLDEN REALTY CO.,
238 St. James Place.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Refined young married couple (American) want four or five room unfurnished apartment, approximately $25; give particulars. T 110 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced dressmaker wishes position in private families; moderate terms. A 12 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive house; steam heat; private baths; refined service.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

436 MADISON AVE.—Large 3rd floor front room, with closets; reference.

68D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractively furnished rooms; hot water, steam; excellent board.

23D, 466 WEST.—Parlor floor; all conveniences; piano; suitable gentlemen or business; reasonable; board.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, one, two rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Double room, with bath; single room for business man; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class board; references exchanged.

57TH, 361 WEST.—Large front room; conveniences; superior board; moderate; telephone; references

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; other rooms; select location; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, first floor; residence handsomely furnished throughout; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Excellent table board; single meals served outside guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Excellent table; double, single rooms; private baths; table guests.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable family; French cuisine; references; table board.

72D, 157 WEST.—Rooms; Southern exposure; near subway, "L," all surface routes; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, with, without bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second story front room; also medium-sized rooms; references. Telephone Schuyler 7597.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Very attractive large, medium, small rooms, with board; newly furnished house; exceptional neighborhood; moderate; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, large and medium rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—Double room; sunny; large closets; dressing room; absolutely first class; references essential.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade; private or public baths.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; single or connecting; excellent home cooking.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Neatly furnished; all conveniences; parlor dining; homelike; gentleman preferred.

85TH ST., 209 WEST.—Unusually light rooms; private bath; superior cuisine and service.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private baths; single rooms; meals; high-class house.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine, in real home; references essential. Stajer, 3509 Riverside.

92D, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent table. Telephone 10002 Riverside.

92D ST., 288 WEST.—Large room, with board; elevator apartment; reference required. Telephone Anderson.

92D, 60 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with board; reasonable; telephone.

93D, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; "L"; substantial French cooking.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining; table guests; "L," Subway.

95TH, 65 WEST, Rozelle.—Handsome rooms; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

96TH ST., 200 WEST.—In a newly decorated house, room with board.

97TH, 165 WEST, (Italian table d'hote.)—Lunch, 30c.; dinner, 50c. Special Saturday and Sunday dinner, with music, 60c. Several attractive furnished rooms; gentleme only.

97TH ST., 200 WEST.
Large, sunny, outside room, with lavatory; ample closet room; 7th floor, high-class elevator apartment; electricity; Subway express; private American family; reference; moderate. Rogers.

98TH ST., 200 WEST.—Two cozy single rooms; business women; steam; reasonable. McGrath.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879.)—Near Riverside Drive, Subway; delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

103D ST. SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Attractive, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, baths; parlor dining. 2965 River.

111TH ST. 129 WEST.—Double room, running water; excellent board; table guests; subway.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large, light, sunny room; all home cooking; table guests; references.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—In private family, near Drive, handsomely furnished room, with or without board. Apt. 61.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large rooms; private bath; exceptional table.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.
Beautiful front room; high-class apartment; refined gentleman; Subway. Morn. 7700. Walsh.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large, warm room; excellent board; American family.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large front rooms, separate, together; all conveniences; excellent table. Kerker.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room, dressing room; refined location; excellent table; reference.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Top, front suite; view; single rooms; exceptional table. Kellogg.

137TH, 248 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; excellent board; telephone; Subway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
for a refined, cultured lady to secure room and board at a nominal rate in a high-class apartment, conveniently located in one of the best west side neighborhoods. Advertiser is a young woman unexpectedly left alone for most of time, and desirous of proximity of a cogennial, quietly inclined woman. Professional woman or student preferred. References to be exchanged. Address, stating particulars, Quiet Home, A 14 Times.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

SPECIAL DINNER, SUNDAY, OCT. 26, from 12:30 to 3 P. M. and 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 35 AND 50 CENTS.
MENU:
Bisque of Lobster Soup; English Beef Broth; Sweetbread Glace on Toast; Crab Meat a la Newburg; Broiled Fresh Salmon Steak; Roast Young Pig; Broiled Butcher's Tenderloin; Ciret of Venison, Hunter Style; Broiled Spring Chicken; Filet Mignon; Roast Long Island Duckling, Apple Stuffing; Broiled Lamb Chops, Prime Roast Beef, Broiled Club Steak, Cauliflower au Gratin; Creamed Garden Spinach; Baked Sweet Potato; Salad; Home-made Ice Cream; Home-made Pumpkin Pies and Pastry. The Finest Meals in the City—35 and 50 cents. Also a la Carte.
COOPER'S,
419 W. 119th St., just east of Amsterdam Av. —At the Kingscote Apartment.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

TWO young ladies would like board and room with refined family; must be conveniently situated; $7. A 16 Times.

Country Board.

New York City.

"EDGEHILL INN," Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—All year round home for few guests, combining country charm and city comfort; 4 single rooms; southeast exposure in annex available. 'Phone 360 Kingsbridge.

Westchester County.

Small family on Chester Hill, with every home comfort; excellent table; easy commutation; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Few doors from 5th Av.; elegantly furnished suite; two or three rooms; newly renovated; also large front room with privileges; select house.

21ST, 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, without board; all conveniences; steam.

25TH, 109 EAST.—Business men; comfortable, quiet home; private baths; $2.50, $7; Subway; telephone.

29TH, 118 East.—Bedroom, sitting room for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

117-119 EAST 34TH.—Attractive suite; private bath; other desirable double and single rooms

25 EAST 45TH ST.
Rooms, with or without private bath; suitable two gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished room; bath, toilet; gentlemen; reference; $6.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 574, (51st.)—Two connecting, elegant rooms; steam; board optional. Wyss.

West Side.

13TH ST., 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Square and hall, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

23D, 423 WEST.—Suite or large and small rooms; electricity; running water; newly decorated; private family.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; private house; sunny; references; bachelors.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; modern conveniences; first-class house.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom, in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 482.

57TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional, references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Bachelor quarters, rooms, en suite or separate; private bath, shower.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one, two bachelors desirous privacy of home; unquestionable references required.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; every convenience.

71ST, 165 WEST, (BROADWAY.)—LARGE, LIGHT, PARLOR, PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; IMMACULATELY CLEAN HOUSE.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; doctor's home; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also single room; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Suite, private house; handsomely furnished, unfurnished; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath, electricity; owner's home; gentlemen.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath; southern exposure; conveniences; Subway; private house.

78TH ST., 114 W.—Attractive southern exposed rooms with dressing rooms; bath adjoining.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome room; bath, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; Subway; references; excellent location.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; 3 windows; electricity; select private house; Subway.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Two connecting, well-furnished, sunny rooms; also single; running water; Subway; breakfast optional; references. V. C. R.

82D, 109 WEST.—Desirable, warm, well-furnished rooms; quiet apartment for gentleman seeking permanent home. Schuyler 9450. Williams.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; also single room; homelike.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; single room; steam heat.

86TH, 108 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, suitable physician's office; private house; service.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths adjoining; private house; references; gentleman.

90TH ST., 4 WEST.—Well furnished rooms in a private house; connecting dressing rooms, with running water.

92D ST., 75 WEST.
Exceptionally furnished two front rooms; piano, telephone, Subway, L; independent entrance. Scholes.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bathroom; refined surroundings; owner; references.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Business man can obtain room overlooking West End Av.; newly furnished; private family; $6 weekly if permanent. Apartment 61.

95TH, 47 WEST.—SUPERIOR HOME; ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED; REFERENCES.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; running water; phone; private house; gentlemen.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Large room, next bath; all conveniences; elevator apartment. Johnson.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apartment 7C.

96TH, 231 WEST, (The Wollaston.)—Light, attractive room; gentleman; high-class apartment. 6C.

97TH, 30 WEST.—Large front room, connecting smaller room; separately or en suite; entire floor of private house; private bath; reasonable; references.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for gentlemen; Subway express; high-class elevator apartment. 5D.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large single room; elevator apartment, near Riverside; gentleman. Tomlinson.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; refined environment; private house; near Subway.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and "L"; telephone.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; elevator apartment; private family. Judson.

108TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished room; comfortable; heated; telephone service; $2.50; lady preferred. Mrs. Steinberg. Apt. 10.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Two attractive rooms overlooking Hudson, singly or together; gentlemen or couple; block subway; seventh floor.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; gentleman preferred; references. Apartment 35.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; $4; New Englanders. 1095 Morning. Merriam.

114TH ST., 618 WEST.—Exceptional room for gentleman; high-class modern apartment; married couple; no other roomers; absolute privacy; Subway. Gregory.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; gentlemen; private family; references. Apt. 24.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, single, en suite; overlooking park; two baths; one block Columbia University; meals exceptional; optional; references. Apt. 51.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractive room, $8.50, near Columbia; telephone, electricity, elevator. Elmer.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Light, quiet room; newly furnished; no other roomers. Apt. 6, front, west.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH ST., 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Sunny rooms, overlooking campus; single, en suite; restaurant.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; kitchen privilege. Apartment 34.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive suite, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator apartment; newly decorated; near Columbia, Subway. Apartment 2M.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny outside rooms; elevator; reasonable; apartment 21.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; together or separate.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well-heated rooms; up to date; private house; breakfast; references.

135TH, 248 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; board optional; reasonable. Fick.

136TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway)—Steam, electricity, shower, telephone, elevator; references. Apartment 5.

139TH, 640 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; breakfast optional; $5. Skelly.

148TH ST., (3,604 Broadway.)—Young dentist wants one or two bachelors to share his well-furnished apartment; moderate.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Desirable, large room; running water; near bath; private house; Subway; references.

641 WEST END AV.
Attractive outside room, in private American family; all modern conveniences; references. Bailey.

BROADWAY, 1,696.—Exceptionally large outside rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apartment 43.

CLAREMONT AV., 188.—Room, $3 weekly; improvements; telephone; Manhattan Subway. Mahoney.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Elevator Apartment 86; neat, well-heated room, $5; telephone.

IVY COURT, (107th St., 230 West.)—Fully furnished large rooms, convenient neighborhood; high-class house; references. Phone 5041 Riverside, Extension 39. Andreas.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Apt. 81; elegant room, adjoining bath; overlooking park.

MOST AGREEABLE ROOMS IN NEW YORK.
126 East 80th St.
Also studio, elevator. Breakfasts if desired.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (622 West 141st)—Exceptionally large, handsomely furnished room for business gentleman; high-class modern apartment; private American family of two; no other roomers; near Subway. 6660 Audubon. Apartment 8 B.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful small room; gentleman; private family; 91st St. Subway; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

YOUNG couple desire two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; private bath and toilet, with respectable private family, near but not on elevated; state price. N 102 Times.

Wanted—A pleasant double room, without board, for two working women between Madison and 3d Avs., 90th and 96th Sts. Write, stating terms, to X 296 Times.

Help Wanted Female

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middle West city of 200,000. State experience and salary desired. Address X 303 Times.

NURSE.—For two-year-old little girl. Apply before 10 in the morning and after 7:30 in the evening; personal city references required. Apartment 8 E. 318 West 100th Street.

PUPIL NURSES.—Apply Supervisor People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, ON LADIES' GOWNS; GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED. B. PLUMBER, 840 7TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and painstaking; experience not essential; one with some knowledge of Spanish preferred; state age, experience, if any, references, and salary expected. N 135 Times.

WAITRESS.—Light colored woman wishes position in private family; waitress, chambermaid; write or call. 250 West 40th St. Blick's bell.

WOMAN, middle-aged, for literary work; pianist preferred; salary. A 17 Times.

WOMEN SOLICITORS wanted for high-grade monthly magazine; salary and liberal commission. Address N 188 Times.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY. STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

Help Wanted, Male

BOOKKEEPER for importing house; must be capable of handling credits; state age, salary, experience, references. A 30 Times.

BOY wanted, bright, about 17 years old; reference; no others need apply. D. C., Box 102, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

BOY WANTED by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active. B. W., 344 Times.

CLERK.—A young man as assistant shipping and stock clerk in a wholesale cardboard house; one having experience in the cardboard business preferred. Address in own handwriting M 235 Times Downtown.

CRIBMAKER.—Factory in Hoboken is looking for a workman who thoroughly understands the manufacture of brass cribs, and who has the ability to take complete charge of same. Applicant must be able to furnish the best of references. Write G. H., 61 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.

EXPERT teacher of bookkeeping; must have had experience in standard schools; state particulars, salary, &c. M 208 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE wants bright young man to run stock quotation board; only those with previous experience need apply. Address in own handwriting,

$1,400,000 FOR CLINIC FROM ROCKEFELLER

General Education Board Announces Largest Gift for Johns Hopkins Medical School.

FREEDOM FOR TEACHERS

Endowment Will Allow Them to Devote All Their Time to Work—Named in Honor of Pres't Welch.

The General Education Board, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller, announced yesterday an appropriation for the Johns Hopkins Medical School approximating $1,400,000. It was granted for the purpose of so reorganizing the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Pediatrics that the professors and their staffs in these departments might completely withdraw from paid practice in order to devote their entire time to the care of patients, teaching, and research.

President William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins was appraised formally of the gift at a meeting of the board held in the Whitehall Building on Thursday afternoon.

By this latest gift of the board that was made guardian of sums amounting to $43,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller to "promote education in the United States without distinction of race, creed, or sex, and in particular to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence," the Johns Hopkins Medical School will become the most richly endowed institution of its kind in the world.

The Rev. F. T. Gates, Chairman of the General Education Board, gave out this statement last night in explanation of the object of the appropriation:

Since the opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School in the early nineties, it has been universally conceded that the teaching of the underlying medical sciences, namely, anatomy, physiology, pathology, and pharmacology, must be placed in the hands of men devoting their entire time to teaching and research in their subjects.

As the clinical branches are more extensive and more complicated than the above-mentioned underlying sciences, the Medical Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University has become convinced that it is fully as important that the clinical subjects should be cultivated and taught by men freed from the distraction involved in earning their living through private practice.

The Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Medical Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University united in requesting of the General Education Board funds that would enable them to reorganize the departments of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics so that the professors and their associates in the clinic and the laboratories should be able to devote their entire time to their work.

In making the gift the General Education Board has placed absolutely no restriction upon the freedom of these men. They will henceforth be in position to do any service that either science or humanity demands. They are free to see and treat any one, whether inside or outside the hospital, but they will accept no personal fee for any such service.

It is not expected that this radical innovation in medical teaching will deprive the Johns Hopkins Medical School of such advantages as are still to be gained from the services of other men who are practitioners of medicine and surgery. In the conduct of the dispensary, in the teaching of students, and in the cultivation of the specialties men simultaneously engaged in practice will to some extent continue to be utilized.

The board asked that the fund be known as the William H. Welch Endowment for Clinical Education and Research. It is the first endowment of the board to a medical school, and its first funds toward the aid of medical education of any kind. Heretofore the institution has devoted its funds almost entirely to collegiate work, and at times it has given most liberally to scientific farm development and education.

The General Education Board has never appropriated a larger amount to an institution since it was organized in 1902. Of the $43,000,000 given by John D. Rockefeller, $32,000,000 was given at one time, in 1907. In furthering medical science, Mr. Rockefeller has also endowed the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in this city.

The board appropriated at Thursday's meeting, besides the $1,400,000 to Johns Hopkins, $200,000 for Barnard College, $200,000 for Wellesley College, and $50,000 for Ripon College.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Dr. Welch said to-night of the gift of $1,400,000;

"We owe a special debt of gratitude to Frederick T. Gates, Chairman of the Board and to others who have brought about this fine thing for the Medical School.

"I should like to add that the attachment of my name to the designation of the fund is solely the action of the board and comes as a great surprise to me. The suggestion of placing the main clinical chairs upon the university or full-time basis originated with Dr. L. F. Barker,

"The statement issued by the General Education Board sets forth the essential features of the proposed reform. The purpose is to secure for the Departments of Medicine, Surgery and Pediatrics—perhaps one or two other departments may be added later—a staff of teachers devoting their whole time to the work of the Medical School and Hospital and thus standing in the same relation to their subjects as do the teachers of the underlying sciences and university professors in general.

"To enable them to do this they will be paid such salaries as will make it unnecessary for them to engage in practice for the sake of a livelihood. While unrestricted as to seeing private patients any professional fees for such service will go to the hospital or university to further teaching and research along the lines contemplated."

COL. POWELL DIES IN AUTO.

Californian Stricken on Way from Waldorf to Pennsylvania Station.

Col. L. W. Powell of Los Angeles, Cal., and Wytheville, Va., died suddenly in an automobile yesterday while he was on his way from the Waldorf-Astoria, where he had been stopping, to the Pennsylvania Station. An ambulance call brought Dr. Irving from the New York Hospital, and he pronounced him dead. Col. Powell's companion at the time of his death was his friend, Dr. Crow.

Col. Powell is said to have had large mining interests. He was a member of the California Club in Los Angeles, and of the Toltec Club of El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Powell and five children survive him.

CRIMMINS FOR PRENDERGAST

Says So, and Denies That Controller Injured Catholic Institutions.

John D. Crimmins issued a statement yesterday in which he said he himself intended to support Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, and the Fusion candidates, George McAneny and William A. Prendergast, and denied the charge made against Mr. Prendergast that he had discriminated against Roman Catholic institutions of the city. Here is Mr. Crimmins's statement:

In a letter addressed to Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Municipal Committee, in answer to an invitation to support the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel, I replied that I should support Mr. McCall for Mayor and Mr. McAneny and such candidates for other offices as were in my judgment best qualified for the offices for which they are candidates.

I had no thought of omitting Mr. Prendergast, whose efforts and labors were second to those of no official. Mayor Gaynor relied much on Mr. Prendergast, and spoke of it to me, as he must have done to others. Mr. Prendergast is deserving of the support of every citizen at the polls in his candidacy for re-election. He has been faithful and conscientious. His administration of the Finance Department speaks for itself.

It may not be out of place to mention an incident that for a time caused him to be misunderstood. I refer to the moneys contributed by the city for the support of charities. Millions of dollars were paid by the city to what might be spoken of as private institutions for the support of the city's wards who are cared for by these institutions.

There had been no proper accounting by the managers of these charitable institutions and no satisfactory reports were made as to how the money contributed by the city was expended. The law not only required this, but it was eminently proper that our citizens should have a full knowledge of these expenditures.

There might have been a question as to the method by which this information should have been obtained. The purpose was, beyond question, desirable. Thorough investigations that were made by experts on both sides, a system was developed and a business method of bookkeeping established.

A great deal of irritation existed at the time and feeling ran high. In the end a complete understanding was arrived at, and to-day it is fully realized by all who are familiar with this subject matter that it was well the question was raised. Mr. Prendergast deserves credit for what he did.

He fearlessly kept to his purpose and insisted on a proper method and system of accounting. It is a rather delicate matter for me to refer to, as my co-relisitents were much disturbed at the time. When we understood and realized the purposes sought we had no reason to be resentful, and, in my humble judgment, should be thankful to Mr. Prendergast for what he accomplished.

VON POST LEFT $2,000,000.

Senior Member of Oelrichs & Co. Gave $170,000 to Charity.

The will of Herman Casper von Post, senior member of the shipping firm of Oelrichs & Co., who died on Oct. 10 leaving an estate estimated at more than $2,000,000, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The bequests to charitable and public institutions were $170,000. The residue of the estate was divided among his relatives.

Two bequests of $10,000 each were made to Louise and Emily M. Punnett of Baltimore, cousins of Mr. von Post. The house at 32 West Fifty-seventh Street is to be sold by Mr. von Post's executors and the proceeds divided as follows: Two-thirds among William Whitlock, James Punnett, and Alfred N. Punnett, nephews of Mr. von Post's wife, who is dead, and to the lineal descendants of those nephews of his late wife who are now dead. The other third of the proceeds from the sale of the house is to form a part of the residuary estate. The executors named in the will are Gustav H. Schwab, his nephew, Gustave Schwab, his grand-nephew, and William Siegel.

These bequests were made to charity: $20,000 to the Sheltering Arms, $50,000 each to the Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital, and $10,000 each to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, the American Geographical Society of New York, the Society of St. John Land, and the House of Rest for Consumptives.

Mr. von Post left to each household servant in his employ at the time of his death $100 for each year or fraction of a year that the servant had been in his employ, and $500 was left to Jane Nolan, a former servant.

Mr. von Post directed that all money that might be due him from the firm of Oelrichs & Co. should be paid to his residuary legatees. The residuary estate, he directed, should be divided into as many equal parts as he had nephews and nieces living at the time of his death and lineal descendants of nephews and nieces who had predeceased him, one share to go to each nephew and niece surviving him, and one share to go to the lineal descendants collectively of each nephew and niece that had died. Mr. von Post directed that any property which he had willed to a woman should be for her own separate use and not subject to the control of her husband or liable for his debts or contracts. Choate, Larocque & Mitchell are attorneys of record for the will.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS WOMAN.

She Was Dressed in Black and Wore a Wedding Ring—Unidentified.

An unidentified woman about 24 years old, well dressed, was knocked down and killed by an automobile express wagon of the Adams Express Company while crossing Lafayette Avenue at Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. She was holding an umbrella against the rain and could not see the truck.

James H. O'Brien, the driver, said that she appeared bewildered when he sounded his horn. When she heard the toot of the auto horn, he said, she backed in front of the truck and the wheels passed over her.

She wore black clothes, a black plush coat and a black plush hat with a white feather. She also wore a wedding ring.

The express truck came from a branch office of the Adams Express Company at 309 Canal Street, Manhattan. O'Brien, the driver, lives at 401 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. He was not arrested.

HUGHES MUST PAY $35,000 DAMAGES

Jury Awards This Sum to Miss McIntyre in Breach of Promise Suit.

HIS DAUGHTERS ON STAND

Judge, Charging Jury, Says No Good Reason for Breaking Engagement Was Given.

After deliberating for an hour and twenty minutes, the jury which for four days had been listening to testimony in the $150,000 suit for breach of promise to marry brought by Miss Mary I. McIntyre, a former school teacher, 44 years old, against William Hughes, a retired paper box manufacturer, 64 years old, brought in yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Hooker a verdict of $35,000 for the plaintiff. Justice Hooker in instructing the jurymen told them that their duty was to determine the extent of the damages, the defendant having acknowledged the existence of a contract of marriage, which he broke.

In the defense of their father three of Mr. Hughes's four grown daughters took the witness stand yesterday to testify that the engagement to marry had been kept a secret until one month before the date set for the wedding, Oct. 2, 1912, although they had known Miss McIntyre almost a year before, when she came to work for them as a dressmaker. When they did learn of the engagement, they said, they did not regard it in a serious light.

The defense set up the plea that Miss McIntyre had enticed Mr. Hughes into the engagement and that until she objected to living in the same house with his daughters or having anything to do with them he was willing to carry out his part of the contract. In referring to his client, K. C. McDonald, the attorney for the defense, said he was a "silly, old man" who was made the object of the plaintiff's designs. Addressing the jury, in summing up, he said:

"What was the object of this woman in her first letter to the defendant in sealing it with the accepted marks for fifteen kisses?

"In one letter she said to him, 'Let's slip away by ourselves and make a nine days' wonder of it.' Again, does not the testimony show that she endeavored to persuade the defendant to give her his home at 79 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, where he lived with his children, and intended for them? He came down from his Summer home at Long Island, Me., to carryout his contract of marriage, but something happened which gave him a different view of the matter, and it was this question of the house which she wanted for her own use to the exclusion of his daughters."

"Ordinarily a case of this kind," said Justice Hooker in instructing the jury, "is attended with an effort to show that a contract of marriage existed. In this case there is no effort to show that no contract existed, and it is not denied that the contract was broken. In this case, from the evidence here presented, there has been no good reason given for the breach of the contract. In considering the amount of damages you are to award the plaintiff you must take into consideration the fact that she was a woman about 40 years of age, a school teacher with other employment by which she added to her income. She had no previous love affair so far as the evidence goes.

"It is important then in considering the damages to take into consideration the time of life at which the plaintiff had arrived when she met the defendant and the fact that she is being deprived of a husband, his companionship and a good home. You must take into consideration the preparations made by the plaintiff for the approaching wedding. We have evidence that even the seating of the guests at the table was prepared. You must also consider the manner in which the engagement was broken when the defendant called up the plaintiff on the telephone and said, 'It is all off.' Consider that the plaintiff suffered mental anguish and that she gave up employment by which she earned from $1,200 to $2,500 a year. Take into consideration that the defendant claims that the plaintiff led him into the marriage contract, and also that he richly compensated her for her time and affection."

Although the verdict of $35,000 was considered large by the spectators in the court room the testimony taken in the suit would indicate that Mr. Hughes is amply able to pay the amount. The plaintiff testified that he owned 100 shares of the preferred stock of William Hughes & Co., of 84 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, from which he received $6,000 a year, in addition to the building housing the concern and the residence at 79 Lincoln Road and two cottages at Long Island, Me., one of which he bought in preparation for his marriage to Miss McIntyre should she refuse to live with his four daughters.

TO CHECK MAIL AUTOS.

Coudert Urges Mayor to Stop Their Wild Rush Through Streets.

Frederic R. Coudert, President of the National Highways Protective Association, wrote to Mayor Kline yesterday, asking him to take measures to have the speed of United States mail motor wagons regulated. Mr. Coudert said that eight persons had been killed thus far this year by mail wagons, and that such wagons were exempt under the existing city ordinance regulating the speed and conduct of vehicles. He also said that there was no Federal law regulating their speed. He wrote:

This is an anomalous and unnecessary state of affairs. There does not seem to be any reason for exempting these vehicles from the ordinary police laws and ordinances of the State of New York while they are on the State's highways. I am convinced that the exception in the ordinance must have been due to a misconception of the powers of the local authorities over highway traffic.

There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States or the Federal laws requiring that United States mail wagons should be allowed to rush through our streets like Juggernauts exacting their tribute of blood. The fact that they are engaged in the Federal service should not exempt them from the ordinary local regulations, applicable to all alike.

Our society has placed the matter before the Department of Justice, but we are, of course, met with the fact that the city's own ordinance exempts these vehicles. The department, I believe, would be inclined to assist, as far as it may be in its power, in assuring that the mail wagons should not violate local regulations.

Under these circumstances I am sure you will feel it your imperative duty to call upon the Board of Aldermen to amend the ordinance by striking out the exemption relating to United States mail wagons, &c., and thus place them upon the same footing with other vehicles and within the purview of the regulations made for the prevention of accident and the punishment of reckless and dangerous driving.

Mayor Kline, it is said, intends to bring the matter to the attention of the Aldermen at once.

BRYAN ENDURES FATIGUE.

Spirit Unweary, Though Flesh Tires, He Tells Maryland Audience.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Secretary Bryan made two speches here to-night in the interest of the candidacy of Blair Lee for the United States Senate. His first speech was largely devoted to a discussion of the pending Currency bill. He said President Wilson believed that the issue of money was a function of the Government and that those bankers who were opposed to the bill might as well make up their minds to accept it, for "the sceptre has passed from Wall Street."

Mr. Bryan gave evidence of great fatigue when he began his second speech.

"My heart is stronger than my body," he said, "and my spirit is unwearied when my flesh tires. I go about speaking thus when I might well be taking a needed rest. But I love this work and love my leader, and I feel called upon to pledge my heart and hand to the work he is doing."

Mr. Bryan left to-night for Salisbury, Md., where he will make a political speech to-morrow.

SHAW GEMS STOLEN WHILE GUESTS DINED

Upper Rooms of Editor's House Ransacked by Two Men, Who Escape in an Auto.

GEMS VALUE PUT AT $5,000

A Maid, Sent Upstairs by Mrs. Shaw, Surprises One of the Burglars at His Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Shaw, the wife of Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, was entertaining at her home in Broadway, between this village and Dobbs Ferry, this evening, and the guests were still lingering in the dining room at 10 o'clock when the hostess was startled by a sound above her head as if something dropped on the floor of her bedroom. She could think of no reason why any of the servants should have gone to the room, and so, without letting any of her guests see her uneasiness, she called a maid and sent her upstairs to investigate.

A moment later the dinner party was brought to an abrupt close by the sound of the maid's scream, and there was a quick rush up the stairs. Mrs. Shaw was met at the head of the stairs by the maid, who cried out that in entering Mrs. Shaw's room she had surprised a man there. This man had made a swift jump for the open window, climbed out on the roof of the porch just beneath it and disappeared in the darkness.

One glance at Mrs. Shaw's room confirmed the story. It had been ransacked while she was entertaining below. Drawers had been pulled out, the top of the dressing table had been raked, and every conceivable place of concealment for jewelry had been searched.

Pins, rings and watches were gone, including several diamonds of considerable value. Altogether Mrs. Shaw's rough estimate of her losses made this evening gave $5,000 as the figure.

But this was calculated later. The maid's story had hardly been told when the guests and members of the household started a search, and sent out the alarm. The prospect of searching the grounds was not inviting, for there was a driving rain, and the grounds were pitch dark. The guests were soon satisfied that their burglar was not about the premises.

The burglary had no sooner been discovered than an alarm was telephoned here to Hastings, and the police, under Officer Freeburg, went out by motor car but arrived too late to be of any service.

It is believed that the burglars—for there were probably two—made their escape by automobile. This was a guess at first, and was confirmed later in the evening by word brought here by a passing motorist who stopped at a garage in Hastings for some gasoline. He heard of the robbery, news of which was circulating from villager to villager, and volunteered the information that a short while before, as he had driven by the Shaw home in Broadway, he had seen an auto standing at the roadside in front, its lights blinking in the pouring rain.

He would not have noticed it—and, in fact, in the rain and darkness he did not notice what sort of car it was—if, just as he was passing, two men had not emerged on a dead run from the dark of the Shaw grounds, leaped into the car, and driven off at full speed. They went, he said, in the direction of Yonkers. The police of Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, and all surroundings villages and towns have been notified, but no report of such a car has come in, and no further word of the escaped Shaw burglars has reached the Hastings police.

LEVY SINKING SLOWLY.

Doctors Think Bichloride Victim Will Pass Away To-day.

In the condition of Isaac Levy, the elderly Brooklyn man who, on Sunday night, took bichloride of mercury when he meant to take headache medicine, his physicians yesterday saw the signs which led them to fear his death would be only a matter of hours. By the combination of treatments they had been giving throughout the week, they expected to be able to prolong his life until some time to-day, but not longer.

Mrs. Levy, his eldest son, Louis Levy, and his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Goodman, who spent Thursday night at his bedside, and other members of his large family, have known from the first that the physicians could do nothing. The only optimistic member of the Levy family is the poisoned man himself. Though he was weaker yesterday, he scouted the idea that he was going to die. Every time he was roused from a doze and looked about him at the distress written on the faces of his family, he busied himself cheering them with assurances that he was going to get well.

This abiding cheerfulness of his has been one of the most effective causes operating to prolong his life. Several members of the Levy household stayed at his bedside last night, although the doctors said they believed he would live until morning. In any event the family can be summoned quickly, for the Levy home, at 8,835 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, is only a few steps from the Sunshine Sanitarium, where the patient was taken shortly after the discovery that he had swallowed the poison.

MINE RESCUERS PERISH.

Comrades Refuse to Go on, but Are Promptly Replaced.

DAWSON, N. M., Oct. 24.—Fifty-four bodies had been recovered to-night from Stag Canon Mine No. 2, leaving 209 bodies still within the gas-filled chamber, according to the estimates of the Government experts.

During the work to-day James Lurdi and William Poisi, who had removed their helmets, lost their lives, and the other members of their rescue shift refused to venture further into the mine. Their places were promptly taken by men from the rescue car which had been rushed from the Kansas coal fields.

Thirty-six bodies have already been buried in a union service for all taking place late to-day.

Walter Douglas, general manager of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who control the Stag Canon Fuel Company, to-night expressed his opinion as to the cause of the explosion. He said that gas is known to have existed in a vein of coal just above the one which the company is working, and that it has been known to enter the Stag Canon mine on occasions when part of the mine roof gave way. It is the belief that some time Wednesday a small part of the roof dropped, permitting methane gas—fire damp—to penetrate into several rooms or chambers of the mine and that subsequently some person with an unprotected lamp entered the pocket in which the gas and dust had accumulated.

E. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, with two companions, was deported from Dawson last night by order of Mayor Kinney. Mine officials explained that they had requested the Mayor not to allow agitators to come to Dawson while the work of rescue is in progress.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. LAST 2 TIMES Mat. To-day & Wed. & Nov. 4. JOHN DREW. J. M. BARRIE'S C. Haddon Chambers' THE WILL The Tyranny of Tears. NEXT TUESDAY—SEATS NOW. ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. & Nov. 4. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams in THE DOLL GIRL and J. M. BARRIE'S "THE CENSOR and THE DRAMATISTS."

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Nov. 4. LAST 2 TIMES. Collier in Richard Harding Davis' Farce. WM. WHO'S WHO? NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas' new play, "Indian Summer."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Nov. 4. GRACE GEORGE. In J. M. BARRIE'S STERLING PLAY. HALF AN HOUR. Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy. THE YOUNGER GENERATION

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. & Nov. 4. DONALD BRIAN in the N. Y. and London Musical Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. & Nov. 4. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT. "Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Nov. 4. THE LOVE LEASH with GRACE FILKINS

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Nov. 4. THE FIGHT. By BAYARD VEILLER.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Nov. 4. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's Masterpiece SWEETHEARTS

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Nov. 4. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2:20. Evs. 8:20. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE. Extra Mat. Election Day.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT Mats. To-day, Wed. & Nov. 4. NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.

Grand 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinee To-day. Next Mon.—MAY IRWIN, "Widow by Proxy." H. B. WARNER, "The Ghost Breaker."

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., at 2:15. Extra Matinee Election Day, Nov. 4th. WITH IN THE LAW. With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:20. THE MUSICAL HIT. ADELE. Extra Matinee Election Day.

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Tdy. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. Mat. To-day. Robert Hilliard "The Argyle Case." Next Mon., "The Master Mind." Original Co.

LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Phone 6340 Bry. A Fantasy with Music. Op'g Mon., Oct. 27. Arvia. PRUNELLA With Marguerite Clark. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ELECTRICAL SHOW

Most Interesting in Town. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Lexington Ave. and 46th St. 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50c.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. & Nov. 4 at 2:15. WARFIELD AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. & Nov. 4 at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

American Roof 42 St. at 8 Av. EVERY EVE AT 8:15. OPEN ALL WINTER. STEAM HEATED. Scenes from Grand Opera, Kenny & Hollis, Porter J. White & Co., Florin, Alvarez, & others. BILLS CHANGED MONDAY & THURSDAY. Seats Reserved in Advance, 25 & 50c.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2. Nights at 8. This Week—"MADAM BUTTERFLY" in English. Next Monday Night in Italian. Week Beginning Next Tuesday, "LA TOSCA." POPULAR CONCERT Every Sunday Night.

JARDIN DE DANSE. DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET. 8:30 to 1. Teas 3 to 6:30. Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Marv. Millers. Octogenarian Turkey Trotters, 30 Others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

WALLACK'S TWICE DAILY 15c., 25c., 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. THE BIG GENUINE PHOTO-DRAMA. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

HIPPODROME. 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 5. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A. Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through the Panama Canal. TO-M'W EVG. POPULAR CONCERT Nahan Franko AND HIS 110 MEN. Soloists: Jenny Dufau, Rafaelo Diaz, Paul Kefer. PRICES: 25c. to $1.00

WINTER GARDEN 50th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:00. Last 2 Weeks. $1.50 Mat. To-day. 2d Edition. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913. Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT). Bernard Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra" Oct. 27, 29, Mat. Nov. 1, "Hamlet"; 28, "Mice & Men." 30, 31, Nov. 1, "The Light That Failed."

44TH ST. MUSIC HALL. SEATS NOW. OPENING MONDAY, MAT., OCT. 27. "Glimpse of the Great White Way" Daily Mats., 25c to $1. Evs. 25c to $1.50. Sam Bernard & 50. Carmen Ballet of 100, with Bolero. Hoff & Von Busing. Mado Minty. Tortajada. Agoust Company. Schwarz Co.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:15. ARNOLD BENNETT'S Brilliant Comedy, THE GREAT ADVENTURE

LYRIC Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT. By Christy Mathewson & Rida Johnson Young.

Evs. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK. Mat. Much Ado About Nothing. Night, Romeo & Juliet. Bez. Monday—BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:30. THE LURE. Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

39TH STREET THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. AT BAY. Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

COMEDY LAST MAT. TO-DAY, 2:30. LAST TIME TO-N'HT, 8:30. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE. JOHN BARRYMORE & MARY YOUNG. Beg. WED. EVG., OCT. 29. THE Marriage Game. AN ORIGINAL COMEDY. By Anne Crawford Flexner.

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS. Mat. To-day, 2:30. FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "Felice," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."

CASINO. Last Mat. 2:15. Last Night, 8:15. De Wolf Hopper—Miss Caprice with George MacFarlane.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. THE Family Cupboard

48th ST. THEA., East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. TO-DAY By GEORGE BROADHURST & ABRAHAM S. SCHOMER.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mts. To-day & Wed., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

Royal 1 block from 142d St. & 3rd Av. 3 Performances To-day, 11 A.M.; 3:30 & 8:30. 25c. to $1. Snow White & 7 Dwarfs. Next Week. ALICE LLOYD. Mat. Daily.

WEST END. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. JOSEPH SANTLEY in When Dreams Come True. Next Week—HER OWN MONEY.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft., Nov. 2, CORINNE Rider-Kelsey. Soprano. Seats 50 cts. to $1.50, now at Box Office. Only Joint Song Recital in N. Y. this season. CLAUDE Cunningham. Barytone.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

RECITAL BY JOSEF HOFMANN. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Opera House, Academy of Music. THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 30TH. Tickets at Box Office, also at A. & S. and F. Loeser's, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2

LECTURES.

Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch begins his course of six illustrated lectures on "Art Treasures of Europe" at Delmonico's, Thursday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M. Tickets (course, $10) at 701 Lexington Av.

HOFMANN. Steinway Piano. (Managem't Wolfsohn Bureau.) CARNEGIE HALL, 57th Street & 7th Ave. ELMENDORF 5 New TRAVEL TALKS. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD. TO-MORROW NIGHT At 8:30. Also MON. MAT. 2:45. "CEYLON" Prices, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c. NOW ON SALE.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tom'w Aft. at 3. CONCERT OF SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC. Auspices American Scandinavian Society. Orchestra of 60. Chorus of 250. Soloists: Julia Claussen, Charlotte Lund, Gustav Holmquist, Prof. Cornelius Rubner. POPULAR PRICES.

AEOLIAN HALL, Next Tuesday Aft. at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. FLORENCE AUSTIN. Seats $2.00 to 50c. Boxes $10. At Box Office or MUSIN Studio, 51 West 76th St.

PALACE B'way and 47th St. Evs. 25, 50, 75c, $1. Daily Mat. 25, 50, 75c. ETHEL LEVEY, Stone & Kalisz, Paul Morton, Bankoff & Girlie, 6 others & MARIE LLOYD.

BIJOU B'WAY, 30TH ST. TO-DAY, 2-4-7-9 P. M. ALL SEATS RES'D 25c. GEORGE KLEINE'S Photo Drama Exquisite. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE. People's (Bow'y & S'g St.) Al Reeves' Beauty Show. Bronx (3d Ave. & 158th St.) The Happy Widows.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat., CHRISTIANS in GLUCK im WINKEL. To-night at 8:15, KASERNENLUFT.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25-50-75. WILKIE BARD. Mlle. Fatima & 12 Big Star Acts.

THEATRE TICKETS Choice Seats all Theatres & Operas. Normandie Hotel Ticket Office, B'way & 38th. Phone 3026-7—Greeley.

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$1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner Every Evening.
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Ballroom, Private Banquet Halls and Beef-Steak Garret.
Mlle. Jenee and Quintan Tod dance the Brazilian Maxixe every evening in the grand ballroom.
Dancing de Luxe

HOTEL ANSONIA. Broadway, 73d to 74th St. Special Family Dinner, $1.50 per cover, Beginning Sunday night, October 26, at 6 P. M., and continuing Saturday and Sunday nights during the Winter season.

The excellent cuisine for which this hotel is famous will be maintained as usual. A special musical programme by one of the finest orchestras in the city during the dinner hour.

Dancing every evening from 10:30 to 1 A. M., except Sunday.

FRANK W. HARRIMAN, GUSTAV OBENDORFER, Lessees and Managers.

Hotel Wellington. Seventh Ave. & 55th St., New York. American & European Plans. Room & Bath, $2.00 per day. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $3.00 to $4.00 per day. Parlor, 2 Bedrooms & Bath, $5.00 to $8.00 per day. Table Board $2.50 per day or $17.50 per week. Write for Booklet. J. F. CHAMPLIN, Mgr., also Proprietor Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St. Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

A CARD. NEW HOTEL THERESA. 125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. was opened September 1. The demand for furnished rooms was so great that we could not supply the demand. However, since then we have increased our furnished rooms so as to be able to welcome those who may desire to stop with us. With many thanks for past patronage.

Hotel Endicott. Columbus Ave. and 81st St. New York City. Pretty Rooms, One Dollar. With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

Lüchow. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Wallach Bros. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open till 11 P. M.) Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 7 P. M.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open till 11 P. M.)

Last Day. TO-DAY our Birthday Celebration ends, but you have all day in which to take advantage of our offer of some

$25, $28, $30 and $35 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Fall Suits at $19.50

This offer should be *especially* interesting because we do not regularly reduce prices until the end of the season.

E & W RED MAN BRAND. EARL & WILSON. WHITEWOOD. THE NEW FALL COLLAR. 2 FOR 25 CTS.

See the Thread Spinners

and learn what electricity has done for cotton manufacturers since Whitney produced the first cotton gin

The Thread Spinners—Uncle Sam's Money Mill—the Farm—the Dairy—the Coal Mine—the Hospital—Panama Canal—the Automobile Track—are a few of the exhibits arranged by

The New York Edison Company

to show what **Electricity** is doing today in the **Industrial—Scientific—and Commercial World**

This is the **Last Day.** At **11.00 p m** the doors of the **Grand Central Palace** will close on the

Electrical Exposition and Motor Show of 1913